

GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
SAWAI MADHOPUR

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



SAWAI MADHOPUR

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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

PRICE : RUPEES TWENTY FIVE

Obtainable from :

- (1) DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR (INDIA).
- (2) PUBLICATION BRANCH,
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,
JAIPUR (INDIA).
- (3) AUTHORISED AGENTS,
LIST OBTAINABLE FROM
THE DIRECTOR, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.



Printed at :

Rajasthan Printing Works,
Bhole Bazar,
(Rajasthan).

PREFACE

The Gazetteer of Sawai Madhopur district is the twenty-third in the series of the District Gazetteers which are being brought out by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

Before the creation of Sawai Madhopur district in its present form, the territory included therein formed a part of the erstwhile princely States of Jaipur and Karauli. With the merger of these States into Rajasthan, the present district was carved out. Since this district as an administrative unit has come into existence only after the independence of the country, no separate gazetteer of this district was written earlier, but this tract finds mention in the Provincial Series of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1908).

The district gazetteers are being written/revised in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. As would be apparent, in Rajasthan the task is more of writing them afresh rather than revising them as the old gazetteers cover little ground for the districts created after the formation of Rajasthan, besides the fact that much of what is available in old gazetteers is either obsolete or irrelevant to the present circumstances. The current series, therefore, in conformity with the pattern laid down by the Government of India and attuned to the changed socio-political and economic circumstances gives eloquent commentary on the changes occurring during the transitional period and contemporary life.

The material given in the old gazetteer, wherever relevant, has been gainfully utilised in compiling this volume. Most of the information had, however, to be sifted from a number of publications, both official and non-official and archival record. The data included in this volume pertain to the period ending 1973-74 unless otherwise specified. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

Major work of this gazetteer was accomplished by late Shri K. K. Sehgal under whose supervision its first draft was prepared. He sent it, after editing, to the Central Gazetteers Unit for approval and was also able to procure central grant-in-aid for its compilation. Consequent upon his death in an accident, the suggestions offered by the Central Gazetteers

Unit on this draft were incorporated under the guidance of his successor Shri B. D. Agarwal and the onus of seeing it through the press and incorporation of revised data, wherever necessary, fell on me.

Various departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-government institutions and individuals who made available necessary material for this volume and also helped in many other ways in its compilation deserve thanks. Thanks are also due to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A. Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi and his staff for thorough scrutiny of the draft chapters and valuable suggestions. It would be relevant here to mention that the Central Gazetteers Unit has given grant-in-aid for its compilation.

I am also extremely grateful to Shri Jagannath Pahadia, the Chief Minister and Shri Badri Prasad Gupta, the Planning Minister, who took keen interest in the work throughout. I also express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri G. K. Bhanot, former Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan and Shri I. Khanna, former Special Secretary, Planning Department as well as the present Chief Secretary Shri M. M. K. Wali and the present Special Secretary Planning, Shri Hanuman Prasad who amidst their numerous pre-occupations gave valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication. To the officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department who helped in the compilation and printing of this volume, I owe much and they all deserve appreciation for their team work.

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Director, District Gazetteers,
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March 1981

GAZETTEER OF SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola) = 0.937 litre

Weight

- 1 tola = 1.66 grams
- 1 chhatank = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 73.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas) = 279.93 grams
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

- $t^{\circ}\text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ}\text{ centigrade})^{\circ} + 32$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 1 millimetres = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres = 1 metre
- 1,000 metres = 1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre

10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or *centiare*

100 square metres = 1 are

100 ares = 1 hectare

100 hectares or 10,00,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume

10,00,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres = 1 litre

1,000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams = 1 gram

1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

100 kilograms = 1 quintal

1,000 kilograms = 1 tonne

200 milligrams = 1 carat

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

Origin of the name

The district of Sawai Madhopur derives its name from the headquarters town of the same name. The town Sawai Madhopur, which is walled, takes its name from Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I, chief of the erstwhile Jaipur State (1751-1768 A. D.), by whom it was laid out somewhat on the plan of the Capital.¹

The district is located in the south-eastern region of Rajasthan between latitude 25°45' North and 27°14' North and longitude 75°59' East and 77°23' East.² It is bounded on the north by Alwar district, on the south by Kota and Bundi districts and the Chambal river (which forms a natural boundary separating the district from the Morena district of Madhya Pradesh) on the north-east by Bharatpur district and on the west and north-west by Tonk and Jaipur districts respectively.³

Area and Population

According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, the area of Sawai Madhopur district (1971) is 10,593 sq. km. It ranks fourteenth in respect of area and seventh in respect of population amongst the districts of the State. According to the Census of 1971, the population of the district was 1,193,528 (640,298 males and 553,230 females) with a density of 113 persons per sq. km. The population of the district in 1971 was 26.49 per cent higher than that in 1961.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The territory, comprising the present Sawai Madhopur district is made up of what used to be called the Karauli State and the Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Hindaun *Nizamats* of the former Jaipur State⁴.

The former Karauli State integrated into the Matsya Union on 17th March, 1948 which itself later merged with the former Jaipur State

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XXII, 1908, Oxford, p. 158.

2. Source : Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.

3. *ibid.*

4. Source : Office of the Collector, Sawai Madhopur.

to form the United States of Greater Rajasthan on 15th May, 1949. Sawai Madhopur district was then formed by the merger and integration of the former Karauli State and three *Nizamats* of the Jaipur State and continues to be so to-date. The district is rectangular in shape. The district headquarter is located at Sawai Madhopur (Man Town)¹.

At the time of its formation, the district was divided into four sub-divisions namely Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli, with their headquarters at the towns of the same names. Each of these sub-divisions was composed of three tahsils. During the inter-censal period 1951-61, two villages viz., Anandgarh and Dhamoli of the Gangapur tahsil with an area of 8 sq. km. and the entire former tahsil of Mandrail of the Karauli sub-division, with an area of 538.7 sq. km. were transferred in 1954 to Karauli tahsil. Because of this transfer of an entire tahsil, the number² of tahsils in the district was reduced from 12 to 11.

The district is presently (1973-74) composed of eleven tahsils viz., Mahuwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Nadauti, Bamanwas, Gangapur, Karauli, Sapotra, Malarna Chor (H. Q. Bonli), Sawai Madhopur and Khandar which continue in existence to-date ever since the formation of the district³. There are also four sub-tahsils viz., Malarnadoongar (tahsil Malarna Chor), Mandrail and Masalpur (tahsil Karauli) and Karanpur (tahsil Sapotra) in the district⁴.

The following table gives the names of sub-divisions, tahsils, number of towns and villages and population in 1971⁵:

Sub-Division	Tahsil	No. of towns	No. of villages	Population
1. Sawai Madhopur	1. Sawai Madhopur	2	195	177,027
	2. Khandar	—	127	55,159
	3. Malarna Chor	—	175	102,420
2. Gangapur	1. Gangapur	1	115	123,934

1. The District Collectorate is located at Man Town. The Sawai Madhopur town is located in close vicinity of Man Town. Incidentally, the district headquarter is mostly referred to as Sawai Madhopur. Man Town is a recent urban growth.

2. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur*, p. (iii).

3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xxiii.

4. Source : Collectorate, Sawai Madhopur.

5. *Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, Part-II-A*, pp. 13-15.

GENERAL

1	2	4	4	5
	2. Bāmanwas	—	145	79,135
	3. Nadauti	—	84	65,738
3. Hindaun	1. Hindaun	1	126	140,265
	2. Todabhim	1	141	106,792
	3. Mahuwa	—	152	96,828
4. Karauli	1. Karauli	1	241	160,901
	2. Sapotra	—	149	85,329
4	11	6	1,650	11,93,528

Towns

The Census of 1971 listed six towns in the district of Sawai Madhopur. Their names, location, area and population are given below.¹ All these except Man Town which is a recent sub-urban formation near Sawai Madhopur were listed as such at the time of 1961 Census also.

S.No.	Name of the town	Latitude*	Longitude*	Area (Sq. km.)	Population (No.)
1.	Todabhim	26°-55'	76°-49'	14.80	10,454
2.	Hindaun	26°-44'	77°-02'	12.00	27,895
3.	Gangapur	26°-28'	76°-44'	2.31	27,453
4.	Karauli	26°-30'	77°-02'	35.00	27,793
5.	Sawai Madhopur	25°-59'	76°-23'	7.87	21,105
6.	Man Town	76°-01'	76°-22'	22.63	15,522

TOPOGRAPHY

Shape

The district looks rectangular in its general shape and is one of the eastern districts of Rajasthan². The north-western corner of the district consisting of tahsil Mahuwa protrudes deep between Jaipur and Bharatpur districts and touches even Alwar district. Its eastern and northern sides consisting of Hindaun sub-division project outward whereas tahsil Lalsot of Jaipur district protrudes in the western side of Sawai Madhopur district.

1. *Census 1971, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Town and Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract*, pp. 87-103.

* Co-ordinates of the towns have been given on the basis of information supplied by the Survey of India, Office of the Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.*

Natural Divisions

The district is partly plain and partly undulating hilly. The Sawai Madhopur and Karauli sub-divisions come under the hilly area while the remaining tract is generally level. The plain is fertile and the soil in most of its parts is light and sandy, but it is in places associated with marl. Crops of *Bajra*, *Moth* and *Jowar* are produced in autumn. With irrigation facilities, good crops of wheat, barley and gram are produced in spring¹. The south and south-east portion of the district comprises hills and broken ground which lies within a tract of rugged region immediately above the narrow valley of the Chambal river. The slope of this district is almost towards east. The height from the sea level in the district varies from 1,500 to 2,000 ft².

Hill System

Sawai Madhopur district lies on the eastern slope of the Aravalli ranges, which run from north-east to south-west, almost across the entire Rajasthan State, dividing it naturally into two parts. The Aravallis in the district are mostly found in the northern, western and southern parts which comprise Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli sub-divisions. The south-west portion of the district has many ranges of low hills. In the region of Karauli sub-division, hills become somewhat higher and more extensive, making the terrain, especially in the interior, more-hilly and in some places not easily approachable. Hills and broken ground characterise almost the whole territory, which lies within a tract locally termed as *Dang*, a name given to this rugged region. In Karauli tahsil, hills are intersected by ravines. These hills consist chiefly of granite and sandstone, occasionally mixed with white and black marble and mica. They are said to be primitive rocks belonging to the transitional series as they do not contain any fossil remains. The principal hill ranges are in the north-eastern portion of the district where several ranges run along or parallel to the northern border, forming somewhat formidable barriers. The highest peak in the north-western hills falling in Bamanwas tahsil is 527 metres high. Those in the south-eastern hills, north east of Ranthambhor and west of Utgir falling in Khandar and Sapotra tahsils are 505 and 475 metres respectively³. Bhairon and Utgir are considered notable peaks in the south of the district. Tamagarh fort in the Karauli sub-division and Ranthambhor in the Sawai Madhopur

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

sub-division, famous and renowned historical forts occupying strategic position in the olden times, crown the hills in these areas.

The slopes of the hills are gentle and these are wooded. Along the valley of the Chambal river, irregular and lofty walls of rocks, separate the lands on the bank from the uplands which the southern part of the district comprises. The remaining part of the district in the west forming Gangapur sub-division is almost a plain with only a few hillocks scattered here and there¹.

Plateau and Plains

The area west of Gangapur town can be termed as plain. However, no portion of the district can be termed as plateau. The rivers Chambal, Banas, Morel, Banganga or Utangan and Gambhir along with their tributaries pass through the district and mostly flow from west to east except for a few tributaries of river Morel and Gambhiri. These tributaries flow from east to west and south to north respectively².

Desert

No part of the district falls in the category of a desert³.

Natural Springs

There are no natural springs in the district⁴.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The following are the main river of the district:

THE BANAS—The Banas is the largest river in the district⁵. It rises in the hills near Saimar in the Aravalli range, to the west of Udaipur and enters Sawai Madhopur district south of Isarda village and for a short distance forms the boundary with Tonk district. The river is impassable when in flood, but there is a ferry at Rajmahal. In the hot months the river bed is dry but it becomes treacherous after the rains. The banks are well defined and the river is on an average 30 ft. deep. The Banas river in Sawai Madhopur district flows in easterly direction till it receives the Morel river coming north-east and then goes south and finally meets the Chambal river at Rameshwarghat in Khandar tahsil. The Banas forms a common boundry between sub-divisions of Karauli and Sawai Madhopur and its length in the district is nearly 106 km. In

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India; Western Circle Officer, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

fact both Morel and Banas flowing in this district are the important tributaries of river Chambal¹. Villages on the banks of Banas are Raipur, Barar, Kundel, Devalda, Goti, Baroda, Samoti and Hadoti.

THE MOREL—It is a tributary of Banas. It rises in the hills near Dhuli in Jaipur district. At a point about 45 km. from its source, it is joined by the river Dhund and onwards after another 60 km. by Khari river. Then following a winding course it falls into the Banas. The Khari river rises in Todabhim and Lalsot ranges of hills, about 15 km. north of Bamanwas and after flowing south ultimately joins the Morel².

GAMBHIR—It emerges from the hills in Nadauti tahsil. It flows through the upper Hindaun and lower Todabhim tahsils flowing in the district for about 42 km. and then passes to Bharatpur district. River Churahao, after flowing in Todabhim tahsil, joins river Gambhir. It leaves the district near village Pati. It forms for a short distance the boundary with Bharatpur district before leaving the Sawai Madhopur district. River Churahao, after flowing in Todabhim tahsil, joins it. The famous Jain temple Shri Mahavirji is situated on its bank near Chandan Gaon in tahsil Hindaun. Other villages on its bank in the district are Katkar, Samet, Kandrah, Saikhpur, Ankhera, Mudanpur, Lipaoli, Salempur, Tigria and Deor besides Pali. The banks of the Gambhir are clearly defined in clay and *Kankar* soil and are much cut up by nullahs. The whole of the drainage of area of the hills to the west of Hindaun, from Todabhim as far as Khera, falls into this river³.

CHAMBAL—The river Chambal forms the border between this district and the State of Madhya Pradesh on the south-eastern portion⁴. It enters the district near village Karmapura and after flowing for nearly 84 km. leaves it near village Saherh. Its bed is sandy and rocky and the Morel and the Banas are its important tributaries in the district. Villages falling on its banks in the district are Banghera, Kachhi, Gunwala, Gota, Simath and Dans.

BANGANGA OR UTANGAN—This river has a very small course of flow in Sawai Madhopur district. It flows from west to east in the north of the district and passes through Mahuwa tahsil⁵. Villages on its banks include Tudana, Birkbera, Datapur, Sahidpur, Pali and Thiteri.

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

Among other streams of little significance in the district are Galwa, Dhil and Karali. These streams ultimately lose their identities in the Morel. The rivers and streams in the district are very helpful in increasing the supply of sub-soil water in wells by percolation¹.

Lakes and Tanks

There are no natural lakes in the district though tanks are numerous². The water from these tanks is used for irrigation purposes and drinking water for animals and for domestic use. Before the formation of Rajasthan, there were about 90 small irrigation tanks in the area constructed during erstwhile Jaipur State³. After the formation of Rajasthan, 13 important minor and medium irrigation projects have been constructed in this district. These are Mansarowar in tahsil Khandar, Mui, Pancholas and Surwal in Sawai Madhopur tahsil, Morel in Malarna Chor tahsil, Moriya Manjhole in tahsil Bonli, Nagatalai in Karauli tahsil, Juggar in the Hindaun tahsil, Mamchari and Neender in Karauli tahsil and Kalisil and Khirkhiri in Sapotra tahsil⁴.

Ground Water Resources

A fairly detailed survey of ground water in different blocks in Sawai Madhopur district has been conducted by the Ground Water Department, Rajasthan, Jodhpur. According to this survey the main source of ground water is alluvium of quarternary age. Besides this, the sandstone-limestone of Vindhyan system also form aquifers that yield moderate discharge. The schists and phyllites of the Aravalli and the Delhi system also form the acquifers but with poor discharge. The depth of water level varies from less than 3 metres to 25 metres in various parts of the district⁵. On the north-western side with reference to Sawai Madhopur sub-division, the water table ranges from 4 metres to 15 metres. In the central portion of the district, the water level ranges from 5 metres to 25 metres while in the northern portion it ranges from 7 to 14 metres. Water level in the eastern portion is from 5 metres to 18 metres⁶.

Ground water in this district has, in general, very low to low salinity with minimum concentration in alluvium and limestone, while it

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Sawai Madhopur.

4. *ibid.*

5. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.

6. *ibid.*

is slightly higher in slates and phyllites. The water in general is suitable both for irrigation and domestic purposes. The ground water survey has revealed existence of unusual potentiality of ground water resources occurring along Lalsot-Todabhim hill ranges. In tube-wells and open wells drilled in Sawai Madhopur district by the Ground Water Department, the quality of water is sweet and the yield varies from 3,000 to 10,000 gallons of water per hour¹.

GEOLOGY

Geological Antiquity and Formation of the District

Sawai Madhopur is a land locked district bounded by Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur and Tonk districts and the Madhya Pradesh State. It extends over in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan and falls in parts of Survey of India topo-sheet nos. 54/A,B,C and F. Physiographically, the district is characterised by the northern extension of the great Vindhyan Plateau covering the south-eastern part of the district².

Geologically, the terrain comprises pre-cambrian metamorphic, igneous and sedimentary rocks belonging to pre-Aravallis Vindhya. Alluvium and soil primarily confined to the vicinity of the Banas river cover the area between the Great Boundary Fault and the Lalsot hill ranges³.

Pre-Aravalli rock units comprising quartzites, micashists, gneisses and migmatites cover the north-western part of the district between Lalsot and west of Bayana. These rock units are unconformably overlain by quartzites and metavolcanics of Alwar Formations of the Delhi Group. Rocks of Gwalior Formation comprising interlayered sequence of banded haematite jasper, quartzite, limestone and intrusive dolerite and occurring in east and south-east of Hindaun have been grouped under pre-Aravalli rock units on the basis of stratigraphy and structure⁴. A series of actinolitic and ferruginous quartz-veined crystalline limestone and amphibolites occurring to the west of Chauth-ka-Barwara have also been grouped under the Pre-Aravallis on the basis of lithology and structure. The rock of Vindhyan Super Group comprising sandstone,

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.
2. Source : The office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, vide Plate I—Geological map of Sawai Madhopur district on 1 : 10,00,000 scale.

shale, limestone and breccia of widely variable composition and characters occupy the south-western part of the district and are separated from the older rock units namely, pre-Aravallis and Delhis by a reverse fault trending north-east-south-west known as Great Boundary Fault.

The stratigraphic sequence of rock formations is as follows¹ :

Quaternary	—	Alluvium, soil and calcareous conglomerate
Upper Vindhya	{ Bhandar Series	Upper Bhandar sandstone
		Sirbu Shale
		Lower Bhandar sandstone
		Bhandar limestone
		Ganurgarh shale
	{ Rewa Series	Upper Rewa sandstone
		Jhiri Shale
		Lower Rewa sandstone
Lower Vindhyan	{ Kaimur Series	Panna Shale
		Kaimur sandstone
		Kaimur conglomerate
Lower Vindhyan		Tirohan breccia, limestone shale and conglomerate
Alwar Formation	Unconformity/ faults	Quartzites, metavolcanics Conglomerate
Delhi	Unconformity	Quartzites, schists, quies
Pre-Aravallis	—	Migmatites and dolerites

The different rock units of Sawai Madhopur district show evidence of superposed deformation. The earlier major folds on north-east-south-west (NE-SW) to north-north-east-south-south-west (NNE-SSW) axial plane have been affected by secondary fold system on north-north-west-south-south-east (NNW-SSE) to north-west-south-east (NW-SE) and south-east axial plane. The marginal zone of the Vindhyan basin is characterised by numerous faults mostly parallel to the basin margin. The intensity of faulting gradually dies out in the Vindhyan rocks away from the Great Boundary Fault².

1. Source: The office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

An alternate succession of sandstone and shale with intervening carbonate phase and their associated primary structures of Vindhya reveal a shallow marine environment of deposition with signs of mild tectonism. Similarly the alternate sequence of quartzite and phyllites within Delhi essentially reflects stable shelf tectonic framework of sedimentation with alternate period. The quiescence and movement is followed by similar tectonic episode of greater intricacies¹.

Mineral Resources

The district is endowed with a variety of mineral resources both metallic and non-metallic. The metallic minerals include lead, copper and iron-ore whereas the non-metallic minerals comprise limestone, clays, silica sand and talc. In addition, the district is endowed with extensive resources of diverse rocks suitable for use as building and decorative stones.

METALLIC MINERALS—Extensive exploration for base metals in the area has indicated the presence of copper and lead occurrences near Chauth-ka-Barawara. The survey conducted in the area has also delineated a significant anomaly zone extending over 360 metres in strike located on the eastern flank of old Banjari mines. Diamond drilling by the Geological Survey of India has indicated the presence of galena. Mine Muck of Bajari mines show presence of galena with chalcopyrite pyrite and minor cerussite. Occurrences of three old copper prospecting pits have been recorded about 0.6 km. north-east of Karwar. Isolated detached outcrops of gossans have been recorded 5 km. north-west of Ranthambhor. The geological analysis reveals non-persistent anomalies for Cu, Pb, Zn and Co. The various iron occurrences and old workings of the district are located at Karwar, Ghuseeti, Todabhim and Hindaun. The occurrences are located in banded haematite Jasper of pre-Aravalli rocks (Gwalior formation of Heron).

NON-METALLIC MINERALS—The non-metallic minerals found in the district are limestone, silica sand, talc and clays. Besides, the district also has extensive resources of building and decorative stones, prominent among them being sandstone and marble.

There are several hot water wells reported from Gunal and Todabhim areas².

1. Source: The office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

Among other minerals found in the district are laterite, red oxide, bentonite, barite, manganese sand and brick clay etc.

EARTHQUAKES AND EARTH TREMORS

Rajasthan, as a whole, is in a geologically stable belt. Earthquakes, therefore, are neither frequent nor severe in intensity in the State. In the seismic zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institution, the district Sawai Madhopur lies in zone I where maximum likely intensity due to earthquakes is V (Modified Mercalli Intensity scale of 1931)². Under this intensity, the average maximum ground acceleration in one direction is 13.3 cm. sec.

The records available with the Director General of Observatories reveal that no earthquake of any significance originated in the area. However, fringe effects of strong great earthquakes originating in the active seismic zone of Rann of Kutch, Aravalli range, the Himalyan Boundary Fault zone and Hindukush have been experienced at times in this area with slight intensity. The notable among such earthquakes are detailed below³:

S.No.	Date	Location/Epicentre	Remarks
1.	1819, June 16th	Rann of Kutch	A great shock which caused devastation near its place of origin. Felt all over Rajasthan and adjoining area.
2.	1905, April 14th	Kangara	A great shock with its epicentre on great Himalayan Fault Zone in Kangra, was also felt all over Rajasthan.
3.	1934, January 15th	Bihar-Nepal border	Most severe earthquake in Indian history. Felt over an area of 19,00,000 sq. miles and about 10,000 lives lost.
4.	1938, March 14th	Satpura mountains	Felt in the district.

1. *Recommendations for Earthquake resistant design of structures, 1893-1962*, Indian Standards Institution.

2. The specifications are: felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows etc. broken, a few instances of craked plaster, unstable objects overturned, disturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects, sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.

3. Source : The Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4
5.	1970, March 23rd	21°-7' north latitude and 72°-9' east longitude	Felt in North Gujarat, Bombay, persons killed, injured and heavy property damage.

FLORA

Botanical Divisions¹

On the basis of composition and condition of the forest growth, the forest areas of the district can be classified into the following types :

WELL STOCKED *Anogeissus Pendula* FORESTS—These forests occurring on the Aravalli, Delhi and Vindhyan formations constitute 26 per cent of the total forest area. These are the main sources of small timber, firewood and charcoal and therefore, the most valuable and revenue yielding forests. Bulk of such forests are confined to hills in Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Karauli and Sapotra tahsils. The principal species found here is *Dhok* (*Anogeissus pendula*). Some other species sparsely scattered are *Ranj* (*Acacia leucophloea*), *Tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *Gurian* (*Lannea coromandelica*), *Salar* (*Boswellia serrata*), *Khirmi* (*Wrightia tomentosa*), *Suntha* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), *Khoi* (*Acacia catechu*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Aam* (*Mangifera indica*), *Gameri* (*Gmelina arborea*), and *Bamboo* (*Dendrocalamus Birticus*). Undergrowth mostly found in the area are *Jarkhed* (*Grewia flarescens*), *Gargerun* (*Grewia tenax*), *Berjhari* (*Zizyphus nummularia*), *Marorphali* (*Helictres isora*), and *Bajrandanti* (*Barleria cristata*). The common herbs and grasses found are *Andhijhara* (*Achyranthus aspera*), *Chichda* (*Pupalia lappaca*), *Polda* (*Apluda mutica*), *Kali lamp* (*Heteropogon contortus*) and *Lampla* (*Aristida*). The best forests of this type are confined to Sawai Madhopur and Khandar hills. These forests represent the climatic climax of the area. With an effective check on biotic factors, the area regenerates freely and profusely both by seed and coppice. Fires are generally absent.

DEGRADED FOREST OF *Anogeissus Pendula*—These forests are degraded because of severe biotic interference. Most of them are ex-Jagir forests and were irregularly felled and overgrazed by goats. Inferior species such as *Darshan* (*Rhus mysorensis*) and *Thor* (*Euphorbia nerifolia*) have invaded these forests which are in different stages of retrogression.

1. Source : The office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Tonk and the office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

SCRUB FORESTS—This type is confined to the ravines, blown sand deposits and *Dirdas*. The overall condition prevailing in these habitats is xerophytic. The vegetation is generally thorny and woody. Genera such as *Acacias*, *Prosopis*, *Dichrostachys*, *Gymnosperma* and *Capparis* are well represented.

SCRUB—Forests of this type are generally confined to the ravines of the Chambal, the Banas and their tributaries in Sawai Madhopur and Khandar ranges. The growing stock in these areas consists mainly of *Khejra* (*Prosopis specigera*), *Pila* (*Saluadora oleodes*), *Raunj* (*Accacia leucophloea*), *Goya* (*Dichrostachys cineria*) *Kasil* (*Capparis decidua*), *Hingot* (*Balanites aegyotica*), *Khair* (*acacia catechu*), *Chola* (*Butea monosperma*) and *Arni* (*Clerodendron uiscorum*). The undergrowth is generally moderate and chiefly consists of *Bershasi* (*Zizyphus nummalria*) and *Jal* (*Capparis seiparia*). The ground cover is thin because of heavy grazing.

INLAND DUNE SCRUB—These forests are generally confined in the old deposits of blown sand occurring in Tonk, Uniara and Sawai Madhopur ranges and most of these deposits have stabilised. The vegetation is principally thorny and marked by xerophytes consisting of stunted and crooked trees of *kakra* (*Gymnosporia soinnosa*). These forests are heavily grazed and browsed and regeneration of the principal species is completely absent.

Acacia Cataechu SCRUB—These scrubs exclusively occur in Deoli blocks of Uniara range in Tonk district. Small patches also occur in Rawanjna Doongar main and Sawai Madhopur 'B' blocks. The growing stock chiefly consists of stunted and crooked *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Raunj* (*Acacia leucophloea*) and *Krail* (*Capparis decidua*). The undergrowth is scanty and consists of *Ber-Jhari* (*Zizyphus nummulana*) and *Papadhani* (*Flugaea viscosa*).

MISCELLANEOUS FORESTS—The forests are confined to the deep rich soils on the outcrops of Gwalior dolerites in Sawai Madhopur and Khandar hills which mostly run along the bottoms of deep narrow valleys. Chief species comprise *Chola* (*Butea monosperma*), *Bor* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), *Guter* (*Zizyphus glaberrima*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Goya* (*Dichrostachys cineria*), *Raunj* (*Acacia leucophloea*), and *Pipal* (*Ficus bengalensis*). In addition, grassy blanks occur on the flat tops and gentle slopes of Sawai Madhopur and Khandar hills. These provide the main grazing grounds for the cattle. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) occurs as

an associate in almost all the forest types described earlier and thus is found almost throughout the division.

The Forest Department in the district has raised plantations of a variety of species by trench and mound system. The species commonly found in these plantations are *Shisham* (*Dalbergia*) and *Babul* (*Acacia arabica*).

A list of trees found in the forests of Sawai Madhopur district is given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter.

Forest Produce

The forests of the district meet the local demands for small timber firewood, chareoal, grass and grazing, fencing and thatching material, bamboos, *Tendu Patta*, gum, *Gughal* Gum, *Dhok* leaves, honey, wax, medicinal herbs, flowers, *Katha*, *Karanj* and other minor forest produce. The exploitation of firewood, charcoal coupes and *Tendu Patta* is conducted departmentally. Other minor forest produce is auctioned. A nominal demand of *Salar*, *Khirni*, *Khair* and *Kadam* wood exists in Sawai Madhopur town from local *Kharadis* for the manufacture of toys. A list of grasses found in the forests of the district is also given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter.

FAUNA¹

Sawai Madhopur district is rich in wild life. The area particularly included in Tiger Project has wide and evenly balanced fauna. It has a large variety of animals, birds, reptiles and fish. In addition the recognised fauna of game is also found in the district. Tiger, leopard or panther and wild dog (*Dhole*) are found in this area. There are also tigers and panthers in the Ranthambhor Reserve (Project Tiger). Sloth bears are less uncommon here than in many other parts of India where they were once well known. Rhesus monkey is occasionally seen here. Common langur descend to the lower elevations during the rains, but are much in evidence in the hill jungles at other times of the year. Ranthambhor is specially notable for its *Sambhar* and *Nilgai*. *Sambhars* are most numerous of all animals. The *Nilgais* live here in thriving, self-possessed population. The *Chital* in large numbers and *Chinkara* in small parties are the other main animals of the Reserve. Wild pigs are plentiful, though of small size.

The avifauna of the Reserve is rich and varied. The lakes

1. Source : The Office of the Divisional Forest Officer Tonk, and the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

attract many water birds and water side birds. Among the forest birds are the peafowl, doves, parakeets, owls and other birds of prey. Other birds seen here are egrets, pond herons, grey and purple herons, storks, whistling teal, nukta, comb-duck, caltan teal, spot bill, coots, the Indian moorhen, the purple moorhen, white breasted waterhen, the little grebe, cormorants, darters, the pheasant, tailed jacana, bronze winged falcons, red-wattled and yellow wattled lapwings. The migratory ducks include the pintail, the garganey and common teal, common pochard, red-crested pochard, plovers and sandpipers.

The fish-owl is commonly found in the neighbourhood of pools and sheets of water. Occasionally, ring tailed fishing eagle may also be seen. Other birds of prey include the crested serpent eagle, the honey buzzards and the lesser owls. The Reserve also has whitebacked vulture, king vulture and the scavenger vulture. In the open scrub, shrikes, drangos, mynas, finches, bee-eaters and rollers are common. There are also found tree-pies, fly catchers, cuckoo-shrikes, minivets, cuckoos, the coucal, green pigeons, wood peckers, barbets, grey horn bill, doves and parakeets of different varieties. The peafowl, spur fowl, partiridges, quail and sandgrouse are the main ground-birds. The list given below gives an idea of birds, animals and reptiles found in the Reserve :

Primates

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Monkey or rhesus macaeggee | <i>Macaca mulatts</i> |
| 2. Common Langur | <i>Presbytis entellus</i> |

Cats

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Tiger | <i>Panthera tigris</i> |
| 4. Jungle cat | <i>Felis chaus</i> |
| 5. Panther or leopard | <i>Panthera pardus</i> |
| 6. Siyehgush | <i>Felis caracal</i> |

Mongoosees

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. Common Mongoose | <i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|

Hyenas

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 8. Striped Hyena | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> |
|------------------|----------------------|

Dog family

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9. Jackal | <i>Canis aureus</i> |
| 10. Indian Fox | <i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> |
| 11. Indian wild dog or dhole | <i>Guon alpinus</i> |

Bears

12. Sloth Bear

*Melursus ursinus***Mustelidae**

13. Otter smooth, Indian

Lutra Perspicillata

14. Ratel or honey badger

*Mallivora Capensis***Insectivores**

15. Hedgehog, long-eared

Hemiechinus auritus

16. Shrew, the grey musk

*Suncus murinas***Hares**

17. Hare, Indian

*Lepus nigricollis***Antilopes**

- 18.
- Chinkara*

Gazella gazella

19. Blue bull or
- Nilgai*

*Boselaphus tragocamelus***Deer**

- 20.
- Sambhar*

Cervus unicolor

- 21.
- Chital*
- or spotted deer

*-Axis axis***Pigs**

22. Indian wild bear

*Sus scrofa***Reptiles**

23. Marsh crocodile

Crocodylus porosus

24. Rat snake

Ptyas mucosus

25. Python

Python moluvers

26. Monitor lizard

Varanus monitor

27. Soft backed turtle

RANTHAMBHOR (SAWAI MADHOPUR) WILD LIFE SANCTUARY—

There is a game sanctuary in the district known as Ranthambhor (Sawai Madhopur) Wild Life Sanctuary established¹ in the year 1957-58. It is situated at a distance of about 10 km. to the north-east of the railway station Sawai Madhopur. From Jaipur it is about 170 km. via Dausa and 160 km. via Tonk. The entire area is a compact hill top range of Dry Deciduous *Dhok* forests. It stretches around the famous Ranthambhor fort. The sanctuary lies in the Kacheda, Anantpura, Kamal-dhar, Soleshwar, Darah Dhoondiamal and Bhakola-ka-Bira valleys which offer an excellent habitation for the birds and animals and attracts tourists. Formerly, this area was used mainly by the former rulers of

¹Source : The Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

Jaipur State for hunting. Now in order to ensure preservation of wild life, the State Government has prohibited shooting, hunting, netting and trapping of animals and birds in this area. In 1974, this game sanctuary was declared a Project Tiger under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The area of the game sanctuary was placed under the administrative control and charge of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur. Some additional staff for the project was sanctioned in that year in order to enforce rigid protection of forest and wild life of the project area. At present (1974) the Project Officer is assisted by two forest rangers, 4 foresters and 22 forest guards¹.

The Project Tiger aims not only at preserving the tiger but also its natural prey and in fact all the animals with which it is associated and their environment. Ranthambhor Tiger Reserve covers a total area of 392 sq. km. and is entirely located in Sawai Madhopur district. The area has been accorded the legal status of a reserve forest. Removal of dry wood by headloads is the major concession in the area. The area is dotted with 15 villages with a cultivated area of 310.75 hectares². The area has sub-tropical climate. Its terrain is hilly with numerous valleys and flat hill tops known as *Dangs*. Soils are fairly rich except on exposed quartzites. The forests of the reserve area belong to dry deciduous with *Anogeissus Pendula* (*Dhok*) as its dominant specie. The nature of the forest and terrain is such that it provides ideal habitat for tiger, panther, chital, sambhar, wild boar, blue bull, and the associate animals. This is because sufficient forage, aquatic and subterranean food is available.

For management purposes the area has been divided into two main zones viz. the core area covering 167 sq. km. and the buffer area covering 225 sq. km. The core area is for maintenance in a purely natural condition. No manipulation of flora is allowed and the practice of offering artificial feed to herbivorous and live baits to carnivorous is banned. Further, forestry operation, grazing, human dwelling and movements, illicit cutting of wood and poaching are checked. The buffer area is protected against poaching and fire. In addition, provision for adequate roads, informer service and communication lines has also been made. A financial outlay of Rs. 35.02 lakhs was proposed for these activities for the period 1973-74 to 1978-79. More details of the Project Tiger, Ranthambhor are available in another chapter viz., Places of Interest.

1. Source : Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid*.

No census of wild animals was conducted systematically and on scientific lines in recent years. However, Co-operative Tiger census was conducted during May, 1972 on an All-India basis. The estimated number of various animals based on observation was as follows¹:

S.No.	Name of wild animal	Estimated number
1.	Tiger	14
2.	Panther	15
3.	<i>Sambhar</i>	1000-1100
4.	<i>Chital</i>	900-1000
5.	Sloth bear	30- 35
6.	Wild boar	300- 350
7.	Blue bull	500- 600
8.	<i>Chinkara</i>	80- 100
9.	Crocodiles	15- 18

CLIMATE²

The district has a dry climate except during the short rainy season. December to February is the cold season. The hot season is from March to about the third week of June. The rainy season, which follows, lasts till about the third week of September. The period from about the third week of September to the end of November constitutes the transition season.

Rainfall

Rainfall records in the district are available for 8 existing stations functioning for fairly long periods and also for 7 stations closed at present. Three stations namely Bamanwas, Nadhoti and Bonli have started in the district, but their data is for too short a period for climatological use. Appendices 1 and 2 give rainfall figures at the 15 stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 685.8 mm. The rainfall generally increases from the north-east towards the south-east in the district, and varies from 579.4 mm. at Mahuwa to 887.6 mm. at Sawai Madhopur. The rainfall during the period June to September constitutes about 92 per cent of the annual rainfall. Variation of

1. Source : Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambor, Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geo-Physics), Poona.

rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 209 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1917, while the lowest annual rainfall, which was only 30 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1905. In the fifty-year period the annual rainfall of the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal during 15 years. There was one occasion each of two, three and four consecutive years of such low rainfall in the district as a whole. Considering the rainfall at individual stations it is seen that at some stations rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal even upto five consecutive years. The period 1937 to 1941 was one of generally low rainfall in the district as a whole though in varying degrees in the different parts of the district. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 900 mm. (i.e. within 25 to 30 per cent of the normal) in 31 years out of fifty.

On an average, there are 35 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 31 at Gudela and Kurgawan to 38 at Sawai Madhopur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 360.0 mm. at Karauli on August 11, 1972

Temperature

There is only one recently started meteorological observatory in the district at Sawai Madhopur. Hence, in the following description the meteorological records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts which provide a fair idea of the temperature and other meteorological conditions that prevail in the district, have also been taken into account. The period from March to June is one of continuous rise in temperature, May and the first half of June being the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is about 41°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 25°C . Night temperatures in June are little higher than in May. The maximum temperature in May and June, may, on individual days, go upto about 47°C . The setting in of the south-west monsoon by about the third week of June lowers the temperature some what but relief from heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from increase in humidity brought in by the south-west monsoon air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the third week of September, days become hotter and in October a secondary maximum day temperature is recorded. The nights become progressively cooler. Both day and night temperatures drop rapidly after mid-November till January which is the coldest month, with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 23°C

and a mean daily minimum of about 8°C. In association with cold waves which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances passing north India during the cold season, minimum temperature, particularly, in January and February, may go down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water.

Humidity

Relative humidities are generally over 60 per cent during the south-west monsoon. During the rest of the year the air is dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when the afternoon relative humidity may be as low as 10 to 15 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are moderately to heavily clouded and are overcast on some days. In the rest of the year, skies are generally clear. During the cold season, however, on a few days, the skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in force in the summer and early south-west monsoon season. Winds blow mainly from the westerly and south-westerly directions during the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter months, winds are mostly from directions between west and north. In the summer season, the winds blow from directions between south-west and north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the south-west monsoon season (particularly during the months of July and August) move across the central parts of the country and reach the district or its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunder-storms occur particularly in all the months of the year, but are more frequent during the period from May to September. In association with the thunder-storms, hail may sometimes occur during the months from March to May. Dust-storms occur occasionally during the hot season. During the period January to March, low pressure waves moving from the west affect the weather over the district.

APPENDIX I

Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Month												Annual	Highest annual rainfall: rainfall as % of as % of normal year** year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of as % of normal year** year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.) Date
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December				
Sawai	50 a	7.6	5.3	5.8	1.8	5.8	77.7	335.8	305.6	123.7	10.9	2.0	5.6	887.6	272	23	355.3 Aug. 19, 1889
Madhopur	b	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.7	12.3	12.2	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	37.7 (1942)	(1905)		
Khardar	21 a	6.6	3.3	7.6	4.8	5.6	86.1	226.8	230.9	128.8	11.2	1.3	5.3	718.3	160	28	186.7 Sept. 13, 1946
	b	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.0	11.4	11.2	6.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	37.0 (1933)	(1939)		
Malarna	18 a	8.1	8.1	6.9	4.1	4.8	57.9	254.3	238.5	112.8	3.8	0.3	6.6	706.2	166	24	198.1 July 21, 1935
Chor (c)	b	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.6	12.0	10.4	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	34.4 (1945)	(1939)		Sept. 11, 1941
Gangapur	50 a	9.1	6.1	5.3	3.8	6.6	51.6	227.1	223.3	100.8	15.2	3.1	4.8	656.8	284	27	264.0 Aug. 11, 1972
	b	9.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	3.5	11.0	10.5	4.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	34.5 (1917)	(1918)		
Isarda (c)	11 a	10.2	3.8	2.5	0.8	2.3	42.7	213.9	273.6	92.7	2.3	0.5	5.6	650.9	164	40	193.0 July 9, 1942
	b	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.8	10.1	12.5	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	34.2 (1942)	(1942)		
Hindaun	50 a	9.9	6.3	7.1	4.1	6.9	49.3	218.9	227.1	107.4	14.0	4.1	5.3	660.4	207	36	234.9 Aug. 10, 1892
	b	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	3.2	10.4	10.3	5.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	34.7 (1919)	(1905)		
Todabhim	20 a	10.9	6.1	6.1	2.3	8.1	65.8	188.0	178.6	100.3	15.5	0.3	7.4	589.4	172	48	175.0 Aug. 11, 1972
	b	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.7	10.4	10.3	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	35.3 (1933)	(1941)		
Mahuwa	50 a	10.2	10.2	6.3	3.8	9.9	47.2	179.8	179.6	105.2	17.3	2.0	7.9	579.4	267	30	273.1 Sept. 30, 1910
	b	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.3	9.9	9.3	4.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	33.2 (1917)	(1905)		

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karauli	50 a	10.9	7.6	5.3	4.1	10.4	53.3	241.1	243.6	107.9	16.0	3.6	4.8	708.6	186	26	360.0	Aug. 11, 1972
	b	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	3.5	10.8	10.6	5.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	35.3	(1917)	(1905)		
Machilpur (c)	50 a	10.9	6.6	6.6	4.1	10.2	52.6	236.2	242.6	102.1	15.7	5.1	5.1	697.8	190	29	188.0	Aug. 27, 1919
	b	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	3.4	11.1	11.1	5.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	36.6	(1924)	(1905)		
Mandrol (c)	50 a	10.9	6.6	5.6	4.1	6.9	50.3	237.2	227.6	97.8	18.3	3.8	5.8	674.9	180	29	260.3	Oct. 24, 1928
	b	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.5	11.1	11.4	5.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	36.4	(1919)	(1905)		
Sapotra	50 a	9.9	7.9	6.1	4.6	8.9	68.8	260.1	245.1	105.9	14.7	3.1	6.1	741.2	212	24	269.7	Aug. 5, 1917
	b	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.5	11.2	11.1	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	36.0	(1917)	(1905)		
Karanpur (c)	18 a	12.7	7.6	6.6	3.6	12.2	42.9	229.6	239.0	80.3	7.9	3.8	6.9	653.1	223	24	158.5	Aug. 30, 1919
	b	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.8	10.3	10.3	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	32.2	(1917)	(1918)		
Gudela (c)	18 a	13.5	7.1	7.1	5.6	12.7	51.8	204.5	238.3	91.2	5.1	4.8	3.6	645.3	198	48	200.7	Aug. 29, 1919
	b	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.1	9.1	9.3	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	30.7	(1917)	(1918)		
Kurgawn (c)	18 a	15.2	5.8	3.3	5.3	8.1	64.3	254.5	247.1	95.3	11.2	3.1	3.1	716.3	186	34	185.4	Sept. 30, 1910
	b	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.8	9.3	9.7	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	31.1	(1919)	(1918)		
Sawai Madh-	a	10.4	6.3	5.9	3.8	8.0	57.5	233.9	236.0	103.5	11.9	2.7	5.0	685.8	209	30		
pur (District)	b	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.4	10.7	10.7	5.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	34.6	(1917)	(1905)		

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

* Based on all available data upto 1974,

** Years of occurrence given in brackets.

(c) Stations not functioning now,

APPENDIX II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Sawai Madhopur District
(Data 1901-50)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201-300	2	901-1000	4
301-400	4	1001-1100	1
401-500	4	1101-1200	3
501-600	9	1201-1300	0
601-700	8	1301-1400	0
701-800	10	1401-1500	1
801-900	4		

APPENDIX III

List of Common Trees, Fauna, Flora of Sawai Madhopur District

Local Name	Botanical Name
TREES	
<i>Aal</i>	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb
<i>Aam</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn
<i>Amaltas</i> <i>Bardawan</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn
<i>Aonla</i>	<i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaerth
<i>Ardu</i>	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb
<i>Arni</i>	<i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> Vent
<i>Babul</i>	<i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd
<i>Bahera</i>	<i>Terminalia belerica</i> Roxb
<i>Baincha</i> <i>Tembolia</i>	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb
<i>Bargad</i> (Bar)	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Linn
<i>Barna</i>	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i> Forest
<i>Bel</i>	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Correa
<i>Ber</i> (Bor)	<i>Zizyphus mauratiana</i> Lamk
<i>Bistendu</i>	<i>Diospyros cordifolia</i> Roxb
<i>Chhola</i> <i>Cheefa</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk) Taub
<i>Churel</i> <i>Chilal</i>	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch
<i>Dhaora</i> <i>Safed Dho</i>	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Wall
<i>Dhok</i> <i>Dho</i>	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> Edgew
<i>Goyakhair</i> <i>Bharkhadi</i>	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> Wight
<i>Gugal</i>	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hooker stocks) Engl
<i>Gular</i>	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb
<i>Gundi</i>	<i>Cordia rothii</i> R. & S.
<i>Gurjan</i>	<i>Launea coromandelica</i> (Houtt) Merr
<i>Guter</i>	<i>Zizyphus glaberrima</i> santabau
<i>Hal diya</i>	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> Linn
<i>Hingotia</i> <i>Hingot</i>	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (Linn) Delile
<i>Imli</i> <i>Amla</i>	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Local Name	Botanical Name
<i>In-Dhok</i>	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> Wall
<i>Inderjo-Karu</i>	<i>Holarrhena antidysentric</i> Wall
<i>Jamun</i>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Linn) skeets
<i>Jhinja Saintha</i>	<i>Banhinia racemosa</i> Linn
<i>Kadu Karaya</i>	<i>Sterculia ureas</i> Roxb.
<i>Kaith</i>	<i>Feronia limonia</i> (Linn) Swngle
<i>Kakera Goankh</i>	<i>Gymnosporia spinosa</i> (Forsk) Flori
<i>Kakoonal Kulcher</i>	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.
<i>Kalam Kadam</i>	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth
<i>Kaljaria</i>	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> Spreng
<i>Kath-Khirni</i>	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> Room & Sch.
<i>Karanj</i>	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (Linn) Pierre
<i>Kathphari</i>	<i>Ficus tomentosa</i> (Roxb.)
<i>Khair (Kala Khair)</i>	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.
<i>Khajur</i>	<i>Phoenix Sylvestris</i> Roxb.
<i>Khejra Chonkra</i>	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> Willd.
<i>Kheri</i>	<i>Acacia senegal</i> Willd.
<i>Khirni Rain</i>	<i>Nimosops hexandra</i> Roxb.
<i>Kohra</i>	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Bedd.
<i>Kusum</i>	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour) Oken.
<i>Lasora</i>	<i>Cordia dichwotoa</i> Forst. f.
<i>Malkaradi</i>	<i>Gardenia turgida</i> . Linn.
<i>Medua Medla</i>	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> . Seem.
<i>Nao-Patti</i>	<i>Limmoniaq cenulata</i> . Roxb.
<i>Neem</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.
<i>Padal</i>	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> D.C.
<i>Paras Pipal</i>	<i>Ficus cordifolia</i> Roxb.
<i>Phasi</i>	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , Roxb.
<i>Phulan</i>	<i>Kydia calicyna</i> Roxb.
<i>Pipal</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Local Name	Botanical Name
<i>Pilu</i>	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> , Dche.
<i>Rohini/Rolli</i>	<i>Mallotus philippinesis</i> Muell. Arg.
<i>Roheda</i>	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Smith) Seem.
<i>Reonj/Orinj</i>	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , Willd.
<i>Salar</i>	<i>Boswellia Serrata</i> Roxb.
<i>Sainjna</i>	<i>Moringa concanensis</i> Nimmo
<i>Semal/Semda</i>	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i> (DC) Schott. & Endt.
<i>Shisham</i>	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.
<i>Siris (Safed)</i>	<i>Albizzia procera</i> Benth.
<i>Siris (Kala)</i>	<i>Albizzia lebbek</i> Benth.
<i>Sitaphal</i>	<i>Anona scumosa</i> Linn.
<i>Gameri</i>	<i>Gmelina arbores.</i> Roxb.
<i>Tendu</i>	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.
<i>Um</i>	<i>Saccopetalm tomentosum</i> . Hook T. & Thomas.
<i>Vilayati khejra</i>	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> Hk. F. & T.

GRASSES

<i>Baru</i>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (Linn) perse.
<i>Bhurat (Bharboot)</i>	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> Roxb.
<i>Buhari/Rojwali</i>	<i>Eremopogon foveolatus</i> (Del) stapf.
<i>Chirion-ka-chawalia</i>	<i>Sporobolus marginatus</i> Hochst ex A Rich.
<i>Dab</i>	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i> (Linn) staff.
<i>Dub</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Linn) Pers.
<i>Gandhel</i>	<i>Iseilema laxum</i> Hack.
<i>Gander (Khus)</i>	<i>Vetiveria Zizanioides</i> (Linn) Nash.
<i>Jharnia (chinkarda)</i>	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i> (HBK) Henr.
<i>Jondi</i>	<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i> (Vahl) Bor
<i>Hathipaga/Kanchan/Chant</i>	<i>Cymbopogon Jawarancusa</i> (Fones) Schult.

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

Local Name	Botanical Name
<i>Ghoda-dub</i>	<i>Dactyloctenium scindicum</i> Boiss.
<i>Kali-charkali</i>	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.
<i>Karad</i>	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i> (Linn.) <i>A. Camus.</i>
<i>Karad</i>	<i>Dicanthium annulatum</i> (Forsk) Stapf.
<i>Katar-lamp</i>	<i>Michrochloa indica</i> (Linn. f.) P Beauv
<i>Kewai/Chenkli</i>	<i>Chloris roxburghiana</i> schult.
<i>Kuri (Kora-chinki)</i>	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i> (Linn.) Stapf.
<i>Kans</i>	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> Linn.
<i>Lamp</i>	<i>Aristida hystix</i> (Linn) f.
<i>Loth</i>	<i>Heteropocos species.</i>
<i>Makarh</i>	<i>Dectyloctenium aegypticum</i> (Linn) P. Beauv.
<i>Masuri</i>	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i> Roxb.
<i>Munj/Sarpani/Kucha</i>	<i>Seccharum bengalense</i> Retz.
<i>Neenjna</i>	<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> (Vahl).
<i>Phulna-ghas</i>	<i>Eragrostis tremula</i> (Hochst).
<i>Polard (Bhanjura)</i>	<i>Apluda mutics</i> (Linn).
<i>Raicha</i>	<i>Cymbopocon martinii</i> (Roxb). Wats.
<i>Rampla/Lampla</i>	<i>Aristida funiculata</i> Trinet Rupr.
<i>Ratarad/Gond</i>	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i> (Linn) O.Ktze.
<i>Sanwa/Pherda</i>	<i>Oplismannus burmannii</i> (Rets) P.Beauv
<i>Sheen (Sedua)</i>	<i>Schima nervosum</i> (Rottl) stepf.
<i>Sheen (Sedua)</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i> (Spreng) Chiov.
<i>Sitaghas</i>	<i>Tragus biflorus</i> Schult.
<i>Surwala/Kali lamp</i>	<i>Heteropogon contrortus</i> (Linn)P.Beauv
<i>Susa-chunti</i>	<i>Oropetium thomaeum</i> (Linn) f.
<i>Under-puncha (Chota)</i>	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> (Linn) B.B.r.
<i>Under-puncha (Bara)</i>	<i>Parotis indica</i> (Linn) O.Ktze. <i>Tatrapogon tenellus</i> Roxb. Chiov. <i>Melanocercis jacquemontii</i> Faub t. Stapf.

BAMBOOS

*Bans**Dendrocalamus Strictus* Ness.

Source : Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger Ranthambhor, Sawai
Madhopur.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-History and Archaeology

The archacological explorations¹ in the western half of the district have unearthed some sites representing black and red ware and painted gray ware culture. These sites are in Nadauti tahsil at Garhmoran, Kemerī and Gazipur Khavada. Other tahsils in this region such as Bamanwas, Gangapur and Mahuwa have also yielded material belonging to early historic period at certain places, namely, Udai Kalan Piloda, Salobad, Baragaon and Palanhera. Kemerī and Garhmoran in Nadauti tahsil also possess traces of early historic period.

ANCIENT PERIOD

The proximity of the district to Bharatpur in the north-east, to Alwar in the north and to Jaipur in the north-west lends the area the antiquity of the epic age. The region might have been included in the Matsya kingdom in the north-west and Surasena in the north-east. It might have formed part of one or the other or both. The Matsyas in the epic age lived to the west of Surasenas of Mathura. Ray Chaudhary points² out that Matsya lay to the south of Kurus of Delhi and to the west of Surasenas of Mathura; southward it approached the Chambal, while westward it reached the forests skirting the river Sravasti. D. C. Sircar gives a larger territorial extent to Matsya when he says³ that it comprised the modern Alwar, Jaipur (Sawai Madhopur was a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State) and Bharatpur (which has a common boundary with Sawai Madhopur district) States. To the east of Matsya was the kingdom of Surasena with Mathura as capital.

After the disintegration of the Mauryan empire and the end of the Greek invasion in the closing years of the first century B. C., the Malavas, Yaudhyas and Arjunayans established their tribal republics in various parts, the latter two emerged in the triangular region Delhi-Jaipur-Agra. This is testified to by the discovery of an inscription of about the

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Ray Chaudhary, H.C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, Calcutta (1938), p. 137.
3. Sircar, D.C.: *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, Delhi (1960), p. 105.

3rd century A. D. of the Yaudhyas at Bayana¹ in the adjacent district of Bnaratpur, north-east of Sawai Madhopur. Some sites belonging to the Malavas have also come to light² in Sawai Madhopur district belonging to the period from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A.D.

It appears that early Kushana power had extended to this region. This is testified to by the discovery of a large number of Kushana records in the adjacent areas of the district. Kushana authority was supplanted by that of Saka Satrap after whose decline, subordinate ruling houses became independent or semi-independent. The Yaudhyas, during the middle of the 2nd century A.D. challenged the authority of the mighty Saka Satrap Rudradaman and became powerful during the 3rd century, only to be subdued by the Guptas whose domination³ in the adjacent territory is evidenced by the existence of their coins and sculptures. With the decline and fall of the Gupta empire, the Gurjara-Pratiharas came into prominence. In the later period of their supremacy about the second half of the 8th century A. D., the kingdom of the Pratihara Vatsaraj, included Malwa and east Rajputana⁴.

About the first half of the eleventh century A. D. a Yadu family is found ruling on the borders of this district, at Bayana (Bharatpur district) with Vijayapala as the ruler. His successor was Tahanpala who, according to tradition, built the fort of Tahangarh (Tribhuvangiri) now within the borders of Sawai Madhopur district. When Muhammad Ghori attacked (1195 A. D.) Bayana, its chief, Kunwarpala, evacuated his capital and shut himself in the fort of Tahangarh⁵ or Thangarh which he had to surrender to after a short siege.

After the death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the Muslim hold over Bayana weakened due to the revival of the power of the dethroned rulers but Iltutmish again subdued them by storming Bayana and Tahangarh. The Yaduvanshi dynasty of Bayana and Tahangarh, being deprived of their strongholds and territories, migrated to other adjacent territories and it is not unlikely that a scion of this family established himself at Karkrala

1. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bombay (1960), p. 166.

2. Source : Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Rajasthan Government, Jaipur.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII, Oxford (1901), p. 137; also A.S. Altekar's *Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard*, Bombay (1954), p. 1.

4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bombay (1955), p. 22.

5. *ibid.*, Vol. V (1957), p. 120.

or Karkaralagiri. Later on, his descendants came to be known as the Yadavas of Karauli¹.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

The mediaeval history of the district is mainly the history of Ranthambhor and the former State of Karauli.

HISTORY OF RANTHAMBHOR—Ranthambhor, situated near the town of Sawai Madhopur, was one of the strongest forts of mediaeval India. Mention of this citadel is made in connection with the philanthropy of Prithviraj, the ruler of Shakambhari who had golden cupolas put on the Jain temple of Ranthambhor. By the way, this proves his suzerainty over Ranthambhor².

After the death of Prithviraj III, his son Govinda was made the ruler of Ajmer by Shahabuddin Ghorī on payment of a heavy tribute. But soon after, Hariraja, the brother of Prithviraj III drove³ him out of Ajmer and made himself its ruler. Govinda went to Ranthambhor which too was captured by Hariraja soon after. It appears that after Hariraja's death, Qutb-ud-din Aibak restored Ranthambhor to Govinda. Govinda was succeeded, in due course, by his son Valhana who, like his father continued to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Sultans which is clear from the Manglana stone inscriptions⁴ of v.s. 1272.

Valhana was succeeded by his son Prahalaḍana, whose reign was very short. He was succeeded by his son Viranarayana, his uncle Vagabhata being his regent. Sultan Iltutmish attacked Ranthambhor but was obliged to retreat. He tried treachery and invited Viranarayana to Delhi and poisoned him to death and thus occupied the fort of Ranthambhor. Vagabhata left Ranthambhor for Malwa where he carved out a principality for himself.

After the death of Iltutmish, Vagabhata, taking advantage of the Sultan's weak successors collected a large force and stormed the fort during the reign of Razia (1236 A.D.). Thereafter, Ranthambhor was twice attacked by the Muslim forces led by Ulugh Khan, first in 1248 and then in 1253 A. D. but success eluded him. Vagabhata must have by that time, become very powerful and his greatness was acknowledged.

Vagabhata was succeeded by his son Jaitrasimha who fought against the Paramara ruler (Jaya Sinha II) of Malwa and subdued the

1. Sharma, Dasharatha: *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, Delhi (1959), p. 105, fn. 22.

2. *ibid.*, p. 38.

3. *ibid.*, p. 100.

4. *ibid.*

ruler of Tribhuvangiri (Tahargarh or Thangarh). He also encountered the Muslim forces in 1259 A.D. when Nasiruddin sent Malik-un-Nawab with a force to attack Ranthambhor.

Jaitrasimha had three sons—Suratrana, Virama and Hammira, the last of whom was crowned as king during the life time of his father in v.s. 1339. Hammira was the most powerful ruler of Ranthambhor and extended his kingdom considerably. He started on a *digvijaya* (conquest of all quarters) as described in *Hammir Mahakavya*. He first defeated¹ Arjuna, the ruler of Bhimarasa, and then exacted tribute from the chief of the fort of Mandalgarh. Advancing southwards he reached Ujjain and Dhara and defeated Bhoja, the Paramara ruler. He then turned northward and passing through Chittaur, Abu, Vardhanapura, Changa, Pushkar, Maharastra (Maroth); Khandila, Chhampa and Karkarala (Karauli) reached Ranthambhor. This may as well be an exaggerated eulogy of the court poet. At the last of these places, Hammira received the homage of the ruler of Tribhuvangiri.

The first Sultan of the Khalji dynasty, Jalaluddin, captured Jhain after a stiff fight with the forces of Hammira and then advanced to besiege Ranthambhor. But he soon realised its strength and withdrew to Delhi. Hammira recovered Jhain soon after². In 1292 Jalaluddin again invaded Jhain but without much success.

Ranthambhor was an eyesore to the ambitious Sultan Alauddin Khalji who would not tolerate a powerful Hindu ruler. Soon Hammira gave³ an excuse to the Sultan to invade Ranthambhor by sheltering Muhammad Shah, a refractory neo-Muslim military leader who had rebelled against a general of the Sultan and defected the Muslim army. Hammira refused to comply with the Sultan's demand to surrender Muhammad Shah. Alauddin sent his general Ulughkhan at the head of a large force to subdue the fort but the progress of the invader was checked by Hammira's general Bhimasimha, who fell fighting. Hammira now had to raise a big army to oppose the enemy for which he required finances. He dismissed his ministers, levied heavy taxes on his subjects and thus made himself unpopular. His own brother Bhoja, a minister, when denigrated, deserted him and repaired to the court of the Khalji Sultan. Under the advice of Bhoja, another expedition was sent against Ranthambhor which also proved unsuccessful. Muhammad Shah, the neo-Muslim protege with his followers captured Jagara, his former

1. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 107.

2. *ibid.*, p. 109.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 109-114.

jagir, which had been now assigned to Bhoja by the Khalji Sultan. This action further infuriated the Sultan who sent yet another army against Hammira but without success.

All these failures made Alauddin lead the expedition personally. He marched with a huge horde and laid siege to the fort of Ranthambhor, which dragged on for a long time. The besiegers and the besieged both suffered heavily but kept up appearances. Perceiving the futility of using force, Alauddin now employed diplomacy. Under the pretext of negotiations, he invited Hammira's General Ratipala and promised him the fort of Ranthambhor if he changed side. Ratipala returned to Hammira as a traitor and gave an under estimate of the actual strength of the enemy's army. He also succeeded in inveigling another General, Ranamala and the two traitors then joined the enemy. Hammira, in desperation, prepared for the final sortie, performed *Jauhar*, crowned Jaja as his successor and plunged into the battle. Fearing to be captured by the enemy, he killed himself. His followers were also cut to pieces. Jaja held the fort for two days more. But the Muslim army finally stormed it. With Hammira's death, the Chauhan line of Ranthambhor came to an end and the fort was incorporated in the Sultanate.

After Alauddin Khalji, the Tughluqs retained possession of the fort for a long time. Then it became a bone of contention between the Khalji Sultans of Malwa and the Maharanas of Mewar. From the Kumbhalgarh inscription of v.s. 1517 (1460 A.D.), it appears that Maharana Kumbha wrested Ranthambhor probably from the Khaljis of Malwa. But it again slipped into the hands of the Khaljis. Daulat Khan is mentioned¹ as the governor of Ranthambhor appointed by the Khaljis of Malwa. But it was again conquered by Rana Sanga in 1519 from the Sultan of Malwa and annexed to the Mewar territory.

It seems probable that during the reign of the weak rulers of Mewar and the rise of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, the Ranthambhor area fell into the hands of the Gujarat Sultans. Shershah Suri, during his expedition in Rajputana, captured Ranthambhor from Khan-i Khana, an officer of Bahadurshah², and bestowed it upon his son Salim Shah as Jagir.

During this period, a formidable power was rising in the vicinity of Ranthambhor, the Hadas of Bundi. Rao Surjan Hada, the powerful

1. *The History & Culture of the Indian People—Delhi Sultanate*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan (Bombay), p. 145.
2. Qanungo, K.R.: *Shershah and His Times* (Orient Longman, 1965), pp. 328-9.

ruler of Bundi purchased the fort of Ranthambhor from Jhujhar Khan, who was a *Qiledar* of Muhammad Adil Shah¹. He strengthened its fortification and stocked it with adequate provisions. However, Akbar, soon after the capture of Chittaur, matured his plans for the capture of Ranthambhor, which was a formidable fortress next only to Chittaurgarh in Rajasthan. He sent a large force under the leadership of Ashraf Khan to besiege the fort. But it had to be withdrawn owing to the outbreak of a rebellion in Malwa. After quelling this tumult, Akbar decided to proceed against Ranthambhor (1568) and by way of Delhi, Alwar and Lalsot he reached Ranthambhor in 1569. He surveyed the citadel carefully and besieged it closely. Batteries were set up but these produced little effect. Akbar, therefore, ordered the construction of *Sobats* as high as the fort walls. Big culverins were dragged over the level ground each by 200 pairs of oxen and carried over the hill by a crowd of armed bearers (*Kahars*). These culverins, capable of throwing thirty maund iron balls and sixty maund stone balls, began battering the fort, and soon effected a breach in the wall and pulled down the houses inside the fort³. Akbar then decided on a general assault. Surjan Hada in great desperation made overtures of peace and surrendered the fort.

Thenceforth Ranthambhor became one of the *Sarkars* of the Mughal Empire and was included in the *Subah* of Ajmer⁴. It contained 73 *Mahals*, and 6024196 *Bighas*, 11 *Biswas* of land yielding a revenue of 89824,576 *Dams*. Todabhim, Wazirpur, Hindaun and Madrail were under *Khalsa* land in the *Subah* of Agra while Bonli, Alanpur and Khandar were included in the Ajmer *Suhah*⁵.

During the time of Jahangir it was one of the most important forts of the Empire. Jahangir visited Ranthambhor in 1619 A. D. and felt delighted. Shahjahan appointed Vittaldas Gaur as the *Qiledar* of this fort in 1631.

During the reign of Aurangzeb, the Jat rulers of Bharatpur State rose in revolt and started plundering Mughal territories. They also threatened the fort of Ranthambhor and the emperor was obliged to appoint Ram Singh, the Kachhawaha Raja of Amber, to crush the Jat

1. Shyamal Das: *Vir Vinod* (Udaipur), pp. 1263-65.
2. Srivastava, A.L.: *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I, Agra, Shivlal Agarwal and Co. (1962), p. 113.
3. *ibid.*, p. 123.
4. Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, Tr. Jarret (Calcutta, Royal Asiatic Society, 1949), p. 279.
5. *ibid.*, p. 103.

plunderers. After Ram Singh's death, Raja Bishan Singh Kachhawaha was appointed as *Faujdar* of Mathura and now the responsibility of subduing the rebellious Jats fell to his lot. Some areas which are in Sawai Madhopur now, like Todabhim, Bonli and Malarna were given to him while Bahauddin was given Malarna area and Kamaluddin received Hindaun. Alanpur and Ranthambhor areas were given to Raja Naraindas¹.

The Jat menace continued. In Hindaun, Hari Singh (Raja Bishan Singh's lieutenant) faced² a severe revolt. Another revolt³ occurred at Mahuwa in 1694 A.D.

After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal empire disintegrated rapidly and the petty chieftains started carving new principalities and building their power. In the House of Amber a feud broke out between Jai Singh and his younger brother Bijai Singh, sons of the late Raja Bishan Singh. In the war of succession between Bahadur Shah and Azam Shah, Jai Singh had sided with the latter. So Bahadur Shah on emerging victorious and becoming emperor, enthroned Bijai Singh and Jai Singh was dispossessed of his ancestral patrimony. Jai Singh, therefore, organised a coalition of the Maharana of Udaipur and Maharaja of Jodhpur against his brother and waited for an opportunity. After Ajit Singh's occupation of Jodhpur, Jai Singh invaded Amber with a force of thirty thousand (1708). A battle was fought near Kaladera. Saiyyid Hussain Alikhan, the Imperial *Faujdar*, unable to face the onslaught, left the command to his son and stealthily left the field. His camp was plundered and his son slain. Emboldened by their success⁴, the Rajput forces dashed towards Hindaun, Bayana and the areas in the Sarkar of Ranthambhor and liquidated the Imperial outposts.

Jai Singh now suggested to Ajit Singh to organise a united front against the Imperial forces⁵. He sent an emissary, named Fatehchand (1709), to Karauli to beseech Ratanpal, the Yadav chieftain, to open hostilities against Ridayatullah, the *faujdar* of Hindaun⁶. He also suggested to Rao (Raja of Karauli) to seek Rambabu Jat's cooperation in the

1. *Vakil Reports*, No. 251, 260, 270, 307, 345 & 372, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
2. *Vakil Reports*, No. 421, 449, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
3. *Vakil Report*, No. 427, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
4. Tikkiwal, H. C.: *Jaipur and the Later Mughals* (1974), pp. 24-25.
5. Tikkiwal, H. C., *op.cit.*, p. 28.
6. *ibid.*

job. It is also mentioned that Jai Singh sent emissaries to the Marathas and the Sikhs also. Ajit Singh too sought help from different quarters. Jai Singh besieged the *Naib Qiledar* of Ranthambhor, with unabated vigour. But the *Qiledar* compelled the Rajputs to retreat after heavy fighting.

However, the struggle for the gadi of Amber came to an end when Jai Singh was installed as ruler at Amber (1710) and Bijai Singh given Todabhim and Hindaun in Jagir. Jai Singh received in 1716 A. D. the grant of pargana Malarna, yielding¹ rupees 333,272 annually and of the Jagirs of Jhalai and Barwara (1717) in the Sarkar of Ranthambhor.

To check the increasing incursions of the Marathas, Madho Singh, the next ruler of Jaipur, requested the emperor for the grant of the fort of Ranthambhor but he did not succeed. He therefore fortified Sherpur² and named it Sawai Madhopur in 1765. The emperor realised that the Maratha marauders were irresistible and assigned the fort of Ranthambhor in 1765 A.D. to the Jaipur Raja. The history of this region thereafter forms a part of the history of the erstwhile Jaipur State.

Karauli

Like the Bhatias of Jaisalmer, the chiefs of Karauli also belonged to the Yadava clan of Rajputs. This Yadava dynasty of Karauli began with Vijayapala, who is said to have migrated from Mathura and settled in the hilly region, where he laid the foundation of the fort and the capital of Vijayamandirgarh in 1040 A. D. This fort later on came to be known as Bayana (now in Bharatpur). Tahanpala (1093-1159), son of Vijayapala, was a powerful king of this dynasty. In the course of a long and strong rule of sixty six years, he increased his power by constructing the fort of Tahangarh (the Thankir of Persian historians), 14 miles (22 km.) from Bayana, and by making fresh conquests. His extensive political power is evidenced by his title of *Parambhattaraka maharajadhiraja Parameshwara*³. Tahan Pal was succeeded by his son Kunwar Pal. During his reign, Muhammad Ghori attacked Tahangarh and captured it. The government of Tahangarh was conferred⁴ on Baha-ud-din Tughril. A short Sanskrit inscription dated *Samvat* 1244/1187 A. D. on one of the pillars at the gateway of fortress refers to the fort that about

1. H. C. Tikkiwal, *op.cit.*, p. 52.

2. *Fahrishth Pargana, Sherpur and Alanpur, V. Samvat* 1825, State Archives, Bikaner.

3. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Calcutta, Government Press, 1885, Vol. 20, p. 39.

4. *ibid.*

9 or 10 years before the Muhammadan conquest, the city of Tahangarh was one of the great Shaivite centres¹.

After the fall of Tahangarh, the Raja retired into the jungles. The two succeeding rulers, could not regain their patrimony. From 1196 to 1327 A. D. the chronology of this line is uncertain. It seems that this period was marked by disorder and decline of this dynasty².

Raja Arjunpala (1327-61 A.D.) son of Gokuldeva of this dynasty, defeated Miyan Makkhan of Mandrail, who was unpopular in the region. This gave him a foot-hold in his ancestral territory. He further established his authority by suppressing neighbouring Minas and the Panwar Rajputs. One of his successors, Chandrapala (fifteenth in the line) was defeated by Mahmud Khalji of Malwa. The raja retired to his capital after handing over Karauli to Khalji's son Fidvi Khan. After being ousted, Chandrapala led the retired life of a devotee at Untagir. It seems that he and his successors retained their authority over a narrow strip of land around the place of their refuge, till one of his successors, Gopal Das, regained a portion of his territory during Akbar's time⁴.

The northern tower of the gateway of the fortress of Tahangarh has an inscription of three lines in very small writing giving the names of Ibrahim Lodi, Sikandar Lodi and Behlol Lodi with the date of A.H. 925/1519 A. D. and calling this a 'place of rest'. This suggests that Tahangarh was an important place during the Lodi Sultanate of Delhi. The place appears to have slipped in the hands of Shershah as would be evident from an inscription, referring to Salim or Islam Shah, son of Shershah (953 A.H./1547 A.D.) inside the fortress⁴.

During the reign of Akbar, Raja Gopaldas of Karauli was a *mansabdar* in the Mughal empire and subdued the refractory tribes of his principality and erected palaces at Masalpur and Zhiri and a fort at Bahadurpur⁵. He was succeeded by Swarika Das, Mukand Das, Jagmal, Chatra, Dharam Pal II, Ratan Pal and Kunwar Pal II. Kunwar Pal II

1. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Calcutta, Government Press (1885), Vol. 20, p. 9.
2. Elliot & Dowson, Vol. V, p. 98; Jagdish Singh, Gahlot, *History of Rajputana*, (Jodhpur Hindi Sahitya Mandir) (1937), pp. 601-2.
3. *Comprehensive History of India* (Delhi Sultanate, Chapter on Rajputana History, contributed by G. N. Sharma).
4. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. 20, pp. 90-91.
5. *Kharitas of Karauli Rajya*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

(1691-1724) helped Jaipur rulers Bishan Singh and Jai Singh II in suppressing the revolts of the Jats in the neighbouring areas. During the reign of Maharaja Tursam Pal (1757-1772) the Sikarwar Rajputs of Gwalior invaded and occupied Karauli. However, he ousted them and regained the territory.

On the decline of Mughal power, the Marathas started making inroads. The administration of the State during the reign of Gopal Singh II was in the hands of two able Brahman Ministers—Khanderao and Nawal Singh, who persuaded the Marathas to return on condition of payment of *Khaudani* of Rs. 13,000 per annum to them by the State¹. Maharaja Gopal Singh II subdued Muktawal and the Yadavas of Sar Mathura and extended his territory upto the hill of Sikarwar, a place 5 miles west of Gwalior. He was honoured with the insignia of *Mahi Maratib* by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1753. The next ruler Manakpal gave shelter to Rana Chhatar Singh of Gohad when Mahadji Sindhia seized his principality and ousted him in 1784 A. D. Mahadji Sindhia demanded his surrender but Manak Pal evaded it. Hence Sindhia sent a force against Karauli. There was a battle in which Rodji Sindhia was killed. But being hard pressed, Manak Pal had to surrender Rana Chhatar Singh to Sindhia. The Marathas under Sindhia took not only Sabalgarh but the entire Jadovati from Karauli and the Raja was compelled to pay tribute to the Marathas, which afterwards was commuted for the grant of Masalpur and its dependencies.

MODERN PERIOD

In 1812, during the time of Maharaja Harbakshpal of Karauli, the Marathas invaded this principality to realise arrears of tribute. The Maharaja made peace with them by agreeing to pay *Khaudani* of Rs. 25,000 a year. This tribute was ceded to the British by the Marathas by the treaty of Poona (1817). The Maharaja had ceded the village of Masalpur and its dependencies to the Peshwa in lieu of the tribute, but as the arrangement was inconvenient for the British Government, the tribute was relinquished in November 1817 at the time of a conclusion of treaty by which the State of Karauli was taken under the protection of the British Government. In consideration of the relinquishment of the tribute, Maharaja Harbakshpal bound himself by this treaty to furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

During the Regency Council at Jaipur, Prime Minister Jhotaram issued orders for increasing the troops of the garrison of the *Khalsa* forts.

¹ *Selection from Peshwa Daftar*, xxii, p. 132.

This action caused a formidable out-break in the fort of Ranthambhor. The fortress had a mixed garrison including, besides a limited number of *Khalsa* troops, a large number of contingents furnished by several chieftains. They showed definite signs of resistance to the orders. Jhotaram tried to carry out his scheme by a stratagem which, however, leaked out prematurely. The chiefs thereafter openly refused to admit more state troops in the fort. Those actually in it decided to defy the Jaipur ruler's authority. As a retreat would have caused a disastrous loss of prestige to the Jaipur Government, Jhotaram decided to use force and collected large forces before the fort. This caused general uprising among the chiefs. They now demanded the expulsion of Jhotaram and his control over State affairs and threatened to march on Jaipur to enforce these terms. However they were prevented from carrying out their threat by a matching force that had been collected by Jhotaram who on the other hand found it impossible to dislodge them from their strongly entrenched position in the fort. To decide the issue two conferences were called by the British Government who told the rebels that they should obey the dowager Rani and co-operate with her or else the guarantee to protect them by the British Government would be withdrawn. This had the desired effect and the matter was settled peacefully.

Maharaja Harbakshpal of Karauli died in 1838. He was succeeded¹ by Partap Pal, who died in 1848, leaving no male issue or a near male relative. During the rule of Partap Pal there were factional fights and British officers were on several occasions deputed to Karauli to mediate between the parties but without much success². Narsingh Pal, a minor, was adopted by the family as the successor of Partap Pal. Although there were many disputes regarding the guardianship of the boy, there was none regarding his selection. The Karauli State was at this time deeply in debt to the British Government and the recognition of the adoption of Narsingh Pal was withheld till the first instalment of debt was paid. This debt was originally due to the State of Bharatpur, which in its turn was in debt to the British Government. In arranging the liquidation of

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1. Foreign Political Deptt./Consultation No. 57 of 1838/National Archives of India; Also Foreign Deptt./Pol. Proceedings/25th July 1838/45-47; Foreign Deptt. Political Consultation No. 66 of 8th August 1838/NAI.
 2. There is interesting correspondence on this subject in the following files of the National Archives of India: Foreign Deptt./27 January 1849/16-23/FC; Foreign Deptt./Dec. 1849/106-108/FC; Foreign Deptt./4 July 1845 & c.

Bharatpur debts, the British Government gave credit for the amount due from Karauli and took upon itself the task of recovering it from Karauli. In 1844, the Karauli debt amounted to Rs. 1,54,312. Very advantageous terms were given to the ruler of Karauli. He was allowed 12 years to pay off the debt in instalments, and no interest was to be charged except on instalment remaining unpaid upto 1847. However, nothing had been paid by them and a further year and a half was allowed before the first instalment should be demanded. After some delay, Narsingh Pal offered payment of the first instalment, but as the offer was not made unconditional and the money was advanced by a speculator for employment in Karauli, it was not accepted. The factions at Karauli, however, were daily gaining strength and the British government, therefore, deemed it expedient to recognise the succession of Narsingh Pal, warning him at the same time that the payment of the debt would be exacted. As mediation between the factions had hitherto been unsuccessful, it was determined to send a British agent to Karauli to control the warring factions and exercise direct control on the affairs.

Narsingh Pal died in 1852 having adopted on the day before his death a distant kinsman named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to treat the State as having 'lapsed' to the British government. The then Governor General Lord Dalhousie the author of the 'doctrine of lapse' recommended to the court of Directors that Karauli be merged into British India. But the Board of Control and the Board of Directors held that the rule could not apply to the Karauli State because it was a protectorate ally, not a protectorate state¹. So finally the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party was formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative whose claim was supported by the rulers of Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Dholpur². An inquiry was ordered, and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal due to the minority of Narsingh Pal himself and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Madan Pal was a nearer kin than Bharat Pal and was accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, by three-fourth of the minor feudal retainers of the State, and by the general feeling in the State, he was recognised in 1854 as the rightful successor of Narsingh Pal. The direct interference of the Political Agent in the internal administration was withdrawn and the Agency was removed in 1855, but Madan Pal was warned that in the event of his failing in the

1. *India Office Papers*, 1853-54, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

2. *Rajputana Agency Record*, pp. 182, 231, 238, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

regular payment of the annual instalment of the debt, then reduced to Rs. 83,312, one or more of his districts would be sequestrated till the entire debt was liquidated¹.

During the upheaval of 1857, a party of insurgents was captured² at Hindaun. They were despatched to the court of Joint Magistrate at Agra for trial; 17 of them were hanged, seven acquitted and one died while under trial. The Maharao of Kota was besieged by the insurgents in his own palace at Kota. Maharaja Madan Pal sent a contingent to help him³. In consideration of the services rendered by the ruler of Karauli to the British during the upheaval of 1857, a sum of Rs. 1,17,000 due by him to the British Government was remitted and among other rewards a Khillat was conferred on him. In 1862, the ruler of Karauli received a Sanad of adoption and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 17 guns. In 1868 an extradition treaty was concluded with the Karauli State and the British Government for the mutual surrender of criminals in certain cases. This was modified in 1887 by an Agreement which provided that in the extradition of offenders from British India to Karauli, the procedure for the time being in force in British India should be followed.

Madan Pal died in 1869. His nephew, Rao Lachhman Pal was recognised as his successor; Lachhman Pal however died before his installation and the choice of the leading persons in the State fell upon Jai Singh Pal, a descendant of Kirat Pal, second son of Maharaja Dharam Pal. Jai Singh Pal was the nearest kin of Maharaja Madan Pal, with the exception of his own grand father, who was still alive, but who had voluntarily resigned the headship of Hadoti in favour of his grandsons (The Rao of Hadoti was looked upon as the next heir to the Karauli gaddi in the event of failure of direct heirs). The choice of Jai Singh Pal was confirmed by the British Government. He died in 1875 and the succession of Rao Arjunpal of Hadoti was recognised by the British Government.

Sujan Pal, second cousin of Maharaja Jai Singh Pal laid claim to the gaddi of Karauli and on the rejection of this claim, to the Raoship of Hadoti. A reference to the principal Thakurs resulted in their

1. *Rajputana Agency Record*, pp. 182, 231, 238, National Archives of India, New Delhi.
2. Foreign Consultation/S.C./April 30, 1858/149-150-A/NAI.
3. *Mutiny Papers*, 11 list, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

unanimous decision that Bhimpal was the rightful successor to the Raoship of Hadoti.

In 1877 at the Delhi Assemblage, the Government of India decided as a mark of favour, to remit the interest due on the debt then owed by the Karauli state.

In 1881, owing to the financial difficulties of the State, a temporary change was made in the administration by the transfer of the authority of the ruler to a council with full powers to administer the State under the general control of the Political Agent. A simple code of law was also introduced in 1881-82 by the council.

In 1882, an Agreement was concluded with the Karauli ruler by the British for the suppression of manufacture of salt in the State. It stipulated prevention of the import and consumption of any salt, save that on which British duty had been levied, and the abolition of all state duties thereon. The British Government in turn agreed to pay the ruler Rs. 5,000 a year and to deliver at Sambhar free of duty and cost, 50 maunds of salt for his personal use. The British Government subsequently agreed to pay Rs. 694-15-0 annually to certain jagirdars, as compensation. In 1884, the ruler abolished all transit duties, save on opium and intoxicating drugs throughout his state, and established a municipality at Karauli.

Arjun Pal died in 1886 and was succeeded by his nephew Bhanwar Pal, the Rao of Hadoti. The administration of Karauli State continued, however, to be carried on by the State council under the general supervision of the Political Agent, but in June 1887 the ruler was invested with greater powers, subject to certain conditions. The State cleared all debts in 1889 and Bhanwar Pal was given full powers.

In 1904 certain lands were ceded by the State of Karauli, free of charge to the British Government for the construction and working of the Nagda Mathura Railway¹. British currency was introduced in the State in 1906 in place of State coinage. In the same year the state again fell in debt and therefore, control over its finances was temporarily placed in the hands of the Political Agent of the Eastern Rajasthan States. It extricated itself from the debt in 1913. On the outbreak of the great war (1914), the ruler placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government.

Maharaja Bhanwar Pal died in 1927 and left no heir direct or

1. Aitchison, C. U.: *A Collection of Treaties, Sanads and Engagements etc. Rajputana States*, Treaty No. XII.

adopted and was succeeded by Bhim Pal Rao and the latter by Ganesh Pal who ruled till the merger of Karauli State in Rajasthan.

Political Movement

Political organisations known as Prajamandals were set up in various States to propagate political ideas and reforms. One such body was set up in Jaipur in 1931 and was reorganised in 1936-37. In Karauli, Praja Mandal was established in 1939 which demanded that (1) A Commission consisting of five members should be constituted for administrative reforms of whom three should be public men and two Government representatives, (2) Killing of wild pigs should be permitted in all tahsils as was allowed in *Hazoor* tahsil (Karauli), (3) the peasants should be given relief in levy and their permanent rights on lands should be established like those given by the U.P. Provincial Government (formed by the Congress) to the peasants of United Province under the newly passed Tenancy Act, (4) A Co-operative Society was also to be formed for lending money to the *Kisans*, (5) Forced labour should be abolished, and (6) Local Self-Government should be introduced¹.

In 1939 there was a session of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal at Hindaun and it was largely attended. The Madan Khadi Kutir, an organisation of Karauli, organised an exhibition on the occasion. The Jaipur State Government tried to prevent this session by stopping villagers from attending it. Mounted police was deputed to obstruct the routes and instil fear² in the minds of the villagers. During the session, Hiralal Shastri, one of its prominent workers, declared that Praja Mandal was a reality³. He also clarified that the Congress wanted independence of India in general while Praja Mandal aimed at responsible government in the States⁴.

In 1939, the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal launched a *Satyaeraha* which was joined by workers of the organisation from Hindaun and Sawai

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1. A Pamphlet entitled *Karauli Rajya Praja Mandal Dwara Sweetkrit Prastav*. This pamphlet is an enclosure of Trilok Chandra Mathur's letter to Hari Bhau Upadhyaya in the Hari Bhau Upadhyaya papers, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, File No. 41.
 2. Hiralal Shastri Papers, file No. 12, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
 3. All India State Peoples Conference Papers, file No. 9, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
 4. Hiralal Shastri Papers, *op.cit.*

Madhopur¹. The Jaipur Praja Mandal again held a session at Hindaun in 1943 and at Sawai Madhopur in 1947.

In 1947, India became Independent. In March 1948, Karauli State joined the three adjoining states of Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur to form a union known as Matsya. Jaipur State joined in March 1949 a bigger union of States known as the United State of Greater Rajasthan consisting of 14 princely States. The Matsya Union merged into it in May 1949. The present district of Sawai Madhopur was then carved out of the large parts of the former Jaipur State and the entire Karauli State.

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1. Sumnesh Joshi, *Rajasthan men Swatantrata Sangram ke Senani* (Jaipur Granthagar 1973), pp. 571, 605, 610.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Total Population

According to 1971 Census, the district had a population of 11,93,528 (6,40,298 males and 5,53,230 females). Its sub-divisionwise and tahsil-wise break-up and the number of towns and villages in each tahsil are given in the following table¹:

Sub-Division and Tahsil	Population		Towns	(No.) Villages
	Male	Female		
HINDAUN SUB-DIVISION				
Mahwa	51,541	45,287	—	152
Todabhim	57,400	49,392	1	141
Hindaun	76,127	64,138	1	125
GANGAPUR SUB-DIVISION				
Nadauti	34,964	30,774	—	84
Bamanwas	41,778	37,357	—	145
Gangapur	66,588	57,346	1	115
KARAULI SUB-DIVISION				
Karauli	88,138	72,763	1	241
Sapotra	45,868	39,461	—	149
SAWAI MADHOPUR SUB-DIVISION				
Sawai Madhopur	94,250	82,777	2	193
Malarnachor	54,109	48,311	—	175
Khandar	29,535	25,624	—	127

Growth of Population

The decennial growth of population of the district has been rather erratic. During the first two successive decades of the century, it decreased owing to a variety of reasons such as epidemics and unhealthy

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pts. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, pp. 2 & 3.*

seasons¹. The third and fourth decades witnessed a growth of 10.05 and 13.01 percentages. The census of 1951, however, showed a decline in growth rate which was amply recouped in the next two successive decades, as will be clear from the following table²:

Year	Population (No.)			Percentage decadal variation
	Persons	Male	Female	
1901	6,15,082	3,28,838	2,86,244	—
1911	6,10,304	3,26,462	2,83,842	(—) 0.78
1921	5,48,801	2,95,150	2,53,651	(—) 10.08
1931	6,03,973	3,22,386	2,81,587	+ 10.05
1941	6,82,525	3,62,319	3,20,206	+ 13.01
1951	7,65,172	4,07,181	3,57,991	+ 12.11
1961	9,43,574	5,04,531	4,39,043	+ 23.32
1971	11,93,528	6,40,298	5,53,230	+ 26.49

The increase in the population of the district during the 1961-71 decade was slightly less than the average increase for the whole of Rajasthan, which was 27.83 per cent.

Density

The density of population³ of the district was 70 persons per sq. km. in 1951 which increased to 90 in 1961 and to 113 in 1971. Density in urban areas was 1470 and in rural areas it was 100 persons per sq. km. in 1971. Tahsilwise, Hindaun was the most densely populated (218) tahsil of the district while Khandar tahsil showed a density of only 57 persons per sq. km. The density of other tahsils varied between these two extremes: Mahwa (203), Todabhim (198), Gangapur (193), Bamanwas (107), Sawai Madhopur (106), Malarnachor (101), Nadauti (101), Karauli (89) and Sapotra (61).

Sex Ratio

The sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males) in the district during 1971 census was 864 which was much below the sex-ratio for the entire

1. *Census of India 1921, Vol. XXIV, Rajputana & Ajmer-Merwara, Part I*, by Brij Jiwanlal, Calcutta, 1923, p. 14.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 97.
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. (iii).

State (911). The ratio was lower in the urban areas (852) of the district than the rural (866). It is significant that during the last thirty years the ratio has steadily decreased as will be apparent from the following table:

(Females per 1,000 males)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	870	869	880
1911	869	868	881
1921	859	861	842
1931	873	875	861
1941	884	882	901
1951	879	874	919
1961	870	872	851
1971	864	866	852

Bamanwas tahsil had the highest sex-ratio (894) and Karauli, the lowest (826) during 1971 Census.

Age Structure

The number of males and females according to age structure is given in the following table (1961 Census):²

(No)

	Persons	Male	Female
All ages	9,43,574	5,04,531	4,39,043
0-14	3,89,225	2,06,177	1,83,048
15-34	3,09,367	1,63,955	1,45,432
35-59	1,98,354	1,09,699	88,655
60+	45,924	24,418	21,506
Age not stated	704	302	402

Such statistics for 1971 Census are as under³:

Age-group	Persons	Male	Female
0-14	5,25,701	2,82,585	2,43,116
15-19	96,513	53,874	42,639

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. iv.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, pp. 87-88.
3. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Part II-B (i), Economic Tables*, p. 11.

1	2	3	4
20-24	85,620	42,776	42,844
25-29	88,093	45,863	42,230
30-39	1,51,169	80,024	71,145
40-49	1,11,014	60,573	50,441
50-59	74,285	41,934	32,351
60+	61,018	32,632	28,386
Age not stated	115	37	78
Total	11,93,528	6,40,298	5,53,230

These tables show that the majority of the people in the district were below 15 years of age and the successive age-groups showed a decreasing trend.

Rural-Urban Population

The majority of the people in the district reside in rural areas. The Census¹ of 1961 recorded that 89.81 per cent of the population was rural and only 10.19 per cent urban. The Census² of 1971, however, showed some shift towards urbanisation when 11.90 per cent of population was found to be urban and 88.10 per cent rural. Out of the eleven tahsils of the district, six, namely Mahwa, Nadauti, Bamanwas, Sapotra, Malarnachor and Khandar were completely rural. The following table³ shows the tahsil-wise rural-urban population of the district:

Tahsil	Population			
	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Mahwa	96,828	9.21	—	—
Todabhim	96,338	9.16	10,454	7.36
Hindaun	1,12,370	10.69	27,895	19.63
Nadauti	65,738	6.25	—	—
Bamanwas	79,135	7.53	—	—
Gangapur	91,274	8.68	32,660	22.99
Karauli	1,33,108	12.66	27,793	19.56

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 15.
2. *Census of 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. (iii).
3. *Census of 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. (iv).

1	2	3	4	5
Sapotra	85,329	8.11	—	—
Malarnachor	1,02,420	9.74	—	—
Sawai Madhopur	1,33,743	12.72	43,284	30.46
Khandar	55,159	5.25	—	—
Total	10,51,442	100.00	1,42,086	100

The entire rural population of the district resided in 1,531 villages. The distribution of rural population according to the size of villages was found¹ to be as under (1971 Census):

Size of village	No. of villages	Population	
		Male	Female
With less than 200 persons	320	19,221	16,298
Between 200—499	498	91,335	78,142
„ 500—999	412	1,55,800	1,35,741
„ 1000—1999	219	1,59,502	1,38,307
„ 2000—4999	76	1,19,002	1,03,022
„ 5000—9999	6	18,707	16,365
„ 10000 & over	—	—	—

The urban population (1,42,086) of the district resided in six towns, namely, Todabhim, Hindaun, Gangapur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Man Town. Of these the last named was treated as a town for the first time during 1971 Census. It was a part of Sawai Madhopur town during 1961 Census and the population of Sawai Madhopur town (1961 Census) included its population also. The population of other towns with percentage decadal variation (given in brackets) since 1901 is given below²:

Year	Todabhim	Hindaun	Gangapur	Karauli	(No.)	
					Sawai Madhopur	Man Town
1901	6,629	11,938	5,155	23,482	10,328	—
1911	6,886	10,640	5,780	19,803	11,166	—
	(+3.88)	(-10.87)	(+12.12)	(-15.67)	(+8.11)	

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 110-112. This excludes uninhabited villages.

2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921	4,891 (-28.97)	6,687 (-18.36)	6,587 (+13.96)	19,579 (-1.13)	7,450 (-33.28)	—
1931	5,219 (+6.71)	10,825 (+24.61)	8,943 (+35.77)	19,671 (+0.47)	8,216 (+10.28)	—
1941	5,841 (+11.92)	13,804 (+27.52)	11,050 (+23.56)	19,177 (-2.51)	8,392 (+2.14)	—
1951	7,091 (+21.40)	14,673 (+6.30)	14,078 (+27.40)	19,148 (-0.15)	11,417 (+36.05)	—
1961	8,653 (+22.03)	20,237 (+37.92)	22,591 (+60.47)	23,696 (+23.75)	20,952 (+83.52)	—
1971	10,454 (+20.81)	27,895 (+37.84)	27,453 (+44.57)	27,793 (+17.29)	21,105 (+0.73)	15,522 (6,657)* (5,207)*

The population of all the towns with the exception of Karauli in the years 1931-41 and 1941-51 registered an upward trend since 1921-31 decade. Out of these six towns, four were small-sized and two, viz. Gangapur and Karauli were medium-sized. Five towns had municipal boards while Man Town is governed by a notified area committee.

The variation¹ in the rural and urban population of the district between 1961 and 1971 can be seen from the table below:

86529 (No.)

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	4,52,584	3,94,861	8,47,445	51,947	44,182	96,129
1971	5,63,567	4,87,875	10,51,442	76,731	65,355	1,42,086

Emigration and Immigration

The Census² of 1961 recorded that out of the total population of

* Sawai Madhopur town forms an urban agglomeration with Man Town, while Gangapur and Man Town have outgrowths. Figures shown within brackets represent the population of outgrowth for the respective towns. Source: *ibid.*, p. (xiii).

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. x-xi.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 28-29.

9,43,574 of the district, 8,79,940 persons (4,85,741 male and 3,94,199 female) were born in the district itself and 45,727 persons in other districts of Rajasthan. The number of persons born in other States of the country (besides Rajasthan) was 13,958. The total number of persons born outside India were found during 1961 Census to be 1,422, majority of whom (1,384) were born in Pakistan. A total of 2,527 persons remained unclassified. The break-up of those who were born in States (other than Rajasthan) in India is given below¹:

State	Persons	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	17	10	7
Bihar	197	60	137
Gujarat	261	103	158
Jammu & Kashmir	41	24	17
Kerala	30	24	6
Madhya Pradesh	5,299	1,174	4,125
Madras	62	31	31
Maharashtra	276	107	169
Mysore	13	9	4
Orissa	1	1	—
Punjab	1,288	744	544
Uttar Pradesh	5,960	2,680	3,280
West Bengal	89	27	62
Delhi	404	133	271
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	19	11	8

Displaced Persons

At the time of 1951 Census it was found² that there were 881 displaced persons in the district of whom 797 (428 male and 369 female)

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 28-29.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959*, published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 23-24.

were from West Pakistan and 84 (32 male and 52 female) from East Pakistan.

Marital Status

According to the Census of 1961, the marital status of the people in the district was as under¹:

Civil status	Male	Female
Total	5,04,531	4,39,043
Never married	2,49,007	1,69,517
Married	2,27,372	2,26,624
Widowed	26,693	42,050
Divorced/separated	840	241
Unspecified	619	601

From the above it will be seen that 48.0 per cent of the total population was found to be married while 44.3 per cent was found under the category of never married. Population under the heading 'widowed' was found to be 7.2 per cent of the total population.

LANGUAGE

The Census of 1961 recorded twenty-four speeches as the mother tongue² spoken by the people of the district. Khari Boli was the mother tongue spoken by a prepondering majority of the people (8,08,112) followed by Dhundari (98,152), Urdu (28,673), Rajasthani (2,484), Marwari (1,790), Punjabi (1,343), Brijbhasha/Brijbhakha (1,101), Sindhi (809), Harauti (239), Gujarati (232), English (210), Marathi (144), Bengali (130), Telugu (34), Tamil (28), Nepali (24), Bihari (19), Malayalam (18), Persian (16), Mewati (7), Mewari (5), Kashmiri (2), Kannada and Shekhawati, one each.

Analysing the distribution of the speakers of Khari Boli tahsil-wise, it was found that Sawai Madhopur tahsil claimed the largest number (1,30,102), followed by Karauli (1,22,948), Hindaun (1,06,533), Todabhim (83,736), Mahwa (76,345), Sapotra (65,764), Malarnachor (60,214),

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 209.

2. *ibid.*, p. 221.

Bamanwas (57,930), Khandar (44,718), Gangapur (35,256) and Nadauti (24,568) tahsils.

The Census of 1971 recorded the number of speakers of principal languages and dialects in the district as follows: Hindi (11,54,010), Urdu (32,825), Rajasthani (2,304), Punjabi (1,618), Sindhi (1,029) and Marwari (489).

Bilingualism

According to the Census of 1961, only 1.3 per cent (12,478 persons) of the population of the district spoke a language subsidiary to their mother tongue as given in Appendix 1.

RELIGION AND CASTE

Religious Groups

Hindus formed 92.50 per cent of the total population of the district during 1971 Census² followed by Muslims (6.52 per cent), Jains (0.83 per cent), Sikhs (0.08 per cent), Christians (0.05 per cent), Buddhists (0.01 per cent) and others (0.01 per cent). The numerical strength of the followers of these religions is given in the following table:

	1961 Census	1971 Census
Hindus	8,79,448	11,04,010
Muslims	55,221	77,829
Jains	7,209	9,879
Sikhs	707	1,026
Christians	988	586
Buddhists	—	96
Others	—	102
Religion not stated	1	—

An idea of the distribution of population during 1961 and 1971 Censuses according to religion in various tahsils of the district can be had from the following tables³:

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 28-29.
2. *ibid.*, p. 25.
3. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 224 and *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur District, District Census Handbook*, pp. 22-23.

(No.)

Tahsil	1961					
	Chris- tians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Religion not stated
Mahwa	10	74,531	599	2,629	23	—
Todabhim	10	83,966	200	4,816	1	1
Hindaun	2	1,02,357	1,323	6,726	87	—
Nadauti	1	50,337	132	1,268	—	—
Bamanwas	50	59,259	227	1,377	19	—
Gangapur	412	84,649	416	8,032	170	—
Karauli	90	1,20,551	284	6,267	1	—
Sapotra	—	64,524	25	1,750	—	—
Malarnachor	—	72,505	598	8,342	4	—
Sawai Madhopur	413	1,22,895	3,341	12,957	397	—
Khandar	—	43,874	69	1,057	5	—

(No.)

Tahsil	1971						
	Buddhism	Christi- anity	Hindu- ism	Islam	Jain- ism	Sikh- ism	Other Religi- ons and Persua- sions
Mahwa	—	4	92,307	3,718	757	42	—
Todabhim	—	37	99,805	6,591	350	8	—
Hindaun	25	2	1,29,722	8,782	1,501	233	—
Nadauti	51	—	63,742	1,776	169	—	—
Bamanwas	—	2	76,455	2,198	476	4	—
Gangapur	—	366	1,09,790	12,872	719	187	—
Karauli	1	68	1,52,366	8,130	325	11	—
Sapotra	—	2	82,706	2,599	11	11	—
Malarnachor	17	1	90,116	11,637	649	—	—
Sawai Madhopur	2	103	1,53,498	18,002	4,832	488	102
Khandar	—	1	53,502	1,524	90	42	—
Total	96	586	11,04,010	77,829	9,879	1,026	102

Social groups and their further sub-divisions into various castes and sub-castes exist in this district as elsewhere and this makes it very

difficult to describe in detail their social customs which vary in detail because of local circumstances. The major communities living in the district are Hindus, Muslims and Jains. A short account of the principal castes among these communities is given below¹:

BRAHMINS—The various sub-divisions found among the Brahmins are Gaur, Gujar Gaur, Sanadya, Dayama, Parcek, Kanya Kubja and Saraswat. They are cultivators, though some families follow their traditional priestly occupation and also officiate at religious and social ceremonies. Some are engaged in government service and a few in trade and commerce.

RAJPUTS—The different septs of the Rajputs here are Chauhan, Rathor, Sisodiya, Solanki, Bad Gujar, Hada, Shekhawat, Rajawat, Yaduvanshi and Naruka. They mostly follow agricultural pursuits and some of them are also in government service particularly in the army and the police.

MAHAJANS—The Mahajans of the district consist of Agarwals, Khandelwal, Singhal, Gangwal, Porwal, Oswal, Palliwal, Srimal, Garg, Goyal, Mittal and Vijayavargiya and are engaged in trade and commerce. A few of them are also found in government service.

MUSLIMS—The principal divisions among the Muslims are Sunni, Shaikh, Pathan, Shia, Kayamkhani and Mughal. They follow various occupations such as black-smithy, parching, tailoring, *Pinjara*, *Julaha*, *Teli* and gardening. A number of them work as labourers while a few are engaged in agriculture, petty traders and government service.

OTHERS—Jat, Gujar, Mali and Dhakar are also found in the district. They follow agriculture and animal husbandry occupations. Occupational castes consist of *Suthars* (carpenters), *Lohars* (black-smiths), *Sunars* (goldsmiths), *Nais* (barbers), *Dhobis* (washermen), *Kumhars* (earthen pot makers), *Telis* (oilmen) and *Chhimpa* (cloth dyers and printers).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Census of 1971 recorded the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district as 2,52,578 which formed 21.16 per cent of the population of the district. In rural areas, their population was 2,25,844 or 21.48 per cent of the total rural population of the district and

1. Source : Office of the various Tahsildars of the district.

in urban areas it was 26,734 or 18.82 per cent of the total urban population in the district. The Hindaun tahsil¹ had the largest percentage (28.25 of Scheduled Castes followed by Khandar (26.80), Mahwa (21.62), Gangapur (21.32), Sapotra (20.63), Todabhim (20.52), Karauli (19.88), Bamanwas (19.24), Nadauti (19.17), Malarnachor (18.65) and Sawai Madhopur (18.29).

The total population of Scheduled Tribes in the district was 2,70,694 or 22.68 per cent of the population of the district. In rural areas the population was 2,66,567 or 25.35 per cent of the total rural population and in urban areas it was 4,127 or 2.90 per cent of the total urban population of the district. Looking at their tahsilwise distribution² it was found that the largest concentration was in Sapotra tahsil (36.31), followed by Bamanwas (32.46), Todabhim (31.96), Malarnachor (25.26), Mahwa (24.79), Nadauti (22.76), Sawai Madhopur (21.99), Gangapur (18.26), Karauli (17.81), Hindaun (13.84) and Khandar (9.85).

The Census of 1961 recorded that there were 2,10,948 (1,10,302 male and 1,00,646 female) persons³ who belonged to the Scheduled Castes while the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was 2,09,931 (1,11,778 males and 98,153 females). Among the Scheduled Castes, the largest group consisted of Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatay, Jatia Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia who combinedly numbered 1,48,436. This group was followed in numerical strength by Koli or Kori (24,660). Bhangi (9,698), Khatik (6,167), Balai (2,007), Bairwa or Berwa (1,797), Nut (715), Dome (637), Bagri (479), Thori or Nayak (469), Kanjar (308), Kalbelia (239), Bedia or Beria (208), Bhand (167), Bawaria (104), Dhankia (76), Megh or Meghwal (69), Sansi (61), Kooch Band (44), Kamad or Kamadia (27), Bargi, Vargi or Birgi (23), Garo, Garuda or Gurda (21), Singiwal (17), Rawal (13), Mehar (9), Godha (9), Bidakia (6), Dabgar (6), Badi (5), Gawaria (5), Koria (3), Bola (3), Jingar (2), Valmiki (2), Kapadia Sansi (2) and Sanita, Aheri, Bansphor and Chandal, one each. There were 14,449 persons among the Scheduled Castes who remained unclassified.

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1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. (v).
 2. *ibid.* p. (v).
 3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 179 & 184.

Among the Scheduled Tribes¹, the largest group was of Minas who numbered 2,04, 380 (1,09,261 male and 95,119 female), followed by Bhils (611) and Sehria or Sahariya (5). The number of unclassified persons among Scheduled Tribes was 4,935. Such details for 1971 are given in Appendix II.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS

Rituals among Hindus and Jains

Rituals of the Hindus and Jains in the district on various occasions are more or less similar to those performed by these communities elsewhere in Rajasthan. The principal ceremonies are briefly described as follows: (i) *Athmasa* or *Simant Sanskar* ceremony is performed during the sixth or eighth month of pregnancy and is meant to ensure safe delivery and the future welfare of the child, (ii) *Nam Karan Sanskar* is performed after child birth when a name is given to the child by the priest after calculating the position of various stars at the time of the delivery, (iii) *Surya Puja* or sun worship is performed after ten days of the child birth when the Sun God and the tutelary deity of the family are worshipped, (iv) *Jal Puja* or *Jalma* ceremony is performed about five or six weeks or traditionally, on the fortieth day after child birth whereafter the mother is permitted to resume household duties. However, the mother resumes the daily household duties much earlier these days. (v) *Annaprāsana* ceremony is performed after six months of the birth when the child is given the first taste of cereals, (vi) *Jadula* ceremony or the first cutting of the hair on the child's head, is performed either in the first year or the fifth year after birth and usually takes place in a temple on an auspicious day, (vii) The ceremony of *Yagyopavit* or *Janeu* or the wearing of the sacred thread, though permitted among the Brahmans, the Rajputs and the Vaishyas, is usually observed now-a-days, only among the Brahmans and to some extent among Rajputs. Sacred thread is for boys and not for girls. Formerly this ceremony took place when the child was between the age of 7 and 12 years but these days this is performed much later and some prefer to observe it a few days before the day of marriage, (viii) *Vivah* or *Shadi* (marriage) which is preceded by *Sagai* or betrothal is the same as elsewhere and is observed with pomp and show depending on the status of the family. In some rural areas women also accompany the *Barat*

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, p. 279.

(marriage party), (ix) Rituals at death consist of taking *Arthi* (bier) from the house of the deceased by close relatives; performance of certain rites on the way to the cremation ground and finally, burning the body at the cremation ground. Only caste, community or Mohalla-wise cremation grounds are used on these occasions. The last remains are collected on the third day of the cremation and consigned to a holy stream. On the thirteenth day after the cremation, the custom of *Pag Bandhai* (putting the turban on) is observed which marks the succession to the deceased in the family, (x) *Shradha* ritual is held one month after the death (known as *Masik shradha*) and on every subsequent month on the same date till twelve months are over when the annual *Shradha* is held.

The presence of a priest is necessary on all these occasions because it is only he who conducts all these ceremonies.

Ritual among Muslims

Like the Hindus, the Muslims of the district also have customs and rituals similar to those of the Muslims of other parts of Rajasthan. The important ceremonies among them are (i) the uttering of *Azan* by the parents or the *Qazi* at the time of child birth, (ii) *Chhati* or purificatory bath to the mother six days after delivery, (iii) *Chilla* ceremony when the mother resumes household duties after delivery, (iv) *Akika* or *Hakika* ceremony when the child has its first hair cut, (v) naming ceremony, (vi) in case of a male child, *Khatna* or circumcision, (vii) marriage ceremony (*Nikah*) preceded by *Mangani* (betrothal), (viii) burial (*Dafnana*) rituals which are similar to those observed elsewhere.

Beliefs and superstitions

Like the people elsewhere, the people of this district too, have faith in the efficacy of *Mantra*, *Tantra*, charms, *Ganda Tabeej* etc. to ward off the evil. At the time of illness or adversities, they seek remedies through astrological calculations. Prayers and vows to local or family deities are common modes of seeking favours. Other beliefs and superstitions revolve round the interpretation of dreams, good or bad omens, evil and good spirits, use of precious stones for different effects and the like. People also go to *Faqirs*, *Siddhas* and *Pandits* to seek solace and divine aid for incurable ailments.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—The joint family system was till recently the rule.

Now under the changed circumstances, it is gradually disintegrating, particularly in urban areas. Job opportunities which necessitate separation from the parent family, coupled with economic pressures tend to break-up this age-old institution. However, in cases where there are still some traces of this system, it remains joint so long as its members find it possible to live together in harmony. As a general rule, the joint family consists of parents, married and unmarried sons and unmarried daughters. The income of all the earning members is pooled and the head of the family has control over the income and expenditure. Practice varies from place to place as regards rigour of control of income, disbursement of pocket money, mode of expenses on certain ceremonies, festivals, rituals etc. Some families remain joint only in matters of worship and rituals and grown up and earning sons manage their affairs independently.

On inheritance of property, old customs have changed with new social legislation. For example, jagirdars were formerly governed by the rule of primogeniture. After the abolition of jagirs in 1952, this system of inheritance of property came to an end. Now all sons have an equal right to the ancestral property. Likewise, with the promulgation of the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) daughters who were formerly not entitled to a share in the ancestral property, became entitled to a share under conditions defined in the Act. Similarly the widow was not entitled to a share in the property of her deceased husband but only to maintenance. Now she is, though she cannot alienate it.

Marriage and Morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy¹ is prevalent among the Rajputs, Musalmans, Jats, Gujars, Malis and some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes like Regars, Bhangis, Chamars, Berwas, Bhils and Minas. But the second marriage is ordinarily contracted only when the first wife is barren, too ill to attend to domestic duties or immoral. A government servant, however, except in certain cases, cannot contract a second marriage while the first spouse is alive.

Restrictions on marriage

As a rule, people marry within the same caste. Among the Hindus, marriages are avoided between persons of the same *Gotras*. Inter-caste marriages are rare and civil marriages generally take place only

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

2. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, pp. 40-41.

when the parents withhold consent. Under the Special Marriage Act, only six marriages were registered between April 1966 and April 1976 in the district. Brides are usually younger than bridegrooms. The marital age prescribed by the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) for brides and bridegrooms are respectively 15 and 18 years. Data are available in the *Census Report of 1961* about child marriage. It records that out of a total of 1,03,917 persons in the age-group of 10-14 years, 25,624 (23,789 in the rural areas and 1,835 in the urban areas) or about one-fourth were found married. Of these 8,204 were boys and 17,420 were girls.

DOWRY—In almost all the communities the dowry system is prevalent. The amount to be offered by the parents or guardians of the bride depends largely on the financial position and social status of the parties concerned. No limits, minimum or maximum can, therefore, be fixed with any degree of exactness. Since dowry is condemned publicly as a social evil, parties settle the amount secretly. In some communities, like the Minas, Chamars, Bhangis and Kolis, it is customary to demand money for the bride from the bridegroom or his parents/guardians.

MARITAL AGE—Child marriage, which is forbidden by law, appears to be more common² among the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In other communities, a girl is generally married between the ages of 14 and 18 and a boy between 18 and 25.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE³—Excepting among the Brahmins, Banias and Rajputs, widow remarriage, known as *Nata*, is common. It is more so among the Musalmans, Gujars, Minas, Chamars, Kachhis, Koli, Dhobi, Kumhar, Khatik and Mali. The new spouse of a widow is generally a widower. A widow leads a life of selfdenial and austerity.

DIVORCE—Among Hindus, marriage is traditionally irrevocable but in certain communities like Gujars, Dhobis, Kumhars, Malis, Minas, Chamars, Kachhis, Kolis, Khatiks etc. divorce is permitted and separation is common. So is the case among Muslims whose law permits divorce. The Hindu Marriages Act of 1955 permits divorce to Hindus under certain conditions. But this is rarely resorted to as is evident from the fact that between 1968 and 1973, only one case was instituted in the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Gangapur city in the district.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

The Census¹ of 1961 recorded that there were 1,081 (840 male and 241 female) divorced or separated persons in the district. Of these 156 were in the age-group of 10-14 years, 110 in the age-group of 15-19, 102 in the age-group of 20-24, 98 in the age-group of 25-29 and 528 in the age-group of 30-69. There were 81 persons enumerated as divorced or separated in the age-group of 70 years and above. There were six persons who did not state their age.

Position of Women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND PLACE IN SOCIETY—It is difficult to assess the economic dependence of women because of non-availability of data. However, the Census of 1971 recorded² that out of a total of 5,53,230 female population, 47,614 or 8.61 per cent were classified as workers and remaining (91.39 per cent) as non-workers. Their rural and urban distribution was as under:

Population of Female		Workers		Non-Workers	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Rural	4,87,875	45,158	9.26	4,42,717	90.74
Urban	65,355	2,456	3.76	62,899	96.24
Total	5,53,230	47,614	8.61	5,05,616	91.34

The table reveals that most of the female workers were in rural areas. It was perhaps because they work alongside their husbands in agricultural pursuits as is evident from the fact that 88.27 per cent of the female working population was engaged in agriculture. In urban areas, female participation in agricultural activities was 37.54 per cent.

In the family, woman has traditionally occupied a respectable status but many corrupt practices and social taboos have tended to oppress her. Formal education is considered a luxury and of little relevance to their domestic duties and this has contributed to their backwardness. Opening of educational institutions for them and changed social conditions have made a visible impact on their outlook. The purdah system, very common earlier, is now falling into disuse. It is prevalent now only in some sections of Rajputs and Muslims. *Ghoongat* (veil) among Hindu women,

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 40-41.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhapur District*, pp. 2, 4, 5 and viii, ix.

as a mark of respect towards the members of the family of in-laws as well as the strangers, is also gradually disappearing. Legislative measures on marriage, divorce and inheritance, reservation of seats in professional institutions and local bodies, age concessions for government jobs etc. will also improve their lot.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences and there are no known brothels in district. However, a few cases have been detected sporadically at some places in the district.

Drinking and Gambling

Alcoholic drinks and other intoxicants like *Bhang*, *Ganja* and opium are consumed in the district. Generalisation is difficult about which community takes which of these intoxicants. However, Brahmins and Baniyas, do not, rare exceptions apart, drink alcoholic beverages. It is more common amongst Rajputs, Gujars and some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly Chamars, Kolis and Minas. They also take *Ganja* and opium. *Bhang* is common among Brahmins and Baniyas.

Gambling is prohibited by law, though not uncommon. Between 1969 and 1973, 69 cases of gambling were registered by the police in the district¹. However, gambling has a traditional religious sanction among the Hindus on occasion of Diwali.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

The Census of 1971 recorded² that there were 2,05,130 occupied residential houses in the district of which 1,77,680 were in the rural areas and 27,450 in the urban areas. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of residential houses in the district³:

	(Incidence per 1,000)	
	1971	
	Rural	Urban
A. PREDOMINANT MATERIAL IN WALL		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	540	179

1. Source : Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report and Tables*, p.4.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 44, 46, 47, 61, 63, 64.

	1	2	3
2. Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement		460	820
3. All other materials and materials not stated		—	Negligible
B. PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF			
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo		127	41
2. Tiles, slate, shingle		872	957
3. All other material and material not stated		1	2

The above table suggests that the majority of residential houses (54.00 per cent) in the rural areas have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood, 46.00 per cent have walls made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement. As against these, in urban areas, 82.00 per cent of the residential houses have walls made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement. Most of the roofs (87.2 per cent) of residential houses in rural areas were made of tiles, slate or shingle while the percentage of their use in urban areas was 95.7. Only 12.7 per cent of the roofs in rural areas were made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood or thatch. In urban areas they accounted for 4.1 per cent of the houses.

The material used in the construction and the size of the house depend on the financial condition of the owner. The houses of the well-to-do, both in the urban and rural areas are commodious. The new constructions differ from the old fashioned *Havelis* in their designs and are utility-oriented. Some people build for renting also.

Dress

Male wear¹ usually consists of *Dhoti*, *Kurta*, *Kameej*, *Angarkhi*, *Pagri* and *Pajama* while female wear of *Ghaghara*, *Lahanga*, *Orhani*, *Lugari*, *Choli* and blouse. The educated and the urban bred also wear trousers and bushshirt and, women wear sari and blouse. Shoes, slippers or chappals are in use and their quality and frequency of use depend upon status and finances.

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

Ornaments¹

The common ornaments among men, particularly in the rural areas are as follows (i) worn round the neck—*Janjir*, *Galaband*, *Baddi*, *Ganda* and amulet (*Tabeej*); on the ears—*Jhela*, *Murki*, *Long*, *Gurdla*; on wrist—*Kada*; on fingers—*Anguthi* (ring). Ornaments among women are: *Borla*, *Sheeshphool*, *Rakhad* and *Tika* for head and fore-head, *Nath*, *Long*, *Nathanni* and *Seenk* on the nose, *Guttain*, *Kundal*, *Jhale* and *Bali* on the ears; *Chudā*, *Ponchi*, *Bagadi*, *Kadā*, *Chudi*, *Hathphool*, *Daste* and *Tadde* on the wrist; *Hamsali*, *Kanthi*, *Guliband*, *Janjir Har* and *Khungbadi* round the neck; *Bajuband* on the arms; *Chhalli*, *Mundari* and *Anguthi* on the fingers; *Nevari*, *Kade*, *Lachhe*, *Khadua*, *Kadi* and *Papal* on the ankles; *Bichhua* on the toes, *Kondani*, *Kankali*, *Sodani* and *Tagari* on the waist. The variety and design of these ornaments, are infinite and the financial position of the wearers determine their number and sophistication.

Food

The staple grains of the district are wheat, *Jowar* and *Bajra*. The Census of 1971 recorded² that out of 1,647 villages of the district wheat was the staple food in 952 villages, *Jowar* in 302 villages; *Bajra* in 273 villages; barley in 46 villages. Other foodgrains were maize (21 villages), rice (12 villages), gram (7 villages), *Bejar* (6 villages), *Gochana* (5 villages), and *Gojra* (one).

No generalisation is possible as to which community is vegetarian and which non-vegetarian because the food habits are changing fast. Traditionally, Brahmins and Mahajans are vegetarians but these days much depends on the personal habits of individuals.

People take meals³ thrice a day. In rural areas the morning meal (*Kalewa*) generally consists of *Chhach*, *Rabadi*, milk and *Basi roti* or bread prepared the previous evening. *Roti* (bread) is prepared from the flour of wheat, *Bajra*, barley, *Bejar*, *Gochana* etc. according to one's standard of living. The afternoon meal consists of *Roti* (bread), *Sag* (vegetable) and *Dal* (cooked pulse). Likewise, *Roti*, *Sag*, *Rabadi*, milk etc. are the items of the evening menu. Urban people have a greater choice of vegetables. *Chhach* and *Rabadi* are not as frequently consumed in urban areas as in the rural. Other items in the diet are *Daliya*, curd, *Khichari*,

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

2. *Census of India 1971, Series, 18, Rajasthan, Part X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, pp. xvi & xvii.

3. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

Kadi (curry), *Mangodi-Papad ki subzi*, *Dal-Bhat* etc. On special occasions and festivals, sweets and *Namkins* are specially prepared. Sweets are of a large variety, namely *Khbir*, *Pnae*, *Laddu*, *Khirmohan*, *Kalakand*, *Ghewar*, *Imarti*, *Makkhan bara*, *Churma*, *Halwa* and *Jalebi*. *Tilli* and *Khirmohan* of Gangapur town, *Kalakand* of Malarna Dungar (Malarnachor tahsil), *Imarti* and *Makkhan bara* of Karauli are well known. *Puri* and *Bati* are also usually prepared on such occasions. The *Namkins* are mostly prepared from *Besan*.

Non-vegetarian diet includes meat and fish.

The financial position of a person dictates his dietary habits. People may have two or three meals during the day, supplemented by a break fast. Tea-drinking is on the increase.

Music and Dance¹

Musical instruments in use in the area are *Chang*, *Dhap*, *Dholak*, *Tal*, *Majira*, *Jhanjh*, *Harmonium*, *Khartal*, *Khanjari*, *Tase* and *Nagare*. Music is arranged on occasions of *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* or during fairs, festivals and other occasions of joy. Bands are also played during marriages and other special occasions.

Folk songs of the area differ from community to community. The most popular folk songs² are *Mina Lumbar*, *Languria*, *Kilki Turra*, *Rasia*, *Fag-Kanhaiya*, *Jalva*, *Khyal*, *Pad*, *Ghori*, *Banna*, *Badhai*, *Jaccha* and *Raimal*. Dancing is popular during the month of *Phalgun* (February-March) and *Srawan* (July-August).

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

2. A few specimen are given below:

1. देवर घाणजी में न्हायायो कडियायो वगुलो ।
2. म्हारी कड़ी की मोहड़ो दूटगो मरोड़ा खांवा सू ।
3. वड़ की गोल पड़ी समदर में वालीवाल खेलता ।
4. काड़ी कामड़ी को भालो दू समझ जावे तो ।
5. देवर भाभी को मन राखे छाया विणतो डोले ।
6. दो पैसा को तेल लगायो डोगर में डोले, थाणादार की लुगाई छाया विणती डोले ।
7. सहज सहजे सहजे पेट दूखे चारों माया को, अर्जुन जारे कजली वन में ला रे दूध गाया को ।
8. छोटी सी तड़ाई जीमें किणी माटी, मैं तो जाण गयो री मीणी थारा डील में बाटी ।
9. राम खुदाई रे बावड़ी लक्ष्मण काहेगार, मर सोना बेवड़ी सीता जी पनिहार ।

Festivals

The following festivals are more or less commonly observed by the people of the district although there are many more festivals caste-wise and community-wise.

HOLI—It is held on the fifteenth day of *Shukla Paksa* of *Phalgun* of *Vikrama Samvat* and is the most colourful of all the festivals of the Hindus. It symbolises the victory of good over evil because it celebrates the death of cruel Holika and the saving of Prahlad, a devotee. People spray coloured water through syringes over one another, throw *Gulal* (powdered colour) and visit friends and relatives. In the rural areas, the celebration is more boisterous.

GANGOR—This festival, which is exclusively for women, is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva and seek from her the favour of a handsome and dauntless husband. On the terminal day, idols of Isar (Shiva) and Gauri (Parvati), are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets and streets and are immersed in water.

SHEETLA ASTAMI—It falls on the eighth day of *Chaitra* of *Vikram* era. On this day, no kitchen is run to serve hot meals. Food prepared the previous evening is taken. It is celebrated to ward off the smallpox.

RAKHI—Rakhi or Raksha Bandhan, which falls on *Purnima* of the month of *Srawan* of the *Vikrama* era is festival of brothers and sisters. The sisters tie *Rakhi* round the wrists of their brothers as a charm to ward off evil. Brothers promise protection.

DASHAHARA—This festival precedes Diwali and is celebrated on the 10th day of *Shukla Paksha* of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana symbolising the triumph of good over the evil. On this day, the last Act of epic is enacted at the end of which the effigy of Ravana is set on fire by an arrow unleashed by Rama.

DIWALI—This is celebrated on the 15th day of *Krishna Paksha* of *Kartik*. It is generally believed to be the day when Rama returned to his capital after his victory over Ravana. This is also celebrated for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Houses are cleaned, furniture polished and shops decorated. Special dishes, particularly of sweets, are prepared, fire works are let off; premises are specially illuminated during night, and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. People meet friends and relatives and exchange visits.

Other festivals of importance are Shivaratri (14th day of *Krishna Paksha* of *Phalgun*), Janmastami (8th day of *Krishna Paksha* of *Bhadrapada*), Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami, Navaratra (twice a year in *Chaitra* and *Asoj*), Ganesh Chauth (4th day of *Shukla Paksh* of *Bhadrapada*), Ram Navami (9th day of *Shukla Paksha* of *Chaitra*) and Akhateej.

Among the Jains, the principal fairs are Mahavir Jayanti, Paryusan and Samvatsari. Mahavir Jayanti marks the birthday of Lord Mahavira and falls in the month of *Chaitra*. The Jains observe fast on this day and take a procession with the idol or picture of the Lord through the main markets. During the Paryusan festival, the members of the community observe fast for purification of the soul. It is observed during the month of *Bhadrapada* and its termination marks the Samvatsari which is observed by begging pardon from all known individuals for any wrong that might have been committed to them.

Muslim Festivals

Bara Wafat, *Shabe-barat*, *Ramzan*, *Id-ul-Fitr* and *Id-ul-Zuha* are the principal Muslim festivals and are celebrated more or less the same way as in other parts of Rajasthan. Muharram is observed in the month of Muharram of the *Hijra* era, in memory of the martyrdom of Hussain. Followers of the faith keep fast and a procession of *Tazias* is taken out which are later buried. *Bara Wafat* is considered to be the day of death and birth of prophet Mohammed and is observed on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal* of *Hijra* era. Shabebarat is the night of the 14th day of the month of *Saban* and Muslims offer oblations and distribute alms to the needy. During *Ramzan* the faithful keep fast for one full month. Its termination marks *Id-ul-Fitr* when mass prayers are offered in the mosques and feasts are held. People visit friends and relatives on this occasion. *Id-ul-Zuha* is celebrated by offering mass prayers in mosques. Sacrifice of goats and rams is performed and people go for *Haj*.

Christian Festivals

The number of Christians in the district is very small, being only 586 or 0.05 per cent of the total population. Their festivals are the same as elsewhere.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Games and Amusements

Games¹ like *Kabaddi*, chess, *Chaupar* and cards are common in

1. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

rural areas. In urban areas, football and volleyball are played, and at places, tennis also. Playing cards is also popular in towns. Expansion of educational facilities has also increased opportunities for games for boys and girls.

Recreation and amusements for the common people are few. Urbanites resort to cinema houses, listen to film music through the radio, and read news papers. A few go to the clubs. The rural population for the most part entertains itself with folk songs or *Bhajan Kirtan*. Fairs and festivals and social and religious functions are occasions for recreation. In recent years, panchayat samitis and panchayat offices have also emerged as important centres of assemblage. Many villagers like to spend their leisure in the panchayat premises listening to the radio or discussing news items of national or local importance.

Fairs

A number of religious and social fairs are held in the district. The principal of them are given in Appendix III.

Social Change

Post-independence legislative measures in socio-political spheres have brought about a change in the outlook of the people. The disappearance of the princely order and the jagirdari system has changed the social order. The classification of certain backward classes into Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the various concessions given to them have also brought about a change for the better in their condition. Development of the means of transport and communication has loosened the caste system. In hotels and public places, people belonging to different castes can be seen sitting together and eating. People of different castes travel together in railway compartments and buses. The gap between the villagers and urbanites has been bridged by the fast changing communication system. Economic forces have also eroded the joint family system which is gradually disintegrating. Greater purchasing power has also brought about urban characteristics in the consumption pattern and standard of the villagers.

APPENDIX I

Bilingualism-1961 Census, Sawai Madhopur District

S. No.	Mother tongue	Total speakers		Persons speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1.	Khariboli	4,31,678	3,76,434	7,347	532	English (M 5400, F 220), Urdu (M 1376, F 230), Sanskrit (M 422, F 3), Punjabi (M 68, F 54), Gujarati (M 47, F 5), Sindhi (M 8, F 16), Arabic/Arbi (M 17, F 2), Bengali (M 4, F 2), Marathi (M 2), Persian (M 2), Nepali (M 1).
2.	Urdu	15,062	13,611	2,198	1,129	Hindi (M 1795, F 848), Arabic/Arbi (M 207, F 278), English (M 164, F 1), Persian (M 25), Punjabi (M 4, F 1), Gujarati (M 2, F 1), Kashmiri (M 1).
3.	Dhundhari	52,587	45,565	344	7	English (M 255, F 2), Sanskrit (M 46), Urdu (M 40, F 4), Gujarati (M 3), Arabic/Arbi (F 1).
4.	Punjabi	758	585	250	100	Hindi (M 118, F 78), English (M 97, F 20), Urdu (M 33, F 2), Arabic/Arbi (M 1), Sanskrit (M 1).

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Sindhi	416	393	137	73	Hindi (M 119, F 57), Urdu (M 5, F 15) English (M 13, F 1).
6.	English	111	99	59	30	Hindi (M 54, F 28), Urdu (M 5, F 1), French (F 1).
7.	Gujarati	114	118	47	40	Hindi (M 22, F 35), English (M 25, F 5).
8.	Marathi	91	53	48	21	Hindi (M 25, F 18), English (M 22, F 3), Sanskrit (M 1).
9.	Bengali	73	57	27	14	Hindi (M 19, F 11), English (M 8, F 3).
10.	Telugu	23	11	14	10	Hindi (M 13, F 10), English (M 1).
11.	Tamil	16	12	10	5	English (M 7, F 3), Hindi (M 3, F 2)
12.	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	545	556	9	—	English (M 9).
13.	Malayalam	5	13	3	5	English (M 1, F 3), Hindi (M 2, F 2)
14.	Marwari	1,492	298	7	—	English (M 7).
15.	Nepali	20	4	6	—	Hindi (M 5), Bengali (M 1).
16.	Persian	13	3	3	—	Urdu (M 2), Hindi (M 1).

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Rajasthani	1,418	1,066	—	2	Urdu (F 2).
18.	Kannada	—	1	—	1	Hindi (F 1).
19.	Bihari	11	8	—	—	—
20.	Harauti	96	143	—	—	—
21.	Kashmiri	—	2	—	—	—
22.	Mewari	2	3	—	—	—
23.	Mewati	—	7	—	—	—
24.	Shekhawati	—	1	—	—	—

1. Source ; *Census of India, 1951, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 256-257.

APPENDIX II

Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sawai Madhopur district during 1971 Census

S.No.	Names of Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Persons
Scheduled Castes		
	ALL CASTES	2,52,578
1.	Adi Dharmi	4
2.	Aheri	8
3.	Bagri	58
4.	Bairwa or Berwa	29,818
5.	Bajigar	10
6.	Balai	1,400
7.	Bargi, Vargi or Birgi	86
8.	Bawaria	583
9.	Bhand	336
10.	Bhangi	8,966
11.	Bidakia	19
12.	Bola	2
13.	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raïdas, Raigar or Ramdasia	1,49,286
14.	Dhankia	58
15.	Dome	933
16.	Garô, Garura or Gurda	49
17.	Gavaria	168
18.	Kalbelia	120
19.	Kamad or Kamadia	42
20.	Kanjar	520
21.	Kapadia Sansi	17
22.	Khangar	559
23.	Khatik	7,578
24.	Koli or Kori	31,485
25.	Koria	74
26.	Madari or Bazigar	4

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
27.	Megh or Meghwal	348
28.	Mehar	10
29.	Mehtar	1,685
30.	Nat	987
31.	Pasī	3
32.	Rawal	13
33.	Salvi	1
34.	Sansi	118
35.	Singi Wala	26
36.	Thori or Nayak	350
37.	Valmiki	38
38.	Unspecified	16,716
	Scheduled Tribes	
	ALL TRIBES	2,70,694
1.	Bhil	1,425
2.	Mina	2,62,097
3.	Unspecified	7,172

Source : *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part V, Special Tables and Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 94, 98 & 261.

APPENDIX III

A list of principal religious fairs held in the Savai Madhopur district

Name of the fair	Place	Period	Purpose	Principal communities taking part in the fair	Nearest Bus stand/ route	Nearest Railway Station
MAHWA TAHSIL						
Nirgunji	Mandawar	Jyestha	Religious	Hindus	Mandawar	Mandawar/ Mahwa Road
Sidhji	Mahwa	Vaishakha Sudi 13	"	"	Mahwa	"
Hanumanji	Kala Pahar	Chaitra Sudi 15	"	"	Mahwa/ Kherli	Kherli
"	Kherla	Vaishakha Badi 1	"	"	Kherli	"
"	Talchiri	Chaitra Sudi 10	"	"	Talchiri	"
"	Shishwara	Chaitra Badi 3	"	"	Kherla/ Salempur	"
Hiranji	Ratanpura	Bhadrapada Badi 6	"	"	Talchiri	"
"	Aund Gujar	Bhadrapada Badi 6	"	"	Talchiri	"
HINDAUN TAHSIL						
Mahavirji	Chandangaon	Chaitra Sudi 11 to Vaishakha Badi 2	"	"	—	Shri Mahavirji
NADAUNI TAHSIL						
Aloonda Mataji	Aluda	Vaishakha Sudi 8	"	"	—	—

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jagdishji	Kemri	Asadha Sudi 2 & Magha Sudi 3	Religious	Hindus	—	—
GANGAPUR TAHSIL						
Kalyanji	Gangapur	Vaishakha 15	"	"	Gangapur	Gangapur
KARAULI TAHSIL						
Kela Devi	Kela Devi	Chaitra Badi 12 (15 days)	"	"	Karauli	Hindaun/ Gangapur
Shivratri	Karauli	Phalguna Badi 12 (15 days)	Religious/ Commercial	All commu- nities	"	"
Anjni	Pachna river bridge	Kartika Sudi 11	Religious	"	"	"
SAPOTRA TAHSIL						
Virvasin	Virvasin	Chaitra Sudi 8-10	"	Hindus	Sapotra	Narainpur Tatwara
Bijasan	Karanpur	Vaishakha Sudi 6	"	"	Karauli	Raghunathpur
Bherav	Sapotra	Vaishakha Badi 8	"	"	Sapotra	Narainpur Tatwara
Ramji-ka-Mela	Kurgaon	Jyestha Badi 5-6	"	"	Kurgaon	Gangapur

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	9	7
MALARNACHOR TAHSIL						
Pirji	Malarna Doongar	Kartika Sudi 8	Religious	Muslims	Malarna Doongar	Malarna Doongar
Jaljhulni Ekadashi	Bonli	Bhadrupada Sudi 11	"	Hindus	Bonli	"
Mataji	Harsoti	Vaishakha Sudi 15	"	Mina, Gujar Harsoti	—	—
Gothra Balaji	Gothra	Chaitra Sudi 1-3	"	"	Bapui	Mawai
Bapui Delvar	Bapui	Bhadrupada Sudi 10	"	"	Harsoti	—
Phooldol	Bonli	Chaitra Sudi 2-4	"	Hindus	Bonli	Malarnachor
SAWAI MADHOPUR TAHSIL						
Ganeshji	Ranthambhor Fort	Bhadrupada Sudi 3-5	"	"	Sawai Madhopur	Chharoda
Chauth-ka-Barwara	Chauth-ka- Barwara	Magh Sudi 4-6	"	"	—	Chauth-ka- Barwara
KHANDAR TAHSIL						
Binjanan Devi	Kyarda Kalan	Chaitra Sudi 8	"	"	Khandar	Sawai Madhopur

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rameshwar	Rameshwar	Kartika Sudi 15 (4 days)	Religious	Hindus	Khandar	Sawai Madhopur
Satiji	Talawada	Vaishakha Sudi 7	"	"	"	Sawai Madho- pur/Malarna
Ashtuja Devi	Baler	Chaitra Badi 8	"	"	"	"
Tejaji	Bahrawada Kalan	Bhadrpada Sudi 10 (4 days)	"	"	"	"
Jainti Devi	Khandar Fort	Bhadrpada Sudi 8	"	"	"	"

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, pp. 323, 324.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The mainstay of the people of the district of Sawai Madhopur is agriculture. The district lies in south-eastern portion of the State and is bestowed with comparatively favourable climatic conditions and a rich soil belt. The climate in most parts of the district ranges between extremes. It is very hot in summer, very cold in winter and there are heavy rains in rainy season i.e., from July to September. The average annual rainfall is 68.58 cm. Ranges of the Aravalli hills run through the northern, western and southern parts of the district, comprising Hindaun, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur Sub-Divisions. The western part in Gangapur sub-division is almost a plain with only a few hillocks scattered here and there. A number of rivers flow through the area. The Chambal, flowing in the south-east forms the natural district border with Madhya Pradesh. The Gambhir flows in upper Hindaun and lower Todabhim tahsils; Churahao flows in Todabhim tahsil and then joins the Gambhir. The Banganga in Mahwa tahsil and the Banas flow in west-east direction and meet river Morar, coming from north-east direction in Malarnachor tahsil. All these rivers greatly help agriculture by providing water for canal irrigation and increasing the supply of sub-soil water in wells by percolation and raising considerably the water level near their banks. According to 1971 Census,² agriculture supported 77.21 per cent of the male and 88.27 per cent of the female working population, engaged either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Land Utilisation

Out of a total area of 10,54,000 hectares (according to village papers) in 1972-73, 46.32 per cent (4,88,000 hectares) was devoted to various crops. This area has gradually been going up from 40.90 per cent in 1959-60 to 45.26 per cent in 1966-67 and to the present level as a result of constant efforts to bring more and more land under the plough. 15.57 per cent of this area was double-cropped (1972-73) with assured means of artificial irrigation. A total of 4.17 per cent of the area of the

1. Source : Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. ix (Section II).

district (44,000 hectares) was lying fallow and 7.97 per cent land (84,000 hectares) comprised permanent pastures and grazing land. Culturable waste extended over 5.69 per cent of the area (60,000 hectares) besides a negligible area (0.09 per cent or one thousand hectares) under miscellaneous tree crops and groves. Culturable waste area went down from 1,10,000 hectares (10.44 per cent) in 1959-60 to the present level because of more land being brought under the plough through concerted efforts. Forests occupied a sizable area of 1,93,000 hectares or 18.31 per cent of the area of the district in 1972-73, as compared to only 63,000 hectares or 5.98 per cent of the total in 1959-60. The increase is due to special schemes of afforestation taken up during the years. Land not available for cultivation (that is to say land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivated land etc.), was 17.45 per cent of the total area and measured 1,84,000 hectares in 1972-73 as against 27.88 per cent (2,94,000 hectares) in 1959-60.

Table at Appendix I gives the figures of land utilisation during the years 1959-60 to 1972-73.

Co-operative Farming

Co-operative farming was introduced in the district in 1948-49, with the registration of a co operative society at Daulatpura¹ (P.S. Khandar) under the name Lakshman Shah Co-operative Society Ltd. It had an initial membership of 22 and a share capital of Rs. 795. These members pooled together 475 bighas of land. The society got Rs. 12,500 as subsidy and Rs. 34,000 as loan from the Co-operative Department, besides another Rs. 8,160 as loan from the Rehabilitation Department. In the same year, another society was registered, with 41 members and 2,300 bighas of land under its control. Details of co-operative farming societies during various years are given in the following table²:

Year	Societies (No.)	Member- ship (No.)	Land under cultivation (bighas)	Share capital		Borrow- ings	Working capital
				Govt.	Private		
1951-52	3	73	2,775	—	127.7	42.0	132.4
1956-57	16	246	3,403	1.0	133.7	44.5	143.7
1961-62	32	508	3,896	18.0	142.7	81.8	289.1
1967-68	33	523	5,047	21.0	142.9	89.7	279.5
1973-74	16	263	1,380	—	35.0	92.8	178.1
1974-75	16	263	1,380	—	35.0	92.8	178.1

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *ibid.*

Afforestation

As already stated, forests occupy 18.31 per cent of the district area (1972-73).¹ These are mostly confined to Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Karauli and Sapotra tahsils, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the area under forests in the district. Nearly 69 per cent of the forest area is categorised as protected and 27.6 per cent as reserved. The rest is unclassified.²

Afforestation and development of forests in the district is being done under a 10-year (1965-66 to 1974-75) Working Plan. The schemes included in it aim at conservation of forests, rehabilitation of degraded forests, development and maintenance of grazing and pasture lands and of economic plants, soil conservation, management of farm produce, maintenance of farm forestries and grass collection. The ravines along the Banas have been taken up for reclamation and planting purposes. The forests of *Anogeissus Pendula* are being worked under coppice with standard system on a rotation of 40 years. The *Acacia Catechu* forests which overlap the *Anogeissus Pendula* forests are being worked on the selection system for the preparation of *Katha*. Trees of *Sterculia Urens* have been taken up for the valuable *Karaya* gum that they yield. Year-wise area on which plantations were undertaken was as follows:³

Year	(Acres)
1966	200
1967	100
1970	50
1971	41
1973	315

A forest nursery is being maintained at Sawai Madhopur, where plants of *Neem*, *Shisham*, bamboo etc., are being grown. A forest research station was also established in 1962-63 at Lalpur Road, which is working under the control of Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, Jaipur.

Plans for the systematic development of the forests are prepared and executed from time to time. These include planting of new forests, rehabilitation of degraded forests, reclamation of ravine lands, roads and new plantation etc. The seedlings are prepared in the forest nursery

1. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur, 1973, p. 62.*

3. Source : Office of the District Forest Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

near Sawai Madhopur Railway Station. The district celebrates *Van Mahotsava* every July-August to generate public concern for trees, flowers and fruit trees. It is note worthy that during rains, the entire Sawai Madhpur district begins to wear a mantle of green with lush fields and forests and the hills a blend of green and deep blue affording a sight atonce beautiful and pleasant¹.

FOREST PRODUCE—The major forest produce of the district consists of small timber, firewood and charcoal, gum and grass for grazing. Minor produce includes. *Tendu* leaves, bamboo, honey-gum, wax, herbs, flowers, *Katha*, *Derati* grass, fencing and thatching material etc. Income from major forest produce from the district (Forest ranges Khandar and Sawai Madhopur) during the last few years is given in the following table²:

(Rupees)								
Year	Timber	Firewood, charcoal	Grass contracts	Grazing	Other grasses	Outright sale of permits	Gum	Sale of chit
1967-68	1,713	5,36,404	3,710	1,18,471	9,311	757	618	353
1968-69	3,10,000	N.A.	N.A.	1,433	57,373	—	125	—
1969-70	123	19,842	620	85,695	558	—	—	—
1970-71	207	4,093	1,087	90,816	2,327	—	—	—
1971-72	563	4,222	2,717	91,437	10	—	76,882	—
1972-73	742	53,345	—	5,060	—	—	16,575	563
1973-74	407	5,457	—	53,402	—	—	46,262	120

Income from minor produce was as follows³:

(Rupees)						
Year	<i>Derati</i> grass	<i>Tendu</i> leaves	Honey & gum	Income from contracts	Compenastion	Others
1967-68	947	19,414	743	1,438	17,467	16,894
1968-69	—	6,62,200	493	247	—	2,146
1969-70	2,348	5,627	1,829	4,015	721	99

1. Source : Office of the Field Director, Tiger Project, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur, 1973*, pp. 65-66 and office of the District Forest Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 66-67.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	2,142	6,632	42	2,164	8,357	623
1971-72	698	21,654	550	8,027	26,687	258
1972-73	1,499	2,852	—	N.A.	16,494	129
1973-74	1,919	20,485	—	N.A.	14,907	6,803

IRRIGATION

Sawai Madhopur is rich in irrigation sources in the form of rivers, tanks and wells. In 1972-73, 22.9 per cent (1,07,000 hectares) of the total (net) cropped area (4,88,000 hectares) was provided with irrigation facilities from different sources. The table at Appendix II brings out the relative importance of different sources, during the years 1957-58 to 1972-73.

Bunds and Tanks

Area irrigated by canals and tanks during 1972-73 measured 32,214 hectares and 3,191 hectares respectively. This worked out to nearly 30 per cent and 3 per cent of the total irrigated area respectively. To utilise the waters of the rivers flowing through the area of the district, bunds have been constructed under the Plans to provide canal irrigation. Medium irrigation works completed in the district include Kalisil, Juggar, Surwal and Mansarovar. The following are the main details of these works:¹

S.No.	Irrigation work	Year of starting	Year of completion	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Length of canals (miles)	Gross comm- and area (acres)	Cultur- able comm- and area (acres)	Area irrig- ated in 1973-74 (acres)
1.	Kalisil	1951	1957	25.96	12.5	9,170	8,300	6,000
2.	Juggar	1953	1956	14.00	11.8	14,416	13,800	6,300
3.	Surwal	1954	1958	11.41	11.5	11,325	9,000	5,280
4.	Mansarovar	1960	1963	21.00	—	6,000	4,067	—

Minor irrigation works taken up numbered 7 during the First Plan, one each during the Second and the Third Plan and two during the Annual Plans period (1966-69). The cost of these works came to Rs. 2.49 lakhs during First Plan, Rs. 0.55 lakh during Second Plan, Rs. 2.08 lakhs

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Sawai Madhopur.
N. A.—Not Available.

during Third Plan and Rs. 7.60 lakhs during the Annual Plans period. Eight new works were taken up during 1971-72. Details of important minor irrigation works are given in the following table¹:

S.No.	Work	Tahsil	Year or construction	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Average irrigated area (acres)
1.	Pancholas	Sawai Madhopur	1956-57	4.0	1,500
2.	Nindar	Karauli	1965	2.0	1,800
3.	Nagtalai	Sapotra	1969	8.0	1,000
4.	Khirkhiri	Sapotra	1960	3.1	676
5.	Mamehari	Karauli	1963	3.75	1,380

The total number of tanks (including the ones constructed as minor irrigation works) used for irrigation purposes and under the control of the State Irrigation Department was 29 in 1973-74. These are listed at Appendix III, wherein details about their catchment area and irrigated area during various years are also given.

Wells

Wells are the single most important source of irrigation in the district, providing water to two-thirds (66.6 per cent in 1972-73) of the irrigated area. Wells are found in all the tahsils of the district. They are more prominent in the vicinity of rivers, where water level is raised due to percolation and in the area of the district falling in the vicinity of Lalsot-Todabhim hill ranges, which have been found to have unusual potentiality of ground water².

The water is lifted from wells by means of Persian wheels and the ancient leather bucket (*Charas*) for depths of 2 metres and below and by pumping sets for greater depths. A *Charas* is a leather bag drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. A pair of bullocks can water about 2.4 hectares of land in a day. For shallow levels, a bucket and a rope are used. Another contrivance called *Dhenkli*, consisting of a wooden pole with an earthen pot at one end and weight at the other is popular for use in shallow wells.

Twenty tube wells had been drilled by the Rajasthan Ground Water Department³ till the end of 1971-72. The department also provided

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.
3. *ibid.*

blasting machines and staff for construction and deepening of wells. Boring on 3 open wells was undertaken till 1973-74. The yield of the tubewells varied from 3,000 to 10,000 gallons of sweet water per hour. 9 more tubewells were constructed by the department during the year 1974-75.

The number of wells in the district during various years were as follows¹ :

Year	In use	Out of use	(Number)
			Total
1968-69	30,070	8,106	38,176
1969-70	30,051	8,648	38,699
1970-71	31,051	8,312	39,363
1971-72	30,728	8,446	39,174
1972-73	31,412	7,483	38,895

Irrigated Crops

As evidenced by figures of crop wise irrigation in the district given at Appendix IV, food-crops occupy the bulk of the irrigated area (93.5 per cent in 1972-73). Major irrigated food crops include rice, wheat and barley and to a lesser extent maize among foodgrains, gram among pulses, chillies, *Dhania*, *Zira* and *Methi* among condiments and spices, and certain vegetable crops like onions and *Shakarkand*. Sugarcane occupied another 1.2 per cent of the irrigated area in 1972-73. Non-food crops under irrigation in the district include rape and mustard family of oilseeds, *Alsi*, tobacco and certain fodder crops. Irrigated cotton crop is also sometimes raised. These non-food irrigated crops taken together claimed 5.3 per cent of the irrigated area in 1972-73.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

The problem of soil erosion in the district is mostly in the nature of water erosion.² Fast flowing nullahs and rivers cause erosion of soils in the areas near their banks during the rainy season. The extent of erosion is of the order of 10 to 15 per cent.³ Flooded rivers inundate areas and silting is caused by flood channels and drains.

The programme of soil conservation was taken up in the district in 1964, the year in which an office of the District Soil Conservation Officer was established at Sawai Madhopur. Schemes of dry farming,

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*, 1974, p. 80.

2. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

3. *ibid.*

terracc farming and gully plugging were mainly taken up during the first few years. Subsequent additions were in the nature of diversion channels, periphery bunds, temporary bunds, checkdam structures, pukka drains and transplantations.

Area covered under different schemes of soil conservation during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was as follows :¹

Scheme	(Hectares)	
	1971-72	1972-73
Contour Bunding	1,760	957
Terracing	9	-
Nallah Bunding	491	307
Pasture Development	-	10
<i>Khadin</i> Works	-	30
Land Levelling	659	355
Repairs and maintenance of old works	26	378
Irrigation channels (metres)	940	163
Diversion channels (metres)	195	288

A bund was constructed during 1969-70, 16 km. away from Mahwa at a cost of Rs. 40,000, which helped recovery of about 404 hectares (1000 acres) of hilly land for which irrigation facilities were provided. 52 hectares were brought under contour bunding as part of famine relief works during 1972-73.

The department also renders technical and other assistance to cultivators for adoption of soil conservation measures, including construction of temporary bunds, drains, land levelling etc.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

The general texture of the soils in the district ranges from deep medium heavy and black greyish dark brown soils to deep yellowish brown soils. There are four main types. Soils found in Bamanwas and parts of Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur Panchayat Samitis are deep medium to heavy textured and black, greyish or dark brown in colour. Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, most of Gangapur, Bonli, parts of Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and small part of Bamanwas Panchayat Samiti areas have deep

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

light textured yellowish brown soils, while soils found in parts of Karauli, Sapotra, Khandar and parts of Sawai Madhopur Panchayat Samitis are shallow to very shallow light brown. In parts of Karauli, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur and Sapotra Panchayat Samitis, there are ravines caused by Chambal and Banas rivers.

Principal Crops

As elsewhere, there are two major crop seasons in the district. The major *Kharif* crops sown during the months of June and July and harvested in September-October are *Bajra*, *Jowar*, pulses, groundnut and sesame. Main *Rabi* crops, sowing operations for which start during October-November, are harvested in March-April. These include wheat, barley, pulses and rape and mustard variety of oilseeds. Out of the gross cropped area of 564,000 hectares in 1972-73, 83.01 per cent was devoted to the growing of food-crops with 58.78 per cent under cereals and millets, 23.07 per cent under pulses, 0.71 per cent under condiments and spices, 0.21 per cent under fruits and vegetables and 0.24 per cent under sugarcane. Non-food crops grown on the rest of the 16.99 per cent of cropped area were oilseed (13.58 per cent of area), fibre crops (0.04 per cent) and other crops (3.37 per cent). *Bajra*, *Jowar*, groundnut and pulses are the important food-grain *Kharif* crops while wheat, barley and gram are the prominent foodgrain crops of the *Rabi* season. Oilseeds grown in the district include all important edible and non-edible oilseeds grown in both *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. Sugarcane and cotton, the two of the most important commercial crops are also grown in the district, though to a lesser extent. The more important among these crops are described below:

BAJRA (*Pennisetum Typhoideum* PERS)—*Bajra* or the Balrush millet is the most important foodgrain crop of the district, occupying nearly 25 per cent of the total cropped area, the maximum under any single crop. It is grown in sandy soils as a purely rain-fed crop in the *Kharif* season and thrives well if there is good rainfall at the time of sowing.

Preparations for the sowing of *Bajra* start with the first showers of the regular monsoon, when land is ploughed two or three times or worked with the blade harrow. Tillage begins earlier by the end of March and lasts till the end of April. Actual sowing is done with the onset of the rains between the last week of June and the third week of July. The seed may be sown broadcast or in rows, 2 to 15 inches apart. The crop is usually grown alone, but sometimes with *Moth* or *Moong*. It is seldom watered or manured. When the crop is four or five inches

high. weeds and grass are cleared. The average yield¹ of *Bajra* in the district was put at 504 kg. per hectare in 1972-73. *Bajra* is ground into flour and prepared as a mash or unleavened bread, or fried to serve as a nutritious dish. Its stalks are saltish and are, therefore, sparingly used as fodder, but they are suitable for thatching.

Bajra was sown on 1,42,202 hectares during 1973-74 and the out-turn was of the order of 99,667 tonnes². The corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 89,114 hectares and 41,350 tonnes respectively. The area was spread over all the tahsils of the district, though Karauli and Hindaun tahsils grew the crop to lesser extent.

JOWAR (*Sorghum Vulgare* PERS)—It is the second most important foodgrain crop of the *Kharif* season, from the point of view of both area occupied and total production. In 1973-74, it was sown on 82,702 hectares (as against 50,113 hectares in 1958-59) i.e. 11 per cent of the total cropped area. All the tahsils grew the crop, though the area under this crop in Karauli and Hindaun tahsils was not very significant. The production was 39,306 tonnes in that year, against the figures for 1958-59 of 17,861 tonnes. The per hectare yield³ was estimated at 499 kg. in 1972-73.

The periods and methods of soil preparation, tillage, sowing and interculturing of *Jowar* are similar to those of *Bajra*. The crop is grown pure or mixed with one or two pulses or oilseeds. Being a heavy feeder, the crop requires a basic application of farmyard manure or compost. The grain takes four to five months to mature and is ready by the second week of November. The harvesting period then starts and continues till the second or third week of December. *Jowar* is commonly used as a fodder, known as *Chari*. Its chaff, green or dry, is a nutritious cattle feed.

WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum* L.)—This crop is the most important foodgrain crop of the *Rabi* season, claiming maximum area and production. Wheat is grown in all the tahsils of the district, mainly as an irrigated crop. Sawai Madhopur, Malarnachor (H.Q. Bonli) Gangapur, Bamanwas and Nadoti are the more prominent wheat-growing tahsils, each claiming more than ten per cent of the total area under the crop during 1973-74, which was 86,503 hectares. In 1958-59 area under the crop was 65,132

1. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur, 1974, p. 59.*

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1974, p. 19.*

3. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur, 1974, p. 59.*

hectares. The production recorded was of the order of 63,320 tonnes in 1973-74 (54,530 tonnes in 1958-59). Wheat is the staple food of the middle and upper classes. Chaff serves as a cattle fodder.

Wheat is generally sown during October-December, the preparation starting right in April-May when three or four ploughings are done in summer laying down a well pulverised but compact seed bed for good and uniform germination. Soil preparation for about a month or so precedes actual sowing. For irrigated crop, where the land is hard, preliminary irrigation is given. Subsequently five waterings are given during December to March. The crop is harvested between March and mid-May, when the grain gets fully ripe and the straw becomes golden yellow and brittle. The grain is generally threshed by being trodden over by cattle on a threshing floor. Simple mechanical threshers and winnowers are used by some progressive farmers. Average outturn of wheat¹ in the district was put at 1,164 kg. per hectare during 1972-73.

BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare* L.)—From the point of area covered and yield, barley is the second most important foodgrain *Rabi* crop of Sawai Madhopur district. In 1973-74, it was sown on 35,274 hectares, total production being 29,771 tonnes as compared to 29,609 hectares and 26,615 tonnes respectively in 1958-59. All tahsils, except Khandar were good barley producing areas. Generally cool winters and well drained light loam soils are ideal for the crop. Tillage, soil preparation and sowing periods for barley are akin to those for wheat. It is grown either by itself or mixed with wheat or gram. The crop requires less irrigation than wheat and is generally watered thrice between January and early March. Harvesting of barley lasts from the third week of March to the middle of April. Average yield² was estimated at 1,124 kg. per hectare during 1972-73.

PULSES—The main pulse crops in the district are *Tur*, *Moong*, *Moth*, *Urd* and *Chamwla* during the *Kharif* season and gram, and *Masur* during the *Rabi* season. The total area during 1973-74 was 27,288 hectares under *Kharif* pulses, and 1,02,764 hectares under *Rabi* pulses.

Gram (*Cicer Aritetinum*) is the most important *Rabi* pulse crop of the district and occupied nearly 80 per cent of the area under all pulses during the *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons, and more than 99 per cent of the area under *Rabi* pulses (1973-74). It was sown on 1,02,022 hectares of

1. Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur, 1974, p. 59.

2. *ibid.*

Area and production of main crops in the district during various years is given at Appendix V.

Seeds

Seed is an important factor in raising agricultural production. The State Agriculture Department has been encouraging the use of improved and hybrid varieties of seeds and distributing them through Panchayat Samitis. Certified seeds of high yielding varieties of various crops are produced at three seed multiplication farms in the district at Sawai Madhopur, Malarna Doongar and Bahrawanda Khurd. To supplement supplies to meet the ever increasing demand for better seeds, the State Department of Agriculture has been encouraging the production of such seeds under the technical guidance of its experts. Varieties of seeds introduced in the district include Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, Raj 821, H. D. 2009 and Mexican varieties of wheat, hybrid Bajra, hybrid Jowar, hybrid maize and Jaya rice. Foundation seed is supplied by the department to the cultivators to be sown on their farms, and the departmental experts undertake inspections of the standing crops, spraying them with chemicals to get pest and disease free seeds.

Area covered by high yielding varieties of seeds in the district during various years was as follows¹:

(Hectares)

Year	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
1966-67	520	—	—	20	3,518
1967-68	608	122	121	—	2,600
1968-69	1,392	97	55	—	3,400
1969-70	6,020	98	158	—	12,000
1970-71	11,656	25	22	—	20,593
1971-72	10,741	18	61	327	24,100
1972-73	12,142	26	92	—	46,839
1973-74	14,100	4	8	20	28,884

The quantities of high yielding varieties of seeds of major crops distributed during the last six years were as follows²:

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

(Quintals)

S.No.	Crop	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Paddy	—	—	—	—	2.00	50.80
2.	Bajra	34.80	238.26	395.10	4,820.00	121.42	142.50
3.	Jowar	60.07	23.28	11.50	0.30	1.25	1.00
4.	Maize	82.23	110.0	18.00	20.00	13.80	8.70
5.	Wheat	17.40	598.25	405.00	400.00	1,400.00	1,219.50

Seed Multiplication Farms

There are two departmental seed multiplication farms in the district at Bahrawanda Khurd and Malarna Doongar.

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, BAHRAWANDA KHURD¹—The farm was established in the year 1957-58, on a 40.4 hectare (100 acre) plot. The equipment and machinery available for use at the farm, include a tractor, trolleys and other attachments like disc harrows, levellers, cultivators etc. The net cultivated area at the farm is 34.4 hectares (85 acres). The rest is covered by roads and buildings. There are three wells fitted with pumping sets for irrigation. Water through canals is also made available from Mansarovar dam.

It has been categorised as a C type farm, by the Agriculture Department, taking into consideration its irrigation potentialities, existing stage of development, cropping intensity and quality of soil and water etc. The farm is under the charge of a Farm Manager, the other staff attached being three ploughmen (*Halies*) and one tractor driver. Seeds multiplied at the farm include Sonalika wheat, R. L. 115 mustard, *Taramira*, R.S. 6 Barley, R. S. 10 gram and oats.

Particulars of utilisation of gross cultivated area and production of seeds of various varieties during the year 1973-74 are given in the following table:

S.No.	Crop	Area (Hectares)	Production (Quintals)
1.	Wheat	8.00	86.61
2.	Barley	2.00	11.25
3.	Mustard	3.20	3.02

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4
4.	Gram	4.20	6.03
5.	<i>Taramira</i>	8.40	5.63
6.	Oats	0.80	—

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, MALARNA DOONGAR—This farm, situated in Panchayat Samiti, Malarna Doongar, is working since 1959-60 on a 46 hectares (114 acres) plot. A tractor with all attachments and trollies is being used at the farm. Irrigation is done through canals from Morel bund. It is a C class farm, according to the Agriculture Department classification and is under the charge of a Farm Manager, assisted by two *Halies* and a tractor driver. Seeds multiplied at the farm include Kalyan Sona and Sonalika wheat, R. L. 18 mustard and quality seed of *Taramira*. Area under wheat in 1973-74 was certified by the National Seeds Corporation.

Area under different crops and their production during the year 1973-74 were as follows¹:

S.No.	Crop	Area (Hectares)	Production (Quintals)
1.	Wheat-Sonalika	13.10	103.25
2.	Wheat-Kalyansona	1.90	9.60
3.	Mustard	3.20	0.48
4.	<i>Taramira</i>	6.40	1.95

A third seed multiplication farm is being run under the control of Gramsevak Training Centre at Sawai. Madhopur,² on a 40.4 hectares (100 acres) plot. It was established in 1957-58 and had 10 hectares under Sonalika wheat in 1973-74 which was certified by the National Seeds Corporation. The production was 100 tonnes. Besides, gram was sown on 0.80 hectares of area, which registered a production of one quintal.

Manures and Fertilisers

The soils of the district are poor in nitrogen and phosphorus. The deficiency is commonly made good by the use of farmyard manure. Common compost is prepared by cultivators by digging pits in open spaces and accumulating all sorts of refuse in them. 45,000 tonnes of rural

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

compost was prepared in 1974-75. Green manuring is done on irrigated fields, the area under it being 3,240 hectares, 6,875 hectares and 2,506 hectares in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. Five *Gobar* gas plants were also installed during the year 1974-75.

Urban night soil compost is being prepared by the Gangapur, Hindaun, Todabhim, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli municipalities of the district. Quantities prepared and distributed during various years are given in the following table¹:

(Tonnes)					
Year	Sawai Madhopur	Hindaun	Todabhim	Gangapur	Karauli
1971-72	150	50	50	350	150
1972-73	405	320	265	665	475
1973-74	285	250	170	315	320

The use of chemical fertilisers has been getting more and more popular, particularly after the introduction of the high yielding varieties programme. The most economical manner of application of fertilisers is recommended to the cultivators by the departmental experts after examination of the soil samples of their fields. With an increase in demand for fertilisers, the distribution of fertilisers is being done since 1970-71 by private dealers (numbering 112 in 1973-74) besides co-operative societies (68 in number in 1973-74) as agents of the Rajasthan Rajya Kraya Vikraya Sangh, Jaipur. The following quantities of fertilisers were distributed in the district during various years²:

(Tonnes)			
Year	Nitrogeous	Phosphatic	Potash
1959-60	79	34	—
1960-61	110	100	—
1961-62	371	94	—
1962-63	221	—	—
1963-64	228	213	—
1964-65	313	206	—
1965-66	330	111	—
1966-67	580	90	15

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
1967-68	738	245	19
1968-69	1,464	188	50
1969-70	2,000	150	11
1970-71	967	128	3
1971-72	2,832	497	49
1972-73	3,759	853	75
1973-74	1,714	796	59

Agricultural Implements

The cultivators of the district still use, for the most part, old and traditional types of implements like *Desi* plough, *Kuli* etc. However, tractors, tractor-driven implements and other improved tools and practices have been gaining ground with the more enlightened and progressive cultivators, mostly as a result of the efforts of the district agricultural authorities. These implements are disc ploughs disc harrows, cultivators with seeding attachments, rotary chaff cutters, threshers and power tillers etc. The number of tractors in use in the district went up more than four times from 41 in 1956 to 175 in 1972. Similarly the number of engines and electric engines with pumps for irrigation has gone upto 1,516 and 998 from only 51 and 19 respectively during the same period. Still the use of these improved implements has remained limited to bigger farmers, because they are uneconomical for use in small holdings.

Table at Appendix VI gives the number of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district during the livestock census years of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972.

Distribution of improved implements during various years is shown in the following table¹:

S.No.	Implements	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Improved Ploughs	91	57	102
2.	Seed Drills	18	3	36
3.	Bund former	20	19	13
4.	Cultivators	6	7	15
5.	Dusters	1	6	3
6.	Sprayers	1	—	3

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Power Chaff cutters	42	10	10
8.	Hand Chaff cutters	133	122	203
9.	Cane Crushers	—	—	3
10.	<i>Phavda, Khurpi</i> etc.	—	53	124
11.	Others	13	38	87

Crop Rotations¹

Cropping patterns and the rotation of crops are mainly determined by the soil conditions and the availability of irrigation facilities in a particular area. Different sets of crop rotation are thus adopted in different soil regions (described in an earlier section) of the district. These are broadly as follows:

S.No.	Panchayat Samitis	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1.	Bamanwas and parts of Sawai Madhopur (deep medium to heavy textured black, greyish or dark brown soils zone)	(i) Paddy-Wheat (ii) Maize-Wheat (iii) Paddy-Gram	(i) Fallow-Gram (ii) <i>Bajra</i> -Fallow (iii) <i>Jowar</i> -Fallow
2.	Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Gangapur, Bonli and parts of Sawai Madhopur, Sapotra and Karauli (deep, light textured yellowish and brown soils zone)	(i) Maize-Wheat (ii) <i>Bajra</i> -Wheat	(i) <i>Bajra</i> -Fallow (ii) Groundnut-fallow (iii) Fallow-Gram
3.	Khandar and parts of Sapotra, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur (shallow to very shallow light brown soils zone)	(i) <i>Bajra</i> -Wheat (ii) Maize-Wheat	(i) Fallow-Gram (ii) <i>Jowar</i> -Fallow (iii) <i>Bajra</i> -Fallow

No definite cropping pattern or crop rotations are being followed in the ravine zone consisting of parts of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Karauli and Sapotra Panchayat Samitis. The pattern and rotation of crops are undergoing modifications with introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and an increase in the irrigation facilities. The high

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

yielding varieties of crops being of shorter duration, two crops like *Bajra* and wheat or *Jowar* and wheat are sometimes sown in the same field.

Crop Diseases and Pests¹

Crops in the district as elsewhere suffer from various diseases brought about by micro-organism like fungi, bacteria, viruses etc. or by physiological causes like high or low temperature, lack or excess soil moisture and aeration deficiency or excess of plant nutrients and soil acidity or alkalinity.

Bajra crop commonly suffers from green ear disease, smut (*Kagya*) and ergot, paddy from blast, wheat from black rust and barley and sugar-cane from loose smut. Red rot is common in sugar-cane crop and *Tikka* disease in groundnut. Green ear disease deforms wholly or partially the ear heads of the affected *Bajra* crop into loose heads, composed of small twisted leaf-like structures which appear green. The leaves become pale yellow turning brown in colour, finally wrinkling and shedding. The period of onslaught of this disease is August-September. Its impact in the district is insignificant, about 3 per cent. It is controlled by Zinc spray at fifteen days interval which checks the secondary infection. The infested plants are removed and burnt. Disease resistant varieties of seeds like HB 4 are grown as a precaution. Smut in *Bajra* causes grains in the earheads filling with black mass of spores and causes extensive damage, destroying 30 to 40 per cent crop though the onslaught is not frequent. Seed treatment with Sulphur @ 3 gms. per kg. of seed besides destroying diseased ears, helps control the disease. A suitable crop-rotation also proves effective. In case of ergot infested *Bajra*, flowers are affected giving some syrupy ooze, and the leaves become sticky. The extent of damage is high, sometimes 50 to 60 per cent. Use of disease resistant seeds, deep ploughing of fields after harvest, treating of seed with salt solution and Zineb spray with copper fungicide repeated on fortnightly intervals, keep the crop free of diseases. Paddy rust affects all parts of the plant, causing spindle-shaped brown spots with grey centre on leaves. Nodes are blackened breaking at joints. Earheads drop down or become chaffy. The extent of damage to paddy crop due to this disease is 20 per cent. Control methods applied include seed treatment with mercurial compound and copper fungicides or Zineb spray, besides the sowing of disease resistant varieties of seeds like I. R. 20, Jaya-Vijaya. Black rust in wheat causes reddish dark brown pustules and patches on leaves, stems and earheads of affected plants, the pustules being long,

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

large and arranged in an irregular fashion. The damage caused to the local variety of wheat due to this disease is about 15 per cent, making a case for better disease-resistant varieties. Control measures adopted include 3-4 Sulphur dustings or 3 Zineb sprayings at fortnightly intervals. Barley crop infested from loose smut suffers damage to the extent of 10 per cent, and is controlled by uprooting and burning of affected canes producing long whip like shoots covered with black spores, which are enclosed in their membrane. Upto 15 per cent damage is caused to sugar-cane crop due to this disease, which is controlled by avoiding of ratooning, dipping of seeds in 10 per cent Ethyle mercurial compound before planting. Sugar-cane crop infested by red rot (*Lal Sadan*) suffers withering of leaves and shrinking of canes, showing black specks on shrivelled rind. The split cane gives sour smell, showing red tissue with white cross banks. The extent of damage in such cases is 40 to 50 per cent. Treating of seeds with 1 per cent E. M. C. solution, uprooting and burning of affected plants control the onslaught of the disease. *Tikka* infestation in groundnut causes the appearance of dark brown spots on leaves, the loss of crop being about 10-15 per cent. Copper fungicide spray and seed treatment with mercurial compound are adopted as control measures.

Main pests infesting crops in the district include stem borers (*Gablai*) in the case of *Jowar*, maize, wheat and sugar-cane, earhead bugs in the case of *Jowar*, grass-hoppers in *Bajra*, maize and paddy, hairy caterpillar (*Katra*) in *Bajra* and maize, *Jassids* affecting paddy, termites (*Deemi*) in wheat, groundnut and barley, gram cutworm (*Chaney-ki-lat*) in gram, pyrilla (*Teetri*) in sugar-cane and aphids (*Mahu*) in mustard crop. Stem borers initially cause dead hearts and holes in leaves which result in drying and reddening of stems and leaves. The pest causes about 5 to 10 per-cent damage to *Jowar*, maize and wheat crops. In the case of sugar-cane, the infestation is more serious, causing 20 to 25 per cent loss of crop. Endrin 20 per cent E.C. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per acre spray controls the pest in all crops, In *Jowar*, maize and sugar-cane crops. It is warded off by burning the stubbles after the harvesting of the crop. Earhead bugs suck the sap from the ripening earheads making them chaffy, causing 7 to 8 per cent damage to the affected *Jowar*, maize and sugar-cane crops. These are controlled by B.H.C., 5 per cent dust @ 9-10 kg. per acre or Parathion 2 per cent dust. Grass hopper nymphs and adults eat away the leaves and tender shoots of the infested crop, causing 5 to 10 per cent damage. Parathion 2 per cent dust @ 8 to 10 kg. per acre or B.H.C. 10 per cent @ 10-12 kg. per acre dusting controls the pests. *Bajra* and maize crops

infested by hairy caterpillars are damaged to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent. The pest feeds on leaves causing defoliation. Parathion 2 per cent dust (8 to 10 kg. per acre) or B.H.C. 10 per cent 10-12 kg. per acre dusting is recommended to control the infestation of this pest. Paddy crop affected by jassids suffers 6 to 10 per cent damage, when nymph and adult pests suck the sap of the leaves causing yellowing. Endrin 20 per cent E. C. spray is used as a control and D.D.T. 5 per cent dust as a precaution in such cases. Termite-infested plants of wheat and barley dry up resulting in about 15 per cent damage. Soil treatment with B.H.C. dust or Heptachlora dust and Aldrin dust wards off this pest, while the infested crop has to be saved with Lindane 20 per cent E.C. or Aldrin 30 per cent E. C., administered with irrigation in standing crop. Gram cutworm cuts the gram plants from the base and causes 5 to 10 per cent damage to the crop. It is controlled by B.H.C. 10 per cent dust or Aldrin 20 per cent. E. C. spray. Soil treatment with B. H. C. dust or Heptachlore is done as a precaution. In case of sugar-cane crop infested by *Pyrilla*, nymphs and adults suck the sap of the leaves from under the surface, causing leaves to wither away and dry, secreting honeydew like substance. 25 to 30 per cent damage is caused to the crop due to this insect, which is controlled by Endrin 20 per cent E. C. or Malathion 50 per cent E. C. As a precaution against it, affected leaves are collected and burnt, avoiding ratooning. Deep ploughing and adoption of proper crop rotation also help ward off this pest.

Plant protection measures are initiated by the District Agriculture Office, in addition to the efforts of extension staff attached to the Panchayat Samitis. One plant protection unit consisting of a Plant Protection Supervisor and 4-5 fieldmen is posted at all Panchayat Samiti headquarters, equipped with equipment and insecticides. There is also a mobile squad which gets into operation in case of a serious menace. Area covered by plant protection measures and expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) thereon during the last few years were as follows¹:

Year	Area covered (hectares)	Expenditure (Rs. in thousand)	
		Plan	Non-Plan
1968-69	50,666	20.5	51.1
1969-70	63,192	—	82.9

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4
1970-71	1,09,655	67.9	88.9
1971-72	1,41,381	140.3	95.1
1972-73	1,81,126	200.4	102.5

Departmental Activities

The District Agriculture Office takes up special schemes to increase production, promote better agricultural practices and techniques including soil conservation and adoption of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers, implements etc. The technical staff of the department attached to the Panchayat Samitis tender expert advice on all aspects of agricultural operations and recommend plant protection measures to ensure better yields. The regulation of agricultural markets, conducting surveys of important *Mandis*, commercial grading and daily model-price reporting under the Marketing Intelligence Scheme also form part of the functions of the district agriculture authorities. Agricultural demonstrations, training camps and exhibitions are also arranged at the district and Panchayat Samiti levels and at the sites of important fairs to bring home to the cultivators the advantages of progressive agriculture. Two departmental seed multiplication farms are being run in the district at Bahrawanda Khurd and Malarna Doongar.

Main schemes in operation in the district are described in the following paragraphs :

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME—This scheme assisted by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, is in operation in Sawai Madhopur, Mahwa and Todabhim Panchayat Samitis of the district. It aims at the optimum utilisation of the water resources of the area by the installation of electric and diesel pumping sets through loans given to cultivators by the commercial banks.

The achievements under the scheme during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are detailed in the following table 1:

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	New wells constructed	No.	653	684	766
2.	Old wells deepened	No.	461	382	454

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Diesel pumping sets installed	No.	239	316	444
4.	Electric motors installed	No.	277	309	176
5.	Pacea channels built	Metres	29,340	9,716	4,728
6.	<i>Rahats</i> installed	No.	99	10	6

OILSEEDS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—To increase the production of the main oilseed crops of the district viz., groundnut, *Sarson* etc., this scheme is in operation in the district since 1969-70. The technical control is exercised by Assistant Director, Oilseeds, Gangapur. Main achievements during various years were as follows:¹

Year	Crop	Seeds distributed (tonnes)	Fertilisers distributed (tonnes)	Plant Protection (hectares)	Improved Agricultural practices (hectare)
1971-72	Groundnut	1,107	4,520	15,275	7,692
	<i>Sarson</i>	3,120	990	2,201	1,573
1972-73	Groundnut	5,924	942	1,151	6,424
	<i>Sarson</i>	135	779	8,250	9,164
1973-74	Groundnut	100	357	3,919	4,938
	<i>Sarson</i>	9	176	1,726	2,356

Fifteen demonstrations for groundnut and 5 for *Sarson* were organised during 1971-72 and 40 demonstrations for groundnut during 1972-73 under the programme. Besides a 20 hectare demonstration plots was laid out for *Sarson* under a centrally sponsored scheme.

SUGAR-CANE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—This scheme, taken up in 1968-69 on an experimental basis, aims at increasing sugar-cane production in Sawai Madhopur, Bonli and Gangapur Panchayat Samiti areas where sugar-cane is grown. Better varieties like C O-111, CO-527 and CO-1327 have been introduced and popularised through demonstrations which have helped increase per hectare yield of the crop. The district ranked third in a state-level competition in 1974-75. Work done under the scheme is shown in the following table²:

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Seeds distributed	tonnes	1,254	305	619
2.	Fertiliser distributed	tonnes	871	103	237

FRUIT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—To increase the area under fruits and vegetables and to encourage gardening, the department takes up distribution of plants and plant protection measures, encourages new orchards and rejuvenates new ones. Work done during the last two years was as follows¹:

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1972-73	1973-74
1.	New orchards	Hectares	28.25	5.5
2.	Rejuvenation of old orchards	„	55.5	18.5
3.	Grape cultivation	„	0.75	—
4.	Improved cultural practices	„	50	2.5
5.	Plant protection measures	„	1,428	649
6.	Plants distributed	No.	17,675	9,517
7.	Area under vegetables	Hectares	694.5	12
8.	Expenditure	Rupees	7,544	5,587

PULSE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—Improved varieties of seeds of various pulse crops are distributed under this programme and the cultivators are encouraged to adopt better practices etc. for increasing the production of these crops in the district, five quintals each of *Moong* and *Arhar* (T-21) seeds were distributed in 1972-73 under the programme.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME—This programme aims at encouraging the cultivators of the district to resort to intensive agricultural practices in more and more of area under different crops by adopting improved seeds, balanced fertiliser use and proper irrigation. It is being implemented since 1972-73. Details of area brought under these practices during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:²

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Others	Total
1972-73	—	16,800	17,795	28,282	62,877
1973-74	591	18,370	5,857	12,348	37,166

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

Financial Assistance

Taccavi loans sanctioned for various purposes through the Panchayat Samitis of the district are shown in Appendix VII.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The principal fodder crops of the district are *Guar*, *Chari Jowar*, *Chari* maize and *Chari Bajra*. Fodder crops¹ occupied 20,683 hectares in 1970-71, 16,636 hectares in 1971-72 and 18,871 hectares in 1972-73. Besides these crops, grasses like berseem, hybrid napier grass etc., are also grown. Permanent pastures and other grazing land extended over 82,000 hectares in 1970-71, 85,000 hectares in 1971-72 and 84,000 hectares in 1972-73. The dry straw of cultivated cereals like *Jowar*, *Bajra*, paddy, wheat and maize also form an important source of cattle feed. Stems and plant residues of leguminous crops like gram and other pulses are also fed to the animals. The digestibility of straws is improved by subjecting them to a softening treatment. Milch cattle are given concentrated food like oil cakes (*Til*, groundnut cakes etc.) and cotton seeds.

Livestock

In 1972, the district had a livestock population of 14.28 lakhs out of which 36.28 per cent consisted of cattle, 21.62 per cent of buffaloes, 6.08 per cent of sheep, 33.59 per cent of goats and 0.34 per cent of camels. The rest of the 2.09 per cent were horses and ponies, donkeys and pigs.

CATTLE—Cattle provide the principal motive force in the traditional type of farming in district as in most other parts of the State. These cattle are generally of a mixed stock but Haryana and Mewati cattle are found in large numbers, the Mewati breed being more prominent². The Mewati cattle is a dual purpose animal, with good milk and draught qualities. The animals of this breed are in great demand in the neighbouring States and possess some qualities of the Haryana breed. Although they are slower in agricultural work than the Haryana bullocks, they can still be used for heavy plough work and carting. The Mewati animal³ has a narrow face, a wide forehead, short pendulous ears, long neck, a long frame drooping quarters, light limbs, a large hump and a well developed dewlap. The cows of this breed yield 5 to 7 kg.⁴ of milk per day. The

1. Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Tonk.

3. *Agriculture in India*, Vol. II, *Animals*, Bombay, 1963, p. 7.

4. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, p. 4.

bullocks do much better in rather heavy rainfall areas than the Haryana. The prevailing colours are white-grey and silver-gray

The Haryana is also a dual purpose breed, the cows giving plentiful milk and the bullocks serving as strong and splendid beasts of burden. Haryana is one of the best cattle breeds of the country. The average animal is heavy, fat and large. The bullocks are particularly useful for heavy pulling jobs like lifting water from deep wells and ploughing in heavy, loamy and clayey soils. The average weight of a fully grown animal is 318-400 kg. A Haryana cow on an average yields 6-9 kg. of milk per day. The prevailing colours are white-grey and silver-grey¹. The Haryana animals have clean and well built heads, broad foreheads and a well marked prominence at the centre of the poll, rather narrow and elongated faces, medium ears, long and straight legs, long and broad backs, high rumps, round ribs, compact barrels and tails reaching to the hocks².

BUFFALOES—The buffaloes of the district are either the *Desi* type or belong to the Murrah breed³, which is the best milk yielding variety in India. They have characteristically curled horns, are massive and stockily built with deep frames and short massive limbs. White markings on the forehead, legs, tails are much prized. The skin is thick, the neck short and heavy, foreheads broad and muzzles narrow. They have broad hips, quarters drooping and tails reaching half-way below the hocks. The udders are well developed with evenly placed long teats. These buffaloes are mostly black with scanty black hair but brown and fawn shades are also met with. The average milk yield is about 9-11 kg. per day, some animals yielding as much as 11-14 kg.⁴ The Murrah milk has a fat content (about 7 per cent). The average animals is placid, docile and domesticated. The males are slow workers and cannot stand the heat of the plains, but are powerful for heavy cart work.⁵

SHEEP AND WOOL—Sawai Madhopur is not an important district from the point of view of sheep rearing and the production of wool. At the time of 1972 livestock census, the sheep population was 86,845 as against 1,01,220 in 1966. In the year 1965, it constituted 1.2 per cent of the total sheep population of the State⁶. Sheep per sq. km. of the district

1. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, p. 4.
2. *Agriculture in India*, op.cit., p. 6.
3. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Tonk.
4. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan*, op.cit., p. 5.
5. *Agriculture in India*, op.cit., p. 9.
6. *Survey of Woollen Industry in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur 1971, p. 4.

area in 1966 came to 10. The sheep found in the district belong mostly to the Malpura breed. Sheep of this breed¹ are well built animals with extremely light brown faces, appearing completely white at a distance. They have short ears and medium to long tails. The average body weight of an ewe is 55 to 65 lbs., while a fully grown ram may weigh 60 to 75 lbs. Malpura sheep produces coarse and very coarse grades of wool which is short stapled and sheared in two clippings, the average annual production per sheep being 1.02 kg.² Sonadi sheep is also found in some parts of the district³. The average yearly production of wool in the district is of the order of 87,643 kg. Wool produced is sold by the sheep breeders to local merchants. There is no organisation of the State Sheep and Wool Department in the district.⁴

Other animals in the district do not belong to any particular breeds. The livestock population in the district at the time of the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972 Livestock Censuses is given at Appendix VIII.

Fisheries

A large variety of fish is found in the waters of the district (numbering 80 in 1973-74.) There are three departmental fish farms in the district at Mansarovar, Mui and Morel bunds. The first two were set up in the years 1970-71 and the third one in 1967-68. Induced Breeding Scheme was introduced in the district in the year 1970-71 under which induced breeding is done at Bund Mansarovar. Production of seeds is done by inducing fish by Pituitary Hormones Injectinos. 5 lakh spawn breeding in each year during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and 4 lakh hatchings were done in 1972-73 under the scheme. The Centre for Applied Nutrition Programme was initiated in 1967 at Bund Mui with UNICEF aid. Under this programme, distribution of fish is being done to expectant mothers and children. The distribution of fish under the programme was of the order of 808 kg. in 1971-72, 464 kg. in 1972-73 and 765 kg. in 1973-74. Besides, the development and breeding of common carp of fish is done and exotic fish reared in various waters of the district two or three times in a year. The collection of fish seed is done at seed collection centres. Pancha in Karauli tahsil has been developed for seed collection for major carp and Dubbi Ghat for spawn collection (major carp).

1. Narayanan, N. L.: *Rajasthan Sheep Statistics and Sheep Breeds*, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Sheep and Wool Officer, Jaipur.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*

The following are the figures of income to the Department from fisheries during various years:

Year	(Rupees)
	Income
1970-71	65,285
1971-72	92,536
1972-73	3,25,000
1973-74	3,56,601

The development of fisheries in the district is presently (1973-74) looked after by a Fisheries Development Officer with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur, with the assistance of two Assistant Fisheries Development Officers, posted at Sawai Madhopur and Karauli, five Fisheries Inspectors, seven fieldmen and nine fishermen. Other staff includes an accounts clerk, two lower division clerks, a driver and a peon.

Poultry

The total poultry population in Sawai Madhopur district was recorded as 17,775 at the time of 1972 livestock Census. There are no Government poultry farms in the district. However, an Applied Nutrition Centre for poultry was started at Sawai Madhopur in the year 1966-67. Chicks of improved breeds are reared and birds supplied for breeding. Besides, eggs are supplied for table use from this centre. The following are the figures of birds supplied, egg production and supply:¹

(Number)			
S.No.	Particulars	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Birds supplied for breeding	5	195
2.	Egg production	8,619	16,074
3.	Eggs supplied for table use	799	2,872

Stock Improvement

Improvement of animal stock in the district is the main function of the State Animal Husbandry Department. Not being intensive from the point of view of the development of animal husbandry, this district has no artificial insemination centre or breeding farms. Nor has it been

1. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

chosen for inclusion in the key village scheme. However, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries working in the district are engaged in the task of castration of useless bulls. These also provide facilities of inoculation and treatment against epidemics and other animal diseases. Veterinary staff attached with the Panchayat Samitis of the district also works for the improvement of the animal stock. Breeding bulls of superior breeds are kept at these institutions. Besides, expert advisory assistance is provided by the Department to private breeders.

GAUSHALAS—*Gaushalas* are engaged in the task of tending calves, dairy development and supplying bulls for breeding. They also take care of old and handicapped cows. There are five private *gaushalas* in the district,¹ viz., Shri Gopal Gaushala, Hindaun, Shri Mahavir Gaushala, Mahavirji, Shri Gopal Gaushala, Gangapur City, Shri Yadavwali Gaushala, Karauli and Shri Gosevashram Adarsh Swadyay Yagya Gaushala, Sukar. None of these *gaushalas* has been included in the Gaushala Development Scheme of the State Animal Husbandry Department. However, Shri Yadavwati Gaushala was given a grant of Rs. 1,000 in 1965-66. Besides, there are two *Gosadans* at Indrapuri (Indala) and Thakra (Karauli tahsil) which were set up in the years 1949 and 1957 respectively. These *Gosadans* have been used for keeping old and handicapped cattle till they meet their natural death. They have lightened the burden of the nearby *Gaushalas* and other similar institutions, and enabled them to devote their energies and funds to the breeding and development of healthy cattle. The Indrapuri *Gosadan* is managed by the Rajasthan Goseva Sangh, Durgapura, Jaipur and Thakra *Gosadan* by Shri Yadavwati Gaushala, Karauli. There are about 100 and 350 cattle respectively, in these *Gosadans*.

Veterinary Institutions

There are nine veterinary hospitals in the district,² working at Khandar, Bamanwas, Sapotra, Mahwa, Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Todabhim and one veterinary dispensary at Bonli³. There is one mobile veterinary dispensary also, with Headquarters at Sawai Madhopur, to cater to the needs of remote areas not served by these institutions. It is also pressed into service for the general control of animal epidemics and diseases as well as improvement of animal

1. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. It has been upgraded as a hospital since October, 1974.

stock. Besides, veterinary staff is attached to Panchayat Samitis (two stockmen in each, except in Panchayat Samiti, Sawai Madhopur, where an Animal Husbandry Extension Officer is also posted). Three veterinary dispensaries are run under the Panchayat Samitis at Malarna Chor, Nadauti and Surwal. The district falls under the direct administrative and technical control of District Animal Husbandry Officer, Tonk. The staff attached to each of the nine veterinary hospitals in the district includes one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, incharge of the institution, assisted by one compounder, one stockman, one *Syce*, one waterman and one sweeper.

The following table gives the figures of animals treated, number of cases supplied with medicine, castrations and inoculations done etc., by the veterinary institutions of the district during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74:¹

				(Number)
Year	Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Castrations done	Inoculations done
BY VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES				
1970-71	37,252	26,059	10,818	97,380
1971-72	38,947	22,092	8,580	19,139
1972-73	24,249	15,947	7,525	15,477
1973-74	62,555	16,008	5,523	11,814
BY MOBILE UNIT				
1970-71	835	3,304	222	77,640
1971-72	816	1,223	1,084	10,243
1972-73	566	200	451	28,224
1973-74	278	853	76	43,574

The details of work done by the veterinary staff attached to the Panchayat Samitis are shown in the following table²:

			(Number)
S.No.	Particulars	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Pedigree bulls supplied	—	10
2.	Animals treated	63,314	16,446

1. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4
3.	Medicines supplied	26,071	10,497
4.	Inoculations and vaccinations done	55,917	31,249
5.	Castrations done	12,096	66,351

Animal Diseases¹

Animals in the district as elsewhere, suffer from common diseases like Anthrax, Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. The description of important diseases are given below:

ANTHRAX—Locally known as *Kalia Bhav*, *Goli* or *Satt* it is an acute infectious disease affecting the blood. It runs a rapid fatal course with acute swelling of the spleen and serohaemorrhagic infiltration of the subcutaneous and sub-serous tissues. The disease is caused by an organism known as *Bacillus Anthracis* and spreads fast in damp marshy and periodically flooded areas, the outbreaks being more severe in warm and humid months. The disease mostly affects cattle, sheep and goats, though other animals like camels, horses, etc., as also human beings are susceptible to the disease. In cattle, at times, there may be no marked symptoms and the animal may suddenly drop down and die, while at other times, high temperature may result with great restlessness, bellowing, stamping of foot as a result of colic pains with loss of appetite and decrease in milk yield. There may develop tremors of the thigh or of the whole body. Haemorrhages from the intestines, mouth and nose and haematuria may also set in at the acme of the disease. The course of the disease is very rapid, from 10 to 36 hours. In sheep and goats, it appears very suddenly and the animal begins to stagger, grind its teeth with body twitchings and dies in a few minutes. There are haemorrhages from the natural orifices. In less severe cases, the disease lasts for a few hours and showing convulsions, ends in death. To prevent the disease and to control its outbreak in an epidemic form, the animals are immunised before the commencement of the monsoon season with anthrax spore vaccine, the immunity lasting for about a year. In case of an outbreak, the healthy animals have to be kept away from the original source of infection. In protracted and less severe infections, the affected animals are treated with penicillin in proper doses, according to their body weight as well as by administration of immune serum.

1. *Cattle Diseases and Treatment*, Directorate of Animal Husbandry Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 1-16.

BLACK QUARTER—This is an acute infectious and highly fatal disease among cattle and sheep. It is locally known as *Zahrhav* and is caused by spore-forming micro-organisms known as *Clostridium chauvoei*. It is characterised by fever, emphysematous swelling and lameness, and is generally met with in young and better conditioned animals of six months to three years of age during monsoon season in heavy rainfall areas. The infection in cattle is through ingestion of spores with fodder or drinking water and through entry into tissues through injuries in the mouth, pharynx or the intestines. In sheep, the infection is through wounds caused during shearing, docking or castration or after parturition. The incubation period is usually twelve hours to three days. The disease is characterised by a rise in temperature, 105° to 107° F, and the animal ceases to ruminate. The affected limbs become lame and the animal resents movements or lies down avoiding pressure on the affected part. There is blowing respiration, grunting and local swelling on the well developed muscles of the jaw and abdomen, the swelling later becoming cold and painless with skin getting dry and hard and dark in colour. From this swelling, if incised, a dirty red frothy and occasionally rancid smelling fluid escapes. There may develop colic symptoms, with temperature running a course of half to two days. For control and prevention of this disease, the animals are inoculated one month before the onset of the monsoon with Black Quarter Vaccine, which gives them immunity for six months. The infected soil is ploughed and treated with quick lime. The sick animals' swellings are incised and treated with antiseptic lotions. Immune serum or Penicillin in varying doses, according to the body weight of the animal, is administered.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA—The local name of this acute infectious disease is *Galhotu* and it is caused by short ovoid bacillus known as *Pasteurella bovis septica*. It is characterised by sudden onset, running a rapid and fatal course with marked rise in temperature, 106° to 108° F, extensive gelatinoid sanguineous extravasation in the intermaxillary space, tongue, skin, subcutaneous and intra-muscular connective tissues, lungs, pleura etc. It is most prevalent in low-lying and marshy inundated or water logged areas during or immediately after monsoon. The disease affects chiefly buffaloes and cattle and it causes a fairly heavy mortality in buffaloes. It occasionally affects sheep and goats also. The animals are immunised with H. S. vaccine before the onset of the monsoon to prevent the outbreak of the disease. It is repeated twice a year. The very rapid course of the disease leaves little possibilities of treatment. In

early case, however, Sulphamezathin Sodium Solution is injected in a dose determined by the body weight of the affected animal.

RINDERPEST—Locally known as *Sheel*, *Mata*, or *Mahamari*, rinderpest is an acute, febrile and highly contagious disease, affecting chiefly cattle and buffaloes though other domesticated animals and wild ones, are also victims to this disease. It is caused by filterable virus which is relatively fragile on exposure to heat and light. The disease is characterised by inflammation, haemorrhages, erosions and necrosis of the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose and digestive track, with severe diarrhoea followed by excessive weakness and death in eight to ten days. Mortality in susceptible animals is as high as 80 per cent but the animals recovered from the disease acquire a life long immunity. The animals are protected by getting them vaccinated with Goat-Virus Vaccine, giving them a long immunity. In the protracted cases, treatment in the form of repeated Sulphamezathine injections may help.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—Locally known as *Muaro*, it generally occurs during the winter season. In the initial stages, a whitish mucus is discharged from the mouth of the affected animal. In the final stage, the hoof begins to rot. This disease, though not very fatal, is very contagious and results in great economic loss due to reduction in milk yield of the affected cows and buffaloes and disablement of working cattle. The recovery from the disease is quick and no permanent disablement results if proper and timely treatment is given.

The table at Appendix IX records the figures of outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to main diseases in the district during the years 1967-68 to 1973-74.

Cattle Fairs

Only one State level cattle fair is organised at Karauli every year on the occasion of Shivratri (March) and lasts for 15 days. It is arranged by the State Animal Husbandry Department. Mewati breed of cattle, as well as buffaloes, camels, horses, sheep, goats, etc. are brought to the fair. The number of animals assembled and sold in this fair during 1973-74 are given in the following table¹:

1. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(Number)

S.No.	Particulars	Assembled	Sold
1.	Cattle	24,406	11,811
2.	Buffaloes	1,852	1,158
3.	Horses	138	112
4.	Camels	1,818	658
5.	Asses	21	1
6.	Sheep and Goats	182	70

Income to the organising authority, viz., Animal Husbandry Department was Rs. 70,659 realised as *Mela* fee (fair tax) charged for each animal brought to the fair and on transactions done.

Smaller cattle fairs organised by local bodies are held at Alampur (in January), Mahwa (in April and November), Mandawa (in July), Udaipurbari (in August) and Hula and Hindaun (in December). The first four are organised by gram panchayats and the last one by the Municipal Board of the town. All these fairs result in transactions of 3 to 4 thousand animals on each occasion and provide an income of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 thousand to the organising authority.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

Floods

The district lies in a region which experiences occasional heavy rains. Floods are caused when a heavy downpour is received in a limited time. As a result, the small rivers and rivulets flowing in the region get a flow of heavier water beyond their capacities to discharge. The tanks also, when filled to their capacities, start overflowing or face threat of breaching, a situation which worsens the floods. However, floods in the district are a comparatively recent phenomenon as compared to famines.

In recent years there were floods in the district in 1968, 1969, 1971 and 1972. In 1968, the flood was caused by rainfall¹ of 310 mm. within a spell of 48 hours from 10th to 12th July. In Khandar tahsil, the rainfall was even more, 400 mm. Total number of villages affected by the floods was 221 with a population of 11,252. Their tahsil-wise distribution was 33 in Sawai Madhopur, 62 in Khandar, 44 in Gangapur, 21 in Bamanwas,

Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

58 in Sapotra, 2 in Bonli and 1 in Karauli. Water entered many *Abadi* areas of Sawai Madhopur town. Although there was no human casualty, 2,060 cattle died due to floods. 720 houses collapsed and another, 3,412 were partially damaged. The estimated loss to house property was Rs. 8.30 lakhs. 13 wells were also damaged, which required Rs. 23,700 for repairs. The damaged house property required Rs. 88,000 to be disbursed as subsidy and Rs. 1,10,000 as loans, to the affected families, Rs. 40,000 for reconstruction of houses Rs. 15,000 for seeds and bullocks and Rs. 55,000 for purchase of implements by the cultivators. Several tanks of the Irrigation Department and those owned by the Panchayat Samitis started surplussing, which along with the rivers and rivulets in spate, damaged the road system. The district shared the government grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for its immediate restoration. Other relief measures included free ration to flood victims for one week and free fodder for 15 days.

In 1969, there were heavy floods because of heavy downpour on 13th and 14th August, 1969 in the tahsils of Nadoti, Karauli, Hindaun and Gangapur. This resulted in a heavy discharge of water in the river Gambhir. There was a reappearance of heavy cloud burst in the north-eastern part of the district. 146 villages¹ in Gangapur, Bamanwas, Nadoti, Hindaun, Todabhim, Karauli and Sapotra tahsils with over 18,000 residents were affected. There was one human and 22 cattle casualties as a result of the floods. Families affected numbered 3,444. Besides, 72 houses, 71 in Gangapur and one in Karauli tahsils, were completely washed away, another 805 collapsed and 2,278 were partially damaged. Estimated loss to house property was Rs. 1.82 lakhs. Damage to P. W. D. roads and buildings was of the order of Rs. 19.30 lakhs, to Irrigation Department dams Rs. 23.24 lakhs and to Panchayat Samiti tanks Rs. 2.39 lakhs. Other damage to property was put at Rs. 1.30 lakhs, besides loss of crops. Rs. 75.85 lakhs was required for restoration and protection of the 33 road works damaged due to floods, Rs. 33.88 lakhs for closing breaches, repairing damages and restoration of bunds to original design and another Rs. 2.32 lakhs for repairs and restoration of forest works. The State government sanctioned Rs. 0.50 lakh for affording immediate relief and suspended all revenues due from the affected area. Gratuitous relief of Rs. 300 for each house washed away, Rs. 100 for a collapsed house and Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for a 'partially damaged' house was granted. Besides, loans were sanctioned for repairs, and rehabilitation of marooned persons.

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

There was heavy rainfall in June and July 1971 in Khandar, Sawai Madhopur, Bonli, Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli and Sapotra tahsils of the district affecting 46 villages with a population of 6,804. It resulted in heavy discharge of water into the rivers and nullahs. Irrigation tanks too could not contain all the rain water and started overflowing, 63 of these could not bear the onslaught of water and breached or their embankments gave way. Damage to Irrigation Department tanks was of the order of Rs. 37.50 lakhs and to Panchayat Samiti tanks of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Some private tanks also breached. A total of 1,393 families were affected by these floods. 341 houses collapsed and 1,055 were partially damaged, the total loss being of the order of Rs. 3.51 lakhs. There was heavy loss of government and private property and standing crops were destroyed. Vast tracts of good culturable land were silted with deep layers of land, making it unfit for cultivation. Communication became difficult on account of extensive damage to roads, which breached at several places. At other places, the approaches to cross drainage works were so badly damaged or washed away that they made the areas inaccessible for days, dislocating normal life. The span bridge on Hindaun-Karauli road was washed away. Damage to P. W. D. roads and buildings was of the order of Rs. 10.12 lakhs. 54 cattle perished in the floods. To mitigate the suffering of the flood-affected people, the State Government provided relief on the pattern set in 1969-70 and the district also shared the grants of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for restoration of breached tanks and Rs. 10 lakhs provided for breached roads in the state. Besides, the realisation of land revenue was suspended in the case of cultivators whose crops were damaged.

Floods¹ were again experienced in 1972 following heavy rains in August 1972. Several bunds in Gangapur, Bamanwas, Nadoti, Hindaun, Todabhim, Mahwa, Karauli and Sapotra tahsil areas were breached. Total number of villages affected was 534, spread over an area of 18,538 acres. 26,949 families with 2,49,052 members were the victims of the floods. There were six human deaths, besides 4,804 mortalities among animals and loss to 29,780 houses. The Government took immediate relief measures by sanctioning Rs. 14.85 lakhs for repairs of damaged houses and Rs. 1.55 lakhs for drinking water wells. Another Rs. 17.30 lakhs were sanctioned as *Taccavi* loans, Rs. 16.50 lakhs for seeds and Rs. 0.80 lakh for repairs of irrigation wells. 40 bags of milk powder were distributed among flood victims, who also got Rs. 0.40 lakh as special grants

1. Source : Collectorate, Sawai Madhopur.

from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. 4,669 tin sheets were provided for construction of temporary shelters for those whose houses were completely lost. Besides, the State Irrigation Department took up repairs of Panchayat Samiti tanks for which Rs. 3.00 lakhs were sanctioned.

Famines

EARLY FAMINES—The area of the district falls in a zone which is fairly free from the onslaught of frequent famines, though it has had its share of indifferent years. The first recorded famine in Jaipur State and Karauli State area (the district includes parts of the former and the whole of the latter State) occurred in 1868-69. Rainfall in Jaipur State was meagre between June and September of 1868 and the failure of forage was severe¹. Crops failed likewise in Karauli² State during 1868-69. The government of Jaipur took³ up relief measures in the form of distribution of cooked food, remission of land revenue (amounting to Rs. 1 lakh for the whole State), abolition of restrictions of grain trade and starting of relief works (at a direct expenditure of Rs. 1.8 lakhs). The Karauli State government⁴ likewise took steps to mitigate the suffering of the poor by starting community kitchen and poor houses as well as public works. Scarcity of fodder, however, resulted in the mortality of about nine-tenth of the cattle population in Jaipur State. In 1877-78, there was scarcity of fodder and grains due to late rains in the Jaipur State area. The distress was partial and brief, cut short by relief works which employed 6,000 persons for two months till the rains set in. The years 1877-78, 1883-84, 1886-87 and 1896-98 were also periods of scarcity and high prices in the Karauli State area. In 1899-1900, acute famine affected almost the whole of Jaipur State. It was less severe in the erstwhile Hindaun and Gangapur districts as well as in most part of the Karauli State area. 21 million units⁵ in Jaipur State and 2,68,000 units in Karauli State were provided relief at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 23,800 respectively. Besides, remissions of land revenue in the two States amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 46,000 respectively. Over Rs. 1 lakh of land revenue was suspended by the Karauli State government. Other measures taken by Jaipur State government included gratuitous relief, opening of forests to free grazing, permission to the poor to remove and sell grass and firewood and distribution of *Taccavi*. In 1901-02, one-third of Jaipur State area was

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 246.

2. *ibid.*, p. 359.

3. *ibid.*, p. 246.

4. *ibid.*, p. 359.

5. A unit meant one person relieved for a day.

affected by scarcity of a not-very severe type. 6.95 lakh units were provided relief on works at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. *Taccavi* amounting to Rs. 41,500 was distributed. Besides, suspensions and remissions of land revenue were of the order of Rs. 3.9 lakhs and Rs. 24,100 respectively in the whole of the State.

In 1905-06, the Karauli State¹ area faced a serious famine situation because of deficiency in rainfall, resulting in a general failure of *Kharif* harvests. It was estimated that over 16,000 units needed relief daily. The State treasury being empty, a loan amounting to Rs. 2.5 lakhs for relief from the Government of India was obtained. A Central Famine Officer was appointed and poor houses started at Karauli, Machilpur and Mandrail. Besides arrangements were made to distribute cooked food to *Purdahnashin* women and other respectable persons (their number was 32,340). Departmental relief works, including village works, were started, at a cost of Rs. 2.34 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 30,000 was received from Indian Famine Trust for distribution to impoverished cultivators to enable them to buy cattle and seeds. Total number of units relieved was over 15.27 lakhs, including 1.25 lakhs gratuitously and 0.93 lakhs in poor houses. Total expenditure on famine relief during the year added up to Rs. 2.34 lakhs. Rains were again scanty in 1906-07 and erratic in the Karauli State area resulting in 8 to 10 annas per rupee (50 to 62 per cent) loss to *Kharif* crops. But the situation did not turn out to be as bad as feared and forage² was also sufficient. In the next year too i.e. 1907-08 there was partial failure of *Kharif*³ harvest which coupled with high prices and gloomy *Rabi* prospects due to insufficient water in wells and tanks, threatened to produce distress. To provide relief a sum of Rs. 45,000 out of the *Kharif* demands was remitted and another Rs. 48,000 suspended. *Taccavi* advances totalled Rs. 26,000 and special works started, which relieved 1,10,947 units. In 1915-16, scanty irregular and ill distributed rains coupled with frost in some areas in Karauli State damaged the crops, though the situation was not grim. The princely State ordered suspension of Rs. 3,432 out of *Kharif* demands and advanced Rs. 24,467 as *Taccavi* loans. Forests were opened to free grazing to overcome shortage of fodder. Relief works, including construction of bunds, were started in areas experiencing greater scarcity at a cost of Rs. 42,000. The Jaipur State area⁴ crops were lost in 1928-29 because of

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1905-06*, pp. 13-14.

2. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 14.

3. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 18.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1928-29*, p. 30.

failure of rains and damage caused by frost. To provide relief to the impoverished cultivators, execution of civil cases against them were suspended by the Government. *Taccavi* advances and suspension and remission of land revenue were granted liberally. In 1938-39, *Kharif* crops were far from satisfactory in the Jaipur State area. The complete loss of *Rabi* crops added to the distress of the people, though the Sawai Madhopur area was not that badly affected and served as a rendezvous for cattle from other parts of the State¹. The State granted a remission of land revenue in *Khalsa* areas amounting to Rs. 5.83 lakhs and opened grass *Birs* and forest area to free grazing. The situation was one of scarcity even in the Karauli state² area during the year, which experienced high prices of foodgrains.

RECENT FAMINES—In recent years the district faced scarcity conditions in *Samvat* years 2022 (1965-66), 2023 (1966-67), 2025 (1968-69 and 1969-70) and 2029 (1972-73). The extent of famine during those years was as follows :

<i>Samvat</i> year	Tahsils affected	Villages affected (No.)	Human popula- tion affected (No. in lakhs)	Cattle population affected (No. in lakhs)
2022	Sawai Madhopur, Malarna Chor, Gangapur, Khandar, Bamanwas and Nadoti	541	2.76	4.52
2023	„ „	55	0.32	1.17
2025	„ „	458	2.81	4.00
2029	Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Gangapur, Nadoti, Sapotra and Mahwa	141	0.70	1.14

To provide relief to the affected population, the state government started relief works through the agencies of Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department (Soil Conservation), Revenue Department and Forest Department. Gratuitous relief to old

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1938-39, p. 11.*

2. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1938-39, p. 2.*

3. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

and disabled persons who could not work was provided and steps taken for the conservation of cattle population by opening of grass depots etc. Besides, realisation of land revenue and other government dues was suspended and cultivators granted famine *Taccavi* loans. Water supply arrangements were also made. Certain relief measures on minor scale were also undertaken by Panchayat Samitis. The table at Appendix X gives details of the relief measures taken during various years in Sawai Madhopur district.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Sawai Madhopur District

Year	Total geographical area According to village papers	Net area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Fallow land		Forests	Other uncultivated land			Not available for cultivation	
				Current fallows	Other fallow land		Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Cultivable waste	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Other uncultivated land
1959-60	1,054	431	62	493	26	15	63	3	110	16	278
1960-61	1,054	434	69	503	20	19	42	3	108	26	288
1961-62	1,054	442	86	528	18	19	42	2	102	23	293
1962-63	1,059	452	57	509	16	15	42	1	96	31	305
1963-64	1,053	458	45	503	19	12	59	1	90	22	300
1964-65	1,053	468	58	526	15	13	109	2	84	28	226
1965-66	1,054	440	45	485	49	13	140	-	80	23	202
1966-67	1,054	477	44	521	22	13	154	1	71	24	192
1967-68	1,054	484	82	566	21	10	168	1	68	22	185
1968-69	1,054	478	50	528	29	12	177	-	67	26	174
1969-70	1,054	495	68	563	17	12	180	1	63	31	170
1970-71	1,054	502	89	591	17	10	178	-	60	30	175
1971-72	1,054	501	88	589	20	11	184	-	58	29	166
1972-73	1,054	488	76	564	31	13	193	1	60	27	157

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years upto 1965-66 and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, for other years.

APPENDIX II

Source-wise Irrigated Area in Sawai Madhopur District

(Hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells and tube-wells	Other sources	Total (gross) irrigated area
1957-58*	—	19,885	39,001	101	58,987
1958-59*	—	20,316	36,200	66	56,582
1959-60	—	23,813	39,847	167	63,827
1960-61	38,223	8,719	24,578	165	71,685
1961-62	28,657	10,652	39,205	361	78,875
1962-63	16,734	3,825	48,653	135	69,347
1963-64	18,702	3,552	48,987	151	71,392
1964-65	—	40,376	44,024	257	84,657
1965-66*	—	19,628	58,513	215	78,356
1966-67	—	23,457	60,759	267	84,483
1967-68	—	30,183	54,761	425	85,369
1968-69*	24,751	8,009	60,849	134	93,743
1969-70*	29,936	11,006	59,770	248	100,960
1970-71*	29,311	4,958	58,459	253	92,981
1971-72*	33,760	8,669	59,668	357	102,454
1972-73*	32,214	3,191	71,291	299	1,06,995

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

*Figures for these years show net irrigated area.

APPENDIX III
Irrigation Tanks and Bundhs in Sawai Madhopur District

S.No.	Name of tank	Catchment area in sq. miles	Total irrigated area (in acres)											Tahsil
			1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74		
1.	Dheel	26.6	8,434	1,325	5,409	7,313	8,044	9,287	9,916	9,631	4,766	6,950	Bonli	
2.	Surwal	68.7	2,620	1,391	3,518	3,847	3,923	4,783	5,151	5,139	5,888	5,280	Sawai Madhopur	
3.	Mansarowar	35.0	2,055	139	2,089	3,038	3,218	2,694	3,639	4,360	4,427	4,235	Sawai Madhopur	
4.	Galaisagar	28.6	466	15	617	571	1,045	622	574	692	1,031	828	Khandar Madhopur	
5.	Mulsagar	21.3	60	-	-	310	5	251	140	442	111	-	Sawai Madhopur	
6.	Pancholas	26.0	488	420	491	606	743	614	496	487	761	-	Sawai Madhopur	
7.	Bhagawatgarh	20.0	22	22	-	148	791	1,093	1,302	1,147	957	-	Sawai Madhopur	
8.	Adalwara	20.6	55	-	115	70	96	66	54	74	-	-	Sawai Madhopur	
9.	Girdharpura	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sawai Madhopur	
10.	Bhimsagar	3.0	119	-	52	50	219	133	47	203	24	-	Malarna Chor	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Siswara	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahwa
29.	Samaspur	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
30.	Sikandarpur	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
31.	Nindar	18.0	230	126	363	909	1,042	1,160	437	991	1,102	868	Karauli
32.	Dhawali	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
33.	Ranipura	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
34.	Manchhari	11.0	587	179	529	718	785	692	576	995	-	-	"
35.	Daalpur	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
36.	Madansagar	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
37.	Madanpur	4.0	223	213	48	239	123	232	61	266	-	-	"
38.	Roondpura	2.50	441	8	531	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
39.	Ratiapura	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
40.	Zeorda	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
41.	Balaji Toxi	3.0	-	-	-	632	246	683	91	782	-	-	Gangapur
42.	Johariwala	4.3	549	298	191	319	-	-	161	608	-	-	"
43.	Naya Talab Saroli	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
44.	Bada Talab Nawajwala	4.0	149	136	110	126	167	144	71	148	-	-	"
45.	Ram Talab	4.0	142	213	41	339	140	221	33	250	-	-	"

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
46.	Telanwala	7.0	233	175	121	351	179	209	155	253	-	-	Gangapur
47.	Pipalda	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
48.	Bhunka	1.6	-	-	18	-	66	-	-	-	40	78	"
49.	Taluka	3.5	23	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	499	693	"
50.	Gandal Sagar	15.0	363	186	286	761	1,102	1,374	794	378	-	-	Bamanwas
51.	Ram Sagar	1.5	-	-	-	-	558	852	169	-	132	191	"
52.	Chandapura	35.0	1,825	124	1,064	1,291	1,368	271	412	1,962	8	-	"
53.	Baniyawala	17.5	553	-	245	484	279	427	161	725	48	-	"
54.	Motisagar	59.0 27.0 FREE	-	-	-	-	-	28	86	-	-	-	"
55.	Nazimwala	9.0	305	14	21	375	3	323	182	-	30	-	"
56.	Khandeep	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
57.	Peedia Banthali	1.56 0.57 FREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
58.	Bathneka	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
59.	Jeenali	3.0	56	-	-	181	111	143	-	169	111	-	"
60.	Sobhag Sagar	6.8	126	28	77	127	174	78	138	148	23	-	"
		1.1 FREE											
61.	Gurla	5.0	101	8	62	91	31	47	56	95	39	-	"
62.	New Tank Liwali	3.0	695	419	403	258	818	307	-	858	360	-	"

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
63.	Nazimwala	2.0	-	-	-	139	133	140	-	-	-	-	Bamanwas
64.	Ranila	8.0	263	20	219	29	141	415	246	173	-	-	"
65.	Moran Sagar	55.0	9,219	1,993	9,912	1,844	7,703	1,085	9,206	6,752	10,874	9,843	"
66.	Nag Talai	34.0	365	-	446	-	130	305	69	542	-	-	"
67.	Piplai	6.4	7	8	14	1	-	10	16	-	-	-	"
68.	Akoda	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
69.	Kund Mora	-	201	125	99	-	119	166	120	-	205	233	"
70.	Singholao	1.4	74	4	54	-	62	99	81	-	76	108	"
71.	Raisana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
72.	Hodaheli	12.0	47	70	38	6	427	482	389	-	-	137	Nadauti
73.	Naya Talab Kema	2.0	82	50	61	191	323	331	332	-	-	480	"
		1.5	FREE										
74.	Ronsi	5.0	400	75	20	-	440	474	24	-	-	-	"
75.	Fateh Sagar	31.0	652	627	430	520	559	1,213	731	-	246	189	"
76.	Guman Sagar	10.35	143	-	-	250	-	246	253	-	199	154	"
77.	Jadaulao	1.5	65	402	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
78.	Kund Belai	1.75	-	115	27	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	"
79.	Kalyanpura	8.0	156	150	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sapotra
80.	Nainiya ki Guari	2.5	77	106	-	222	128	153	-	-	-	-	"

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
81.	Kalisil	1.28	6,281	7,415	6,367	7,504	8,466	8,933	9,038	8,989	10,023	9,849	Sapotra
82.	Lohara	3.5	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
83.	Bhumendra Sagar	16.5	397	-	-	493	629	644	568	560	645	-	"
84.	Khirkhiri	12.4	-	58	-	10	162	46	-	177	59	-	"
85.	Lower Dahra	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
86.	Khera Bund	10.5	Incomplete Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
87.	Baloti	11.5	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
88.	Bherunda	8.96	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
89.	Upper Dabra	11.5	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX IV

Area under Irrigated Crops in Sawai Madhopur District

(Hectares)

Year	Food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugar- cane	Cotton	Others	Total (gross) irrigated area
1957-58	55,261	2,547	9	2,569	60,386
1958-59	53,521	1,896	16	2,538	57,971
1959-60	60,274	2,265	2	1,286	63,827
1960-61	66,514	2,805	3	2,363	71,685
1961-62	73,452	2,075	2	3,346	78,875
1962-63	63,870	2,013	—	3,464	69,347
1963-64	64,580	1,849	1	5,162	71,392
1964-65	78,937	2,552	12	3,156	84,657
1965-66	74,087	3,361	4	4,918	82,370
1966-67	79,220	1,453	7	3,803	84,483
1967-68	76,290	654	2	8,423	85,369
1968-69	94,827	1,237	4	4,090	100,158
1969-70	97,392	2,327	11	5,966	105,196
1970-71	89,466	1,797	—	4,269	95,532
1971-72	96,171	898	5	8,199	105,273
1972-73	1,03,436	1,353	3	5,918	110,710

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V

Area and Production of Principal Crops in Savai Madhopur District

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	89,114	41,350	50,113	17,861	4,862	3,717	65,132	54,530
1959-60	82,076	42,594	45,554	25,377	5,863	3,890	61,333	70,257
1960-61	97,727	48,852	49,745	29,493	4,905	4,075	69,434	65,448
1961-62	91,780	35,386	57,636	23,062	4,620	2,833	80,214	83,609
1962-63	99,608	67,479	73,332	48,492	6,760	6,369	72,485	76,854
1963-64	99,041	49,841	56,007	27,118	6,597	3,235	70,763	40,411
1964-65	1,23,452	58,113	80,038	41,893	8,901	6,032	69,097	62,269
1965-66	1,27,041	68,206	71,913	9,592	7,015	5,329	47,246	34,915
1966-67	1,51,332	1,05,176	89,104	52,393	6,274	4,361	56,131	57,927
1967-68	1,42,279	44,391	56,449	11,967	6,236	5,737	76,451	70,418
1968-69	1,37,001	59,732	47,885	13,216	7,322	3,729	70,149	78,847
1969-70	1,43,243	71,622	69,538	36,448	5,189	2,140	80,274	88,141
1970-71	1,48,951	1,31,077	58,428	46,742	5,619	5,071	83,290	1,06,944
1971-72	1,22,527	64,694	46,905	13,133	2,618	989	1,00,580	1,16,673
1972-73	1,36,262	68,836	53,098	26,337	3,789	1,508	1,02,512	1,19,324
1973-74	1,49,202	99,667	82,702	39,306	5,185	2,900	86,503	63,320

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Barley		Rice		Small Millets		Gram	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	29,609	26,615	4,334	3,705	43	11	1,03,516	66,247
1959-60	28,015	22,889	5,872	5,607	31	7	1,15,384	65,182
1960-61	31,133	36,744	6,035	6,049	162	3	1,09,666	86,793
1961-62	37,168	44,448	8,677	7,270	165	34	1,14,507	92,276
1962-63	27,094	27,755	3,883	4,875	34	16	90,900	54,201
1963-64	23,281	18,605	3,035	1,862	64	25	89,907	32,145
1964-65	26,381	23,982	6,102	4,796	135	30	79,670	45,095
1965-66	26,353	25,193	2,984	1,804	78	45	72,747	36,301
1966-67	28,824	31,591	5,654	2,940	37	17	56,325	18,306
1967-68	38,720	43,289	7,091	4,204	133	47	87,020	86,586
1968-69	36,014	40,480	6,971	1,560	50	16	79,045	52,644
1969-70	36,730	31,220	9,513	8,286	123	40	96,739	25,722
1970-71	30,184	43,223	3,772	2,589	65	49	1,10,552	95,959
1971-72	30,193	30,676	7,169	5,831	30	15	1,17,852	84,382
1972-73	29,689	33,370	6,009	2,553	29	14	9,22,28	56,443
1973-74	35,274	29,771	7,564	5,995	293	111	1,02,022	46,522

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Other <i>Kharif</i> pulses		<i>Tur</i>		Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses		Sesamum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	62,834	11,268	998	358	1,213	432	14,056	1,391
1959-60	66,235	11,895	1,635	586	555	199	11,784	1,353
1960-61	55,360	16,184	1,119	400	480	147	6,747	553
1961-62	41,104	12,899	1,984	1,245	546	301	8,345	1,239
1962-63	20,085	7,203	2,549	1,608	428	238	17,097	3,047
1963-64	17,167	6,159	3,003	1,885	462	164	14,534	1,953
1964-65	17,331	6,213	2,518	905	408	181	21,412	3,624
1965-66	16,041	5,753	3,020	1,082	—	—	23,750	2,182
1966-67	18,624	7,703	2,741	1,019	47	31	28,077	2,274
1967-68	44,786	13,005	1,757	650	570	400	13,104	1,192
1968-69	43,242	13,885	2,943	1,088	603	415	15,840	2,487
1969-70	23,578	11,173	1,957	965	597	445	12,882	1,997
1970-71	42,733	21,362	2,089	964	550	100	15,840	2,487
1971-72	37,765	9,445	2,014	986	801	397	7,564	2,027
1972-73	35,443	11,172	1,425	475	588	413	9,868	1,354
1973-74	35,351	12,672	1,937	968	742	317	9,859	2,169

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Rape and Mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Caster seed	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-69	16,290	6,391	4,838	678	12,571	11,272	4	1
1959-60	8,488	2,142	5,870	1,073	16,140	6,022	1	3
1960-61	9,753	2,919	5,027	1,155	20,980	7,529	1	-
1961-62	15,820	8,085	6,707	752	25,394	8,697	4	4
1962-63	19,872	8,753	7,070	1,244	34,682	43,538	6	6
1963-64	27,079	3,459	8,309	1,536	40,233	25,249	3	-
1964-65	9,579	3,028	6,536	1,340	35,208	22,098	6	3
1965-66	10,107	2,122	2,842	168	28,292	5,296	2	1
1966-67	11,506	1,910	3,114	613	26,107	5,316	313	202
1967-68	11,797	2,438	5,908	1,258	38,783	31,610	2	Neg.
1968-69	4,732	2,101	2,668	550	37,853	3,786	1	Neg.
1969-70	11,458	3,460	4,592	629	34,879	17,956	4	-
1970-71	16,221	9,149	4,255	1,566	32,258	2,738	4	2
1971-72	34,792	9,803	7,136	2,740	42,982	28,196	9	5
1972-73	23,649	8,987	3,352	885	35,226	17,190	1	1
1973-74	28,419	5,115	5,116	1,351	38,858	31,506	6	4

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Sugarcane		Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	2,016	37,594	677'	243	45	169	211	1,291
1959-60	2,456	56,635	839	582	63	157	74	48
1960-61	2,956	72,296	1,257	782	57	137	26	20
1961-62	2,248	84,853	697	876	93	408	54	—
1962-63	2,156	54,143	1,069	671	102	492	40	32
1963-64	1,725	42,357	1,280	642	81	204	10	8
1964-65	2,587	32,478	1,298	815	86	213	32	22
1965-66	3,398	41,130	658	413	72	178	18	10
1966-67	1,478	18,655	1,113	703	48	142	25	19
1967-68	668	8,420	1,929	1,254	44	144	15	14
1968-69	1,271	11,070	643	574	84	81	8	5
1969-70	2,353	45,870	888	1,759	49	30	32	17
1970-71	1,786	98,760	1,473	2,492	38	46	2	2
1971-72	950	56,382	1,805	899	29	68	12	14
1972-73	1,345	36,955	1,879	626	41	85	9	7
1973-74	2,320	1,26,275	1,439	719	34	56	12	11

*Production of cotton in bales of 178 kg.

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Tobacco		Sanhemp* (Bales)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	677	402	647	959
1959-60	601	270	625	638
1960-61	567	313	463	480
1961-62	723	510	366	452
1962-63	459	510	481	593
1963-64	572	454	371	185
1964-65	720	451	631	222
1965-66	331	186	521	31
1966-67	481	280	282	94
1967-68	649	469	509	181
1968-69	379	364	654	51
1969-70	541	484	538	277
1970-71	390	184	380	193
1971-72	453	240	305	75
1972-73	309	179	254	63
1973-74	26	327	318	319

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Production of Sanhemp in bales of 191 kg.

APPENDIX VI

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in use in Sawai Madhopur district
(Number)

Particulars	1956 ¹	1961 ²	1966 ³	1972 ⁴
1. Ploughs	87,443	97,992	99,670	1,05,698
2. Improved Implements:				
Harrow and cultivators	NR	NR	12	119
Seed drills	NR	NR	12	3
Threshers	NR	NR	1	7
Rotary chaff cutters	NR	NR	9,262	41
Sprayer and dusters	NR	NR	681	12
Other power operated imple- ments	NR	NR	NR	118
3. Carts	42,517	50,701	55,216	62,605
4. Sugarcane crushers	755	852	938	625
5. Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation	51	58	199	1,516
6. Electric Engines with pumps for irrigation	19	19	141	998
7. Persian wheels or <i>Rahats</i>	—	75	280	193
8. Tractors	41	42	75	167
9. Power tillers	—	—	30	2
10. <i>Ghanis</i>	966	891	754	448

1. *Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, p. 13.2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 33.3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 92, 93.4. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 564-71.

NR.— Not Recorded.

APPENDIX VII

Taccavi Loans sanctioned in Sawai Madhopur district

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Agriculture		Community development	Pilot Project	Minor Irrigation	Revenue Taccavi	Flood, fire sufferers	Famine advance	Animal Husbandry
	Short term	Long term							
1966-67	110.2	938.0	161.0	40.0	224.2	17.0	—	—	—
1967-68	609.9	—	86.0	60.0	182.0	11.5	—	—	—
1968-69	405.8	20.0	—	20.0	—	10.5	—	290.0	170.0
1969-70	569.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970-71	283.6	51.2	1.0	—	3.9	—	65.6	—	—
1971-72	88.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Director, Community Development & Panchayat Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Livestock Population in Sawai Madhopur District

(Number)

	1956	1961	1966	1972
CATTLE	5,68,619	5,86,358	5,39,911	5,90,816
Males over 3 years	1,86,190	2,06,044	1,99,068	2,18,845
Breeding	771	822	510	321
Working	1,81,992	2,03,751	1,97,705	2,16,756
Others	3,427	1,471	853	1,768
Females over 3 years	2,06,914	2,12,645	1,94,462	2,15,224
In Milk	78,169	61,666	62,646	73,313
Dry	1,05,302	1,22,748	1,17,172	1,41,297
Others	23,443	28,231	14,644	614
Young Stock (3 years and under)	1,75,515	1,67,669	1,46,381	1,56,747
BUFFALOES	2,31,931	2,63,160	2,71,862	3,08,893
Males over 3 years	2,671	3,072	2,380	2,127
Breeding	599	845	473	457
Working	1,806	1,970	1,802	1,516
Others	266	257	105	154
Females over 3 years	1,33,683	1,49,627	1,54,039	1,85,946
In Milk	65,036	66,691	72,537	81,823
Dry	54,063	65,771	70,766	1,03,679
Others	14,584	17,165	10,736	444
Young stock (3 years and under)	95,577	1,10,461	1,15,443	1,20,820
SHEEP	65,095	94,823	1,01,220	86,845
GOATS	3,41,567	3,00,819	3,98,677	4,79,794
HORSES AND PONIES	3,841	2,573	1,504	1,592
MULES	89	72	81	172
DONKEYS	12,999	12,705	12,257	11,598
CAMELS	4,340	3,922	3,865	4,934

APPENDIX VIII (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4
PIGS	8,947	11,262	12,725	16,132
Total Livestock	12,37,428	12,75,694	13,42,102	14,28,181
POULTRY	10,099	17,108	16,912	17,775
Fowls	10,004	16,921	16,649	17,558
Ducks	73	118	209	217
Others	22	69	54	—

Source : 1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 6 to 12.

2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 20-23.

3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 50-93.

4. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 60-77.

APPENDIX IX

Outbreaks and impact of major animal diseases in Sawai Madhopur district

Year	Rinderpest		Black Quarter		Haemorrhagic Septicaemia		Anthrax		Foot and Mouth Disease	
	Out- breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out- breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out- breaks	Attacks	Out- breaks	Attacks
1967-68	2	233	19	—	—	—	4	216	36	—
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	4	—
1969-70	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	83	34	—
1970-71	1	22	—	—	—	—	3	58	49	—
1971-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	233	45	—
1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	8	—
1973-74	3	25	21	1	25	18	—	—	—	—
							1	10	2	1
										36
										13

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX X
Famine Relief in Sawai Madhopur district

Year	No.	Relief works		Gratuitous Relief	Water supply arrangement	Cattle conservation & fodder arrangements	Relief measures by Panchayat Samitis	Famine Taccavi	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
		Employment	Expenditure						Suspension of revenue	
1965-66	17	850	0.11	0.03	—	—	—	10.00	9.61	
1966-67	24	59	0.69	0.04	0.20	—	0.002	2.52	0.40	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	0.70	0.74	—	2.99	—	
1969-70	1	750	0.10	—	0.25	0.10	—	—	—	
1972-73	72	2,297	12.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area included in the present Sawai Madhopur district has not been known for any sophisticated industrial crafts except for certain minor manufactures, having markets in the neighbouring areas. For the rest, hereditary artisans like weavers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths etc. meet local demand. As recorded in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* published at the beginning of the present century¹, copper vessels were manufactured at Sawai Madhopur and even exported outside the Jaipur State area. Lacquered wooden articles and scent extracted from the *Khas* grass were also manufactured in the town and briskly marketed. A State-owned cotton press,² one of the three in the erstwhile Jaipur State, was started at Mandawar near Hindaun. Manufacturing was not important even in the erstwhile Karauli State area,³ now forming part of the district. However, a little weaving and dyeing was done and a few types of wooden toys, boxes and bed-legs painted with coloured lac and some powder and brass ornaments were turned out. The *Tat* or gunny cloth of Karauli State, made from sannhemp grown near the capital was known in the neighbouring marts and a good deal of it was even exported. In the jail⁴ at Karauli town, cotton cloth and carpet weaving was done and the prisoners also occasionally worked in a small printing press run in an adjoining building. The area of the erstwhile *Nizamats* of Gangapur, Hindaun and Sawai Madhopur of Jaipur State, were fertile tracts and exported clarified butter and locally made coarse cloth, besides foodgrains and *Zira*⁵. At Sawai Madhopur, bed posts and other lacquer work articles like toys, boxes and bangles, besides scent (*Ilra*) made from *Khas*, were manufactured and these were sent to other parts of Rajputana and adjoining areas⁶. Sawai Madhopur was also a centre of hand printing of

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 268.

2. *ibid.*, p. 244.

3. *ibid.*, p. 358.

4. *ibid.*, p. 364.

5. Jain, K.K. and Jain J.L.: *The Jaipur Album*, Jaipur, 1935, p. 1 (Section on Trade and Industries).

6. *ibid.*, p. 6.

cloth with wooden blocks which were engraved with various designs,¹ and of manufacture of scarves, turbans or *Safas*. Woollen cloth industry² was carried on in the erstwhile Jaipur State area, at Hindaun and Gangapur, besides certain other places. Blankets, rugs, carpets, *Asans*, felts, *Bhakla* and *Ghuais* were the main articles of production. Nice *Lohis* and *Bhaklas* were also manufactured at these places and were exported to other parts of Rajputana, after meeting local demand. Hand-made paper was also an old cottage industry in Sawai Madhopur³ but competition with mill made paper, has led to its decline.

POWER

Sawai Madhopur district is being served since 1962 by hydro-electric power received from the Chambal hydel system. At present (1973-74), there are seven (1483.12 km. long) transmission and distribution lines. Before that, thermal power stations were working at Karauli, since 1935 and at Hindaun since 1953. Sawai Madhopur and Man Town were getting electricity from the thermal power station of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Hydro-electricity was provided to Karauli and Hindaun in 1966 and the thermal power stations are now kept only as standby.

Consumption of electricity in the district has been going up from year to year, since the initiation of the programme of rural electrification and increasing use of power for agricultural purposes. The consumption of electricity in 1962, the initial year of hydro-electricity, was only 0.18 MKWH which has been multiplying as the following table showing consumption of electricity for different purposes in Sawai Madhopur division (power), records⁴:

(MKWH)

S. No.	Use	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Domestic								
	Light and Fan	0.722	0.847	0.961	1.071	0.001	1.333	0.909
	Heat & Power	0.006	0.007	0.012	0.015	0.249	0.021	0.018

1. Jain, K.K. and Jain J. L.: *The Jaipur Album*, Jaipur, 1935, p. 15 (Section on Trade and Industries).
2. *ibid.*, p. 6.
3. *Industrial Rajasthan*, The Directorate of Industries, Jaipur, April, 1960, p. 20.
4. Source: *San'chikiya Rozprekha*, Sawai Madhopur, 1973, p. 99, and *Power Statistics*, 1973-74, p. 128.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Commercial								
	Light and Fan	0.879	1.028	1.160	1.252	0.055	1.436	0.913
	Heat & Power	0.098	0.142	0.190	0.202	0.175	0.214	0.178
3. Industrial								
	Low & Medium							
	Voltage	1.472	2.555	3.317	4.367	0.678	5.214	3.422
	High Voltage	5.797	21.020	25.696	25.566	28.551	20.628	32.709
4.	Street Lighting	0.314	0.400	0.386	0.411	0.157	0.484	0.213
5. Public Water								
	Works	0.400	0.574	0.955	0.878	0.161	4.797	3.148
6. Irrigation and								
	Dewatering	1.188	2.053	2.375	2.725	0.444	1.054	0.518
7.	Other	—	0.132	0.114	0.005	—	0.135	0.013
Total		10.876	28.758	35.166	36.492	30.471	35.316	42.041

The number of consumers of different types in the Sawai Madhopur (Power) division during the last three years ending 1973-74 has been as follows¹:

		(Number)		
S.No.	Use	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Domestic				
	Light and Fan	8,221	9,390	6,104
	Heat and Power	64	84	61
2. Commercial				
	Light and Fan	5,530	5,787	3,757
	Heat and Power	325	387	281
3. Industrial				
	Low and Medium voltage	638	699	528
	High voltage	5	2	2
4.	Street Lighting	41	44	23

1. *Power Statistics, 1973-74*, p. 157.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Irrigation and Dewatering		1,955	2,528	1,735
6. Public Water Works		22	51	27
7. Others		2	3	1
Total		16,803	18 975	12,519

Industrial units using power include Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur (connected load 5200 KW) and Railway Workshops, Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur (connected loads 150 KW and 190 KW respectively).

Tariff for different uses (1974) are as follows :¹

(Rs.)		
Use	Rate per unit	Minimum charges per month
DOMESTIC		
Light and Fan	0.40	3.00
Small Heat and power	0.28	5.00
COMMERCIAL		
Light and Fan	0.55	5.00
Small Heat and Power	0.35	10.00
INDUSTRIAL		
Small Industries (upto 20 KW)	0.23	8.00 per HPM
Medium Industries	0.23	80.00 per HPM
AGRICULTURAL		
Irrigation and agricultural pumping load	0.23	65.00 per HP upto 5 HP., 125.00 per HP upto 7½ HP, 175.00 per HP upto 10 HP, 225.0 per HP above 10 HP.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Sawai Madhopur.

The above rates are subject to a rebate of Re. 0.03 for timely payment and electricity duty at the rate of 5 paise per unit.

Rural Electrification

At the time of Independence, there were only two electrified towns in the present Sawai Madhopur district area viz., Karauli and Hindaun. The programme of rural electrification was taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. The following table records the progress of electrification in the district :¹

Period	Number of electrified villages/localities
Before the formation of Rajasthan	2
During the First Plan period	2
During the Second Plan period	2
During the Third Plan period	16
During the years 1966-69	43
During 1969-70	15
During 1970-71	20
During 1971-72	34
During 1972-73	31
During 1973-74	44
Total till 1973-74	209

The names of localities electrified are given at Appendix I. The number of wells energised² in the district was 1,090 in 1970-71, 1,474 in 1971-72, 1,933 in 1972-73 and 2,468 in 1973-74.

MINES AND MINERALS

Major minerals found in Sawai Madhopur district include limestone (cement grade) and Silica sand, soapstone, laterite, fire-clay, white clay, china clay and talc while minor minerals quarried are sand-stone, limestone (for lime making), masonry stone, *Patti Katla*, *Kankar Bajri* and mill stone. Extensive exploration has indicated the presence of base metals like copper, lead-ore and iron-ore in the area.

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*, 1973, p. 100 and *Power Statistics*, 1973-74, p. 187.

2. *Power Statistics*, 1973-74, pp. 191-92.

Diamond drilling by the Geological Survey of India has also indicated the presence of galena.

There are good deposits of limestone in the district. It is quarried at various places in Sawai Madhopur tahsil particularly at Phalodi and in Gangapur tahsils. Limestone is mainly used for manufacture of cement and lime. The labour employment¹ in limestone mines was 3,158 in 1973-74.

Large quantities of building stone including sandstone are quarried at various places in Hindaun and Todabhim tahsils. The sandstone found in Karauli and Hindaun tahsils is red in colour. The limestone used for cement manufacture occurs extensively in Phalodi and Bazrakho areas. Production of *Bajri* and brick earth is also reported in small quantities from these areas. Labour employment in standstone quarries² was 47,966 during 1973-74.

Some deposits of high grade clay are found in Sawai Madhopur and Khandar tahsils. Whitish clay, firing to white colour, with good plasticity is quarried at Raeseana. Clay found at Basu is also white in colour and is practically free from grit. The estimated reserves of this deposit are about one lakh tonnes. Bentonite, a variety of naturally occurring clay like product characterised by the property of absorbing water to a greater extent than ordinary plastic clays, is found near Karauli in the district. The mineral has important use in oil refining, ceramic industry and as an admixture to the drilling mud.

Ordinary silica sand, an important raw material for glass industry, is found in Gangapur tahsil, though its reserves have not been estimated. Production of major and minor minerals recorded since the year 1966 is given in the table at Appendix II.

Exploration for base metallic minerals carried out by Geological Survey of India have indicated iron, copper and lead occurrences in the district. Diamond drilling has indicated the presence of galena also³.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Large Scale Industries

Industrial units with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 25 lakhs

1. Source : Office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Dy. Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.

and above are categorised as large scale. There is one such unit in the district viz., Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur. This concern manufactures portland cement and is the biggest cement factory in the country and in the whole of South East Asia. It was established in 1948 as a private limited company but was subsequently converted into a public limited company in 1955. The initial capital investment (1948) was of the order of Rs. 1.90 crores. The first plant of the factory commissioned in 1953, had a capacity of 500 tons per day. Production started in 1953. Two more plants each with a capacity of 600 tons of cement a day were installed in 1956 and 1957 and a fourth one with a 750 ton capacity in 1959. Installed capacity was then 8.55 lakh tonnes of cement per annum, the highest in the country, with four plants having 4 klins, 4 raw mills, 4 cement mills, 4 packing machines and two crushers. The present (1973-74) authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores and the paid up capital is Rs. 3.75 crores.

The rich deposits of high grade limestone found in the district provide the factory with the main raw material. The quarries, worked by the concern itself, are situated near Phalodi and Bazrakho, 25 to 30 km. from Sawai Madhopur. The other raw materials are gypsum obtained from Bikaner district and blast furnace slag obtained from the Bhilai Steel Plant, besides packing material. The company has its own power house for generating electricity required for running the machines at the factory and for use in excavating limestone. Internal supply of power is supplemented through purchases from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Quantities of raw material and power consumed, and workers employed during the last four years were as follows¹:

Year	Limestone (tonnes)	Gypsum (tonnes)	Slag (tonnes)	Power consumed (lakh units)	Number of workers	
					Works	Mines
1970-71	11,14,372	48,029	—	1,053.24	2,386	1,740
1971-72	9,97,860	41,720	4,404	970.76	2,421	1,716
1972-73	10,08,220	41,543	—	942.88	2,343	1,712
1973-74	7,99,185	35,579	7,630	823.53	2,348	1,615

The company mainly produces ordinary portland cement. However, slag cement, pozzolana cement and rapid hardening cement are also produced in small quantities. Production of cement during the years

1. Source : Office of the Sr. Personnel Manager, Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.

1953-54 and 1954-55 was 1,26,533 tonnes and 2,26,257 tonnes and quantities of limestone raised 2,49,905 tonnes and 2,91,057 tonnes respectively. Production in the last few years was as follows ¹:

(tonnes)

Year	Ordinary portland cement	Slag cement	Pozzolana cement	Rapid hardening cement
1970-71	8,00,460	—	—	—
1971-72	6,80,530	17,622	—	—
1972-73	6,79,572	—	—	2,768
1973-74	5,35,159	25,583	2,311	736

The sale and distribution of cement produced by the factory is done under instructions from the Cement Controller, Government of India, in the territories of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh. Sales within Rajasthan were of the order of 16.4 per cent in 1972, 14.4 per cent in 1973 and 12.1 per cent in 1974.

Small Scale Industries

There were 314 registered working small scale industrial units, with capital investment in fixed assets upto Rs. 7.50 lakh each, in Sawai Madhopur district at the time of the National Census of Small Scale Industries,² held in 1973. These small scale industries in the district are power and hand looms, oil and *dal* mills, flour and rice mills, units manufacturing soap and *khas* articles, fabricating metal products, steel furniture, boxes, buckets, agricultural implements and household articles, rolling shutters etc., cement articles and chemicals, lime, leather shoes, readymade clothes, stone articles, confectionary, *khandsari*, *bidis*, tyre retreading, wax, candles, silver articles, *Ayurvedic* medicines etc. Some of these are old and traditional industries, while others have been coming up in recent years either as demand-based industries or set up to utilise the raw material available in the area, like mineral-based industries, *dal*, oil, rice and flour mills, forest-based industries and hand and power looms. Table at Appendix III, gives detailed group-wise information on the number of working units, their centres of operation, total capital

1. Source : Office of the Sr. Personnel Manager, Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.

2. Source : Office of the Dy. Director (Statistics), Industries Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

investment, value of machinery and equipment, production and raw material consumed.

Cottage and Village Industries

Cottage industries¹ of the district, include horn goods, oil *ghanis*, handloom weaving, leather tanning, *namda* making, *gur* and *khandsari*, *bidi*, dying and printing of coarse cloth, leather tanning and shoe making. Lacquer work² is also an old cottage industry of the district. Toys in various colours are manufactured on small hand lathes. Sawai Madhopur and Karauli are the main centres of this industry. Sawai Madhopur craftsmen produce very artistic toys, candle stands, electric lamps etc., in beautiful colours. Hand made paper which flourished as an important cottage craft at Sawai Madhopur during the princely regime, has suffered a decline because of competition from mill-made paper. Even so, some 300 persons are still engaged in this craft. *Itra* and a number of articles of fine art and of daily use like fans and betel leaf boxes are made from *Khas* found in abundance in the forests of the district.³ Its main centres are Khandar and Sawai Madhopur. *Tat* made of hemp, is manufactured in Chanipur in Karauli tahsil; Hindaun is famous for its coarse cloth known as Nadir Shahi. Besides, the traditional blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters and potters etc., are available in all areas of the district, as elsewhere, to cater to local needs

The development of village industries had an important place in the development plans of the State and the country. These have been getting impetus through incentives, mainly in the form of loans and subsidies, provided by semi-official institutions like the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board. The table at Appendix IV records the production and sales, as well as employment provided by these industries during the last few years.⁴

Details of financial assistance provided to these industries are given in a later section.

Industrial Co-operatives

The first industrial co-operative society in the Sawai Madhopur district area was registered in February 1943, under the Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1943, with the name of Calico Printers Co-operative

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Industrial Rajasthan*, Directorate of Industries, Jaipur, April, 1960, p. 21.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. vii.
4. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

Society Ltd., Sawai Madhopur. It had a membership of 34 and share and working capital of Rs. 360 and Rs. 1,188 respectively. Co-operative societies registered in the district have been mainly in the fields of *Gur Khandsari*, weaving, *Ghani* oil, leather work and for labour contract. The progress of industrial co-operatives during the last few years can be gauged from the following table¹:

Year	Societies (No.)	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital (Rs. in thousands)		Working capital (Rs. in thousands)	Loans (Rs. in thousands)
			Private	Govt.		
1969-70	166	4,233	177.50	—	1,301.36	339.70
1970-71	184	5,709	164.46	—	1,253.09	484.70
1971-72	140	4,049	135.88	1.00	1,495.41	397.13
1972-73	113	3,912	134.21	1.00	1,506.24	396.44
1973-74	101	3,624	155.20	1.00	3,176.31	349.64
1974-75	101	3,624	155.20	1.00	3,176.31	349.64

Type-wise details of industrial co-operative societies working in the district during the year 1972-73 are given at Appendix V.

Industrial Potential²

A survey to assess the kinds of industries that could be set-up in Sawai Madhopur district was undertaken in 1971 on behalf of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. by a firm of consultants. The idea was to explore the possibility of resource-based and demand-based industries, taking into account the past performance of the region. With a comparatively large population in the primary sector, and with no industrial base, development proposals for Sawai Madhopur district had to be necessarily agro-based small scale units for the most part, though other types of small and larger units were not left out of consideration.

The Survey identified two categories of projects numbering in all 16. The first category of resource-based industries included a *Dhania* drying and powdering plant at Gangapur which could use *Dhania* available in sufficient quantities in the Gangapur *Mandi*. The process involves drying

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Sawai Madhopur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, October 1971, p. 45.

and crushing of *Dhania* to a particular mesh size and packing it in poletlene bags. The other resource-based industry was found to be *Khas* extracting to utilise the *Khas* growing in the forests of the district, the production of which could be properly developed by the State Forest Department. The produce, according to the findings of the Survey, could be easily marketed both within and out-side the State, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. Another industry which could be similarly developed was listed by the Survey as a Solvent Extraction Plant for groundnut oil cakes which are produced by the existing mechanical expeller units, as also for extraction of rice bran oil from the rice produced in the area. This plant was found feasible in Gangapur. Large quantities of China clay available could help, according to the Survey, in setting up a few ceramic units for beneficiation of clays. Another resource-based industry having scope in the district was found to be a silica sand beneficiation plant.

Demand-based industries, identified by the Survey, included a few bread and biscuit manufacturing units which would find their demand expanding with changes in the food habits of the people of the area. The livestock population and the death rate of animals warranted the setting up of a few slaughter houses, bone crushing mills and meat canning units. These units could also cater to the demand of neighbouring districts of Kota, Bundi, Tonk and Bharatpur as well as the nearby markets of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. A plant for processing ceramic material was found to be feasible because of Sawai Madhopur's location on the main railway line, availability of a number of ceramic minerals in the State and plenty of water. Similarly plants for manufacturing vitrified clay flooring tiles and salt glazed stone-ware pipes and fittings could be set up to cater to an all India market. These units had the additional advantages of easy availability of raw material and transportation facilities in the district. Increasing electrification in the State could go a long way in creating a demand for a plant manufacturing glass shells for bulbs from high grade silica sand available in the area besides soda ash and lime. According to the findings of the Survey the existence of a large cement factory could help in the setting up of a number of units to manufacture cement tiles for which they could have an adequate rural market. Increasing demand for refractories with growing industrialisation could help the establishment of a unit to manufacture them for which the raw material viz., fire clay is available in Sawai Madhopur.

The most important recommendation of the Survey team was the choice of Sawai Madhopur for the location of a public sector oil refinery.

The recommendation was based on various considerations. An important factor was its closeness to Kandla which will involve the least expenditure in the laying of pipe line from the port to the refinery. Sawai Madhopur being located on a broad gauge railway line, movement of petroleum products to their markets involved no problem. Another factor in favour of the location of the refinery at Sawai Madhopur is the proximity of Kota Industrial complex. Naphtha could be conveniently and economically transported to fertiliser plants in Kota. Besides, power and water facilities are also available in sufficient quantities. The location of a refinery could also go a long way in ensuring balanced economic development of the area as also in promoting greater mobility of labour from the densely populated areas of the country to the comparatively sparsely populated Sawai Madhopur. It is also expected to lay a strong foundation for the industrialisation of the region by encouraging ancillary and processing units and other demand-based industries, which will generate income and employment opportunities.

Besides the projects mentioned above, the Survey listed a number of other possible industries which are essentially demand-based and could be set up in the district. Their names are given in Appendix VI.

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance, concessions and facilities in various forms till the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, have been provided by the State Government and certain other agencies to industrial units set up in the State. Exemption¹ from octroi duty on plant and machinery and construction and fabricated material used by units established or expanded after 1st April, 1968 is given for a period of seven years. Similarly, concession in sales tax in the form of cash refund of Central Sales Tax for a period of five years is available to new units licensed after 15th August, 1970 or existing units on expanded production. This cash refund is to be treated as interest free loan recoverable after seven years. Exemption of sales tax is available on machines purchased for setting up textile, ceramic, glass, cement, engineering, sugar, metal and mineral-based industries. Raw material sold to industries within Rajasthan is also made subject to nominal sales tax of 1 per cent. Duty on power is made free to all electro-chemical and electro-thermal industries and rebate given to other industries established or expanded after 1st April, 1968. This rebate is

1. *Concession, Facilities and Assistance to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 1-7.

given by the State Industries Department in the form of subsidy to small scale units whose tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit, to the extent of excess tariff upto a maximum of 6 paise per unit. Subsidies are also provided on employment of educated unemployed¹.

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation advances long term loans for acquiring fixed assets or for meeting the working capital margin requirements for the establishment, expansion, modernisation and renovation of industrial units under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. It also acted as an agent of the State Government for the grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1963 upto the end of the year 1971. These agency loans had been granted at the rate of 3 per cent (out of State Government Funds) and 6 per cent (out of Corporation's Funds) and interest repayable in seven instalments and were guaranteed by the State Government. The following are the year-wise figures of loans sanctioned to industrial units in Sawai Madhopur district²:

Year	Number of units	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	1	0.20
1958-59	(-) 1	(-) 0.20
1967-68	1	20.00
1969-70	4	2.48
1970-71	2	0.70
1971-72	(-) 1	(-) 1.82
1972-73	2	4.27
1973-74	1	1.64
1974-75	4	4.22
	13	31.49

The Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board provides financial assistance to certain village industries in the form of loans and subsidies. Details of such assistance provided during the last few years are given in the table at Appendix VII.

The following amount of loans were provided by the State

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of the Managing Director, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

Industries Department during various years, the fall in later years being due to the fact of taking over of the function of financing of industries by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation¹:

Year	Amount
1955-56	2,000
1956-57	27,000
1957-58:	6,800
1958-59	51,500
1959-60	46,600
1960-61.	29,000
1961-62	15,000
1962-63	3,750
1963-64	9,000
1964-65	4,000
1965-66.	9,000
1966-67	5,000
1967-68:	9,700
1968-69	—
1969-70	—
1970-71.	2,000
1971-72	—
1972-73	5,000
1973-74	5,000

Industry-wise distribution of the above loans granted during various years is as follows :

S.No.	Industry	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Printing Press	7,500
2.	Oil Mill	15,000
3.	Bidi making	2,000
4.	Leather tanning and shoe making	68,950

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	2
5.	Utensils making	33,200
6.	Toy making	900
7.	Iron and Steel goods	24,750
8.	Wooden articles	23,300
9.	Bricks and lime	14,750
10.	Calico Printing	10,000
11.	Ink	2,000
12.	Soap	2,000
13.	Scent (<i>Itra</i>)	1,500
14.	Horn articles	1,500
15.	Scented Oil	2,000
16.	<i>Babul</i> bark powder	2,500
17.	Cement articles	6,000
18.	Slate pencil	5,000
19.	<i>Masala</i> grinding	15,000
20.	Dyeing and Printing	2,000

Besides, Rs. 218.38 were sanctioned as power subsidy and Rs. 250 as subsidy for employment of educated unemployed during 1973-74.

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd.¹ a Government of Rajasthan undertaking, has been operating its raw material depot in the district for procurement and distribution of various raw materials e.g., iron and steel, coal/coke and other items for the small scale industrial units. It also renders help to the artisans and craftsmen by purchasing their items for marketing through its Emporia Organisation, besides providing them new designs, technical know-how, basic raw material etc. The marketing assistance is also provided to the small scale industrial units by its Trade Centre and Industrial Museum, Jaipur.

Industrial Area

There is no Industrial Estate in the district. An industrial area extending over 188 *Bighas* of land has recently (1974-75) been developed at Sawai Madhopur by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral

1. Source : Office of the Managing Director, The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

Development Corporation Ltd.¹ Five sheds have been constructed and facilities of light and water made available. The total cost of development has come to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. Allotment of the sheds has yet to be made to industrial units. Besides, the State Industries Department has earmarked land for two industrial areas at Sawai Madhopur, one on Ranthambor Road (64 *Bighas*) and the other on Tōnk Road (48.5 *Bighas*). Other areas are being developed at Kherda Bambhori (92 *Bighas*), Mandawar (42 *Bighas*) and Gangapur city.

LABOUR WELFARE

The industrial labour force of Sawai Madhopur district consists mainly of workers in the only large industrial establishment of the district viz., Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur. A small number is employed in the recently coming up small scale industries. In December 1973, 14 registered factories (under the Indian Factories Act, 1948) employed nearly 2,600 workers. These are listed at Appendix VIII. Working conditions are regulated by the various labour laws enforced in the district viz., Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Industrial Disputes Act, 1956, Indian Factories Act, 1948, Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 and Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. Details of the operation of these Acts are given in chapter XVII viz., Other Social Services of this volume.

Welfare activities outside the place of work are organised through a labour welfare centre, run by the State Labour Department at Sawai Madhopur. Another centre is being run by Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Besides six small labour welfare centres are run by local organisations at Hindaun, Karauli, Gangapur, Todabhim and Sawai Madhopur. Details of the working of these centres are given again in chapter XVII. Medical, maternity and disablement benefits are provided to 2,450 workers (1974-75) of the industrial establishment covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme² at Sawai Madhopur. Housing facilities under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to some of the labourers are provided. Details of these facilities are also given in chapter XVII.

1 Source : Office of the Additional Project Advisor, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Office of the Assistant Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

List of the localities electrified in Sawai Madhopur district

S.No.	Name of the village	S.No.	Name of the village
TAHSIL BAMANWAS		33.	Lalpur
1.	Bamanwas Patti Kalan	34.	Wazeerpur
2.	Bamanwas Patti Khurd	35.	Umri
3.	Kakrala	36.	Mahu Kalan
4.	Liwali	37.	Habeebpur
5.	Nawar Kishanpura	38.	Salarpur
6.	Goojar Koleta	39.	Baroli
7.	Bheetoli	40.	Kherla
8.	Jagrampura	41.	Kushawa
9.	Naneta Khera	42.	Raipur
10.	Gothra	43.	Meena Baroda
11.	Kherli	44.	Hingotiya
12.	Piplai	45.	Phulwara
TAHSIL MALARNACHOR		46.	Motipur
13.	Bonli	47.	Badrha Saloda
14.	Khirni	48.	Redayal Goojar
15.	Bharoti	49.	Redayal Turk
16.	Chandnoli	50.	Kherla Janetpura
17.	Alooda	51.	Barh Rayal
18.	Lakhanpura	52.	Bhalpur
19.	Malarna Doongar	53.	Mohcha
20.	Malarna Chor	TAHSIL HINDAUN	
21.	Bapui	54.	Hindaun
22.	Moran	55.	Phulwara
23.	Mitrapura	56.	Mahaveerji (Naurangabad)
24.	Borda	57.	Hingot
25.	Kushalpur	58.	Danalpur
26.	Bhedoli	59.	Khera
27.	Peepalda	60.	Kandroli
28.	Bharja Gaddi	61.	Gardhi Badwan
TAHSIL GANGAPUR		62.	Jamalpur
29.	Gangapur	63.	Reethauli
30.	Mirzapur	64.	Kisraula Meena
31.	Salempura	65.	Chandan Gaon
32.	Chhiawa	66.	Gunsor

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the village	S.No.	Name of the village
67.	Sanet	TAHSIL MAHWA	
68.	Akbarpur	100.	Mandawar
69.	Banwaripur	101.	Mahwa
70.	Irniya	102.	Thekra
71.	Bargawan	103.	Dhanturi
72.	Kandroli	104.	Birana
73.	Kayarda Khurd	105.	Khohri
74.	Mandawara	106.	Samaspur
75.	Jhareda	107.	Choor Khera
76.	Katkar	108.	Saypur
77.	Sikroda Jat	109.	Birunda
78.	Nangal Meena	110.	Ront
79.	Mahoo Dalalpur	111.	Khonchpuri
80.	Mahoo Khas	112.	Handiya
81.	Mahoo Ibrahimpur	113.	Ramgarh
TAHSIL KARauli		114.	Samleti
82.	Gudla	115.	Khohra Nandsingh
83.	Karauli	116.	Raseedpur
84.	Mohanpur	117.	Rajgarh
85.	Agarri	118.	Ukroond
86.	Birwas	119.	Jatwara
87.	Bheret	120.	Nangal
88.	Karsai	121.	Hurla
89.	Rajor	122.	Balahedi
90.	Rampur Dhawai	123.	Gazipur
91.	Kalyani	124.	Khawda
92.	Mamchari	125.	Padli
93.	Barkhera	126.	Garh Himmatsingh
94.	Raghuwanshi	127.	Bhandpura
95.	Atewa	128.	Gahnoli
96.	Chak No. 1 & 2 (Lauhra)	129.	Bhopur Shahpur
TAHSIL KHANDAR		130.	Paota
97.	Chhan	131.	Bara Bujarg
98.	Alapur	TAHSIL NADOTI	
99.	Khandar	132.	Guda Chandrji

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the village	S.No.	Name of the village
TAHSIL SAPOTRA		165.	Shiwar
133.	Kurgaon	166.	Khushalipura
134.	Sapotra	167.	Bodal
135.	Mandawara	TAHSIL TODABHIM	
136.	Dikoli Khurd	168.	Pahari
137.	Dikoli Kalan	169.	Todabhim
138.	Dabra	170.	Mahandwara
TAHSIL SAWAI MADHOPUR		171.	Nandpur
139.	Alanpur	172.	Trishool
140.	Ajnoti	173.	Parli Jageer
141.	Bhagatgarhi	174.	Sarsena Chak No. 1
142.	Chauth-ka-Barwara	175.	Patoli
143.	Sawai Madhopur	176.	Asro
144.	Soorwal	177.	Shankarwara
145.	Jarawata	178.	Bhoora
146.	Lorwara	179.	Bhanakpura
147.	Jatwara Khurd	180.	Manno
148.	Theengla Jagawtan	181.	Bhaiseena
149.	Kherla	182.	Mahandipur
150.	Pacheepa	183.	Bhajer
151.	Chenpura	184.	Dantli
152.	Bandha	185.	Karanpur
153.	Menpura	186.	Chairoli
154.	Dhadholi	187.	Dadanpur
155.	Lodipura	188.	Sehrakhar
156.	Doondri	189.	Bhopur
157.	Sherpur	190.	Nangal (Sherpur)
158.	Khilchipur	191.	Pahari
159.	Phoosoda	192.	Balghat
160.	Karmoda	193.	Bhandari
161.	Khatupura	194.	Parlight
162.	Bhundeda	195.	Badleta Bnjarg
163.	Bhedola	196.	Badleta Khurd
164.	Isarda	197.	Edalpur

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

S.No.	Name of the village	S.No.	Name of the village
198.	Rajor	204.	Dorawali
199.	Nangal Sultanpur	205.	Kheri
200.	Nisoora	206.	Machri
201.	Khanpur	207.	Jaisi
202.	Kariri	208.	Mirzapur
203.	Jonl	209.	Kherala Burjarg

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Production of major and minor minerals in Savai Madhopur district

S. No.	Name of the mineral	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
MAJOR MINERALS										
1.	Limestone	986,226	1,049,596	1,032,629	1,235,138	1,151,254	975,200	1,065,297	974,805	640,013
2.	Manganese	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	China clay	4,547	3,191	1,677	1,171	729	200	-	-	-
4.	Fire clay	585	-	506	470	267	-	-	-	-
5.	Silica sand	2,285	3,678	3,503	2,783	4,521	2,300	2,494	1,873	1,827
6.	Soapstone	6,113	3,353	8,442	6,607	5,529	7,500	4,306	3,043	3,347
7.	Yellow & Red ochre	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,160	-	-
MINOR MINERALS										
1.	Sandstone	379,824	395,827	293,485	370,379	402,287	282,200	287,841	297,013	328,242
2.	Limestone	5,324	4,800	3,305	5,331	6,101	7,600	8,620	6,791	8,495
3.	Bentonite	-	-	15	-	-	-	23	-	-
4.	Masonry stone	-	-	-	-	-	82,400	99,213	76,132	99,242
5.	Millstone	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	6,078	6,923	4,485
6.	<i>Bajri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	37,200	49,121	46,957	39,039
7.	<i>Patikalla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	1,051	284
8.	Brickearth	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,622	1,387	6,481

Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

APPENDIX III

Registered working small scale industrial units in Sawai Madhopur district
(National Census of Small Scale Industries, 1973)

S.No.	Industry Group	No. of units	Centres	Total investment (Rs. in '000)		Value of machinery & equipment (Rs. in '000)	Total employment (No.)
				Fixed	Working		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Flour and Rice Mills	13	Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur	1,411	352	587	157
2.	Biscuits, Cake & Toffee Manufacturing	1	Sawai Madhopur	18	—	8	7
3.	Oil & Dal Mills	45	Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Todabhim	1,555	816	733	171
4.	Khandasari and Oil Mills	1	Sawai Madhopur	230	—	95	50
5.	Common salt, crushing & picking	1	Sawai Madhopur (Rural)	9	—	5	2
6.	Ice and Rice	2	Hindaun, Man Town	164	—	120	7
7.	Bidi	4	Karauli, Sawai Madhopur	105	59	—	101
8.	Power looms & Hand looms	103	Sawai Madhopur	617	52	366	376
9.	Ready made clothes	2	Hindaun, Mandawa	—	223	4	25

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S. Whether using N. power	Products manufactured repaired job work done	Unit of Qty.	Capacity		Production in			Principal raw material consumed
			Qty.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	1972-73	Qty.	value (Rs. in lakhs)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. —	Dal, Rice, Flour, Masala, Grinding and Job work	—	—	133.28	—	116.74	Paddy, gram	
2. —	Bread, Biscuits	tonnes	29	0.75	—	—	Sugar, Flour	
3. —	Oil, Oil cake, Dal, Ground nut seed, Flour, Rice	—	—	506.25	—	293.44	Gram, Groundnut oil- seed, Paddy, Til, Lin- seed, mustard	
4. —	K'hadhari, oil cake	tonnes	425	15.60	30	0.73	Sugarcane, oilseeds, groundnut	
5. —	Common salt	"	200	0.20	15	0.15	Common salt	
6. —	Ice and Rice	"	Ice 425 Rice 500	0.83	325 400	0.58	Water, Ammonia, Paddy common salt	
7. —	Bidi	—	—	4.60	—	3.77	Tendu leaves, gum, Tobacco	
8. Power & Cloth handloom	Cloth	—	—	14.09	—	14.88	Cotton yarn	
No.	Readymade clothes	—	—	1.53	—	1.23	Cloth	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Timber	1	Sawai Madhopur	—	13	—	2
11.	Printing	3	Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur	—	69	24	13
12.	Book Binding	2	Gangapur	2	—	—	2
13.	Leather Shoes	2	Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur	12	6	1	13
14.	Suit cases (Travel goods)	1	Hindaun	—	18	1	5
15.	Tyre Retreading	2	Sawai Madhopur	—	45	25	7
16.	Wax candles	1	Hindaun	—	6	1	2
17.	Coal stick & saw mill	2	Hindaun	—	122	26	16
18.	Ink	1	Karauli	—	26	—	10
19.	Pharmacy	1	Hindaun	—	24	2	7
20.	Soap, <i>Khus</i> articles	11	Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur (rural)	—	226	13	40
21.	Brick	1	Hindaun	—	204	—	21
22.	Lime	10	Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur	—	213	—	97

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S.No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	No.	Wooden gates	No.	100	0.05	90	0.05	Wood
11.	Yes	Printing & Binding	—	—	0.73	—	0.51	Paper & Ink
12.	No.	Register, File etc.	No. in thousands	1.5	0.02	—	—	Straw Board, Paper, cloth, gum, leather
13.	No.	Shoes	No.	2,000	1.77	—	0.99	Leather
14.	No.	Travel goods (suit cases & brief cases)	No.	5,000	0.50	1,100	0.17	Rexine, ply wood
15.	Yes	Tyre retreading	—	—	0.85	—	0.76	Rubber, cement, tyre cord, etc.
16.	No.	Wax candles	No.	1,500	0.05	1,085	0.04	Parafin wax
17.	Yes	Coal stick & saw	Tonnes	55	0.54	—	—	Coal powder
18.	No.	Ink, candles	Kg., No. 5,200 kg, 1,600 No.	—	0.13	—	0.12	Spirit, Blue vitrol and Parafin wax
19.	No.	Ayurvedic Medicines	—	—	0.53	—	0.35	Minrals, Sugar etc.
20.	No.	Washing soap, <i>Khus</i> articles, <i>Khus</i> oil	—	—	8.30	—	4.32	<i>Khus</i> , Sodium Silicate, caustic soda, oils etc.
21.	No.	Bricks	No. in Millions	25	2.50	20	1.50	Clay, sand, coal
22.	—	Lime	Tonnes	14,790	7.34	840	5.46	Limestone

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Stone Articles	4	Sawai Madhopur (Rural)	—	25	—	4
24.	Cement articles & chemicals	5	Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur, Todabhim	—	193	467	92
25.	Silver articles	1	Gangapur	—	14	25	3
26.	Metal fabricated articles (Boxes, Buckets etc.)	15	Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli, Mantown, Todabhim, Sawai Madhopur and rural areas	—	245	39	58
27.	Shutters (Rolling steel furniture and Jalis)	6	Gangapur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur	—	140	42	31
28.	Steel furniture	6	Gangapur, Hindaun, Mantown, Sawai Madhopur and rural areas	—	157	67	37
29.	Agricultural Implements etc.	24	Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli, Mantown, Sawai Madhopur & rural areas	—	677	117	166

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S.No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	No.	Stone articles	No.	8,400	0.25	6800	0.21	Stone
24.	Meter	Cement mesh, Water tanks, Marble chips, Poles	—	—	13.39	—	7.13	Cement, H.B. wire, H.T. wire, M. S. round etc.
25.	No.	Siler articles	—	—	0.15	—	0.10	Silver
26.	—	Jalis, Boxes, Water tanks, steel trunks, shutters, buckets, steel drums etc.	—	—	5.30	—	2.82	B.P. & G.P. sheet, M.S. round & Iron bars
27.	Yes	Rolling shutters, furniture & Jalis (Mesh)	—	—	2.99	—	2.14	G.P. & B.P. sheet, Iron plate, angle, iron bars, spring, wire etc.
28.	—	Steel furniture	—	—	1.98	—	0.43	G.P. & B.P. sheets, conduit pipes, M.S. round, angle etc.
29.	—	Agricultural Implements, Diesel Engine parts	—	—	17.53	—	8.70	G.P. & B.P. Sheet, M.S. rod, channel etc.

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Bus body building	1	Sawai Madhopur (rural area)	—	10	1	3
31.	Brass utensils	11	Karauli, Sawai Madhopur (rural area)	—	112	13	63
32.	Gun metal	1	Gangapur	—	43	35	6
33.	Sewing machine parts, stone crushing	3	Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli (rural area)	—	250	128	85
34.	Electric Instruments	1	Gangapur	—	20	3	3
35.	Wooden furniture	1	Sawai Madhopur	—	3	—	3
36.	Wooden toys	2	Sawai Madhopur	—	15	—	6
37.	Electric work	1	Sawai Madhopur	—	9	1	4
38.	Manufacturing and repairing of Automobile parts	2	Hindaun	—	56	18	10

APPENDIX III (Concid.)

S.No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
30.	No.	Bus body	No.	5	0.10	—	—	G.P., B.P. sheet
31.	No.	Brass utensils	—	—	2.46	—	1.66	Brass sheet, Brass scrap
32.	Yes	Automobile repair	No.	2,000	0.50	1,000	0.31	Gun metal
33.	—	Sewing machine parts & stone crushing	—	—	1.12	—	3.10	G. P. Sheet, Iron bars, steel bar
34.	Yes	Transistor Assembling & repairing	No.	150	0.10	100	0.09	Transistor parts
35.	Yes	Furniture	—	—	0.03	New unit	—	B. P. & G. P. Sheet, M. S. rod, wood etc.
36.	No.	Wooden toys	No.	27,000	0.23	15,300	0.15	Wood, colour
37.	Yes	Servicing of electric motors	—	—	0.10	—	0.08	Copper wire
38.	—	Repair of Autoparts & repairing of bus and truck body	—	—	0.28	—	—	B. P. & G.P. sheets, round bar, gun metal, angle, rods

Source : Directorate of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Production, sales and employment in rural industries in Sawai Madhopur district

S.No.	Industry	Production (Rs.in lakhs)				
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
1.	<i>Khadi</i> -Cotton	0.60	5.22	5.47	4.82	4.45
2.	<i>Khadi</i> -Woollen	0.27	0.90	1.73	1.39	1.58
3.	Leather work	1.70	1.69	1.77	2.71	2.28
4.	Pottery	0.28	0.08	1.47	0.82	0.56
5.	Oil Ghani	10.70	15.52	12.74	11.86	4.10
6.	<i>Gur-Khandsari</i>	5.86	9.12	12.27	14.34	13.73
7.	Handmade paper	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.19
8.	Hand pounding of Rice	0.49	0.59	0.81	0.92	0.32
9.	Non-edible oil and soap	-	-	0.05	0.16	0.17

APPENDIX IV (Concd.)

	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)					Employment (No.)					
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
4.19	1.52	2.16	2.34	6.75	2,008	956	1480	1427	172		
1.22	0.99	1.28	1.97	3.16	83	79	142	169	1,644		
2.12	2.15	1.94	3.99	3.02	60	30	87	127	145		
0.28	0.08	1.22	1.26	0.66	152	194	293	272	136		
10.70	15.83	12.25	12.60	5.18	268	298	178	106	30		
6.70	9.92	12.27	15.12	14.64	5	4	576	490	478		
0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.16	30	27	7	7	8		
0.30	0.32	0.45	0.60	0.31	-	-	23	24	6		
-	-	0.06	0.14	0.19	-	-	3	2	2		

Source : Office of the Secretary, Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Industrial Co-operatives in Sawai Madhopur District (1972-73)

S.No.	Type	No. of socie- ties	Member- ship (No.)	Share capital (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)
1.	Milk	2	28	2,480	2,494	—
2.	<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	13	260	11,225	49,212	8,400
3.	Weaving	17	1,252	47,664	10,22,135	2,37,934
4.	Leather	18	320	19,310	62,000	26,857
5.	<i>Tel Ghani</i>	12	230	14,100	54,800	20,000
6.	Carpentry	2	26	340	1,540	—
7.	<i>Bidi</i>	2	39	270	1,297	—
8.	<i>Churi Kangan</i>	1	14	1,020	1,014	—
9.	Soap	2	28	952	980	—
10.	<i>Sour Utpadak</i>	1	15	1,125	1,133	—
11.	Wool	4	70	3,900	14,053	7,003
12.	Brick-Lime	6	151	7,473	26,243	—
13.	<i>Seeng Vastu</i>	1	15	320	1,379	493
14.	Pottery	2	27	110	522	—
15.	<i>Gas Bartan</i>	1	20	2,095	16,183	—
16.	<i>Gram Udyog</i>	1	15	1,420	1,420	1,270
17.	Calico Printing	1	65	830	2,576	—
18.	Hand made paper	1	32	985	68,632	2,118
19.	<i>Mittar Mandal</i>	1	15	340	355	—
20.	<i>Pattal Dona</i>	1	23	230	3,567	—
21.	<i>Shilp Kala Udyog</i>	1	12	1,200	1,212	—
22.	Blacksmithy	2	37	780	4,680	—

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

1	3	3	4	5	6	7
23.	<i>Krishi Vastu</i>	1	17	425	1,489	—
24.	<i>Mitti Vastu</i>	1	16	200	204	—
25.	Labour Contract	11	548	9,164	1,20,895	87,526
26.	Forest Labour contract	6	339	6,220	36,995	2,014
27.	Bone Collection	2	55	1,040	9,324	2,825
Total		113	3,912	1,35,208	15,06,244	3,96,440

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX VI

Other Suggested Industries in Sawai Madhopur District

I. GENERAL ENGINEERING

1. Gears, Gear Boxes
2. Industrial Sewing Machines
3. Garbage Cleaners
4. Tar Mixers and Tar Spraying Machines
5. Earth Hammers
6. Vibrators
7. Stone Crushers
8. Lawn Mowers
9. Spring Scissors
10. Scissors
11. (i) Mechanical Toys-Spring operated
(ii) Battery Operated toys
12. Hydraulic door closers
13. Printing Machinery
 - (i) Rotary Printing Presses
 - (ii) Composing Machinery
 - (iii) Treddles
14. Hair Clippers
15. Hand forged, small tools such as spanners, hammer heads, screw drivers
16. Combined harvester/threshers
17. Punching machines, file clips, stationery items
18. Shoe tongs
19. Adhesive tape dispenser
20. Sugar dispenser
21. Tissue paper dispenser
22. Liquor dispenser

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

23. Numbering machine (hand operated)
24. Hollow rivets
25. Staplers
26. Coil springs
27. Cash register
28. Locks, Hinges and Zip fasteners
29. Electroplating and anodizing
30. Coil type thermometers
31. Kitchen machines-electric mixer, grinder etc.
32. Coin changer/coin dispenser
33. Vending machines (postal consumer items, platform tickets)
34. Franking machines (Stamps)
35. Candy making machinery, Soda fountain, Espresso Coffee machine
36. Ice Cream Machinery
37. Bottle coolers
38. Lead pencil making machinery
39. Spray guns
40. Collapsible tubes
41. Household & Industrial brushes
42. Plastic toys, plastic foot-wear, plastic household items
43. Tabletting machines
44. Blow moulded plastic components
45. Sugar machinery spares

II. MACHINE TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES

1. Tapping attachments
2. Live centres, drive centres
3. Surface plates, angle plates
4. Square tool-posts
5. Slotting attachment for lathes
6. Milling attachment for lathes

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

7. Unit heads
8. Cylinder re-boring machines
9. Honing machines
10. Special magnetic chucks
11. Portable spot welding machine
12. Precision machine vices
13. Multi-spindle drilling and tapping heads
14. Drilling jig bushes
15. Precision slotting machine
16. Precision measuring tools
17. Rotary table
18. Boring and facing heads

III. AUTOMOBILE SPARES

1. Brake drums
2. Valve tappets
3. Hubs
4. Spring shackles
5. Springs
6. Auto body building
7. Tyre tube valves
8. Carburettor
9. Garage tools (Torquemeter, axle alignment tester, battery cell tester, head light tester) etc.
10. Automobile switches of various kinds

IV. MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

1. Battery/Diesel operated trolleys
2. Hand trolleys
3. Hydraulic jacks/rams
4. Conveyor, conveyors chains etc.

V RAILWAY COACH FITTINGS

1. Racks

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

2. Lamp shield
3. Foot steps
4. Bottle openers, ash trays, glass holders etc.
5. Lavatory Pans, sinks etc.
6. Door handles

VI. CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Soap making machinery
2. Pulverisers
3. Pressure vessel
4. Reaction kettles
5. Heat exchangers
6. Cabinet driers
7. Evaporating pans
8. Stirrers, agitators, mixers
9. Ball Mills
10. Cone blenders

VII. DAIRY EQUIPMENT

1. Storage tanks
2. Milk cans
3. Centrifuges
4. Cream separators
5. Stirrers
6. Plate filters
7. Pasteurisers

VIII. FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY

1. Fruit washing machines
2. Fruit waxing machines
3. Milling, grinding and mixing machinery for flour, maize, cattle feed, poultry feed, etc.
4. Canning machinery

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

IX. BAKERY MACHINES

1. Kneading machines—Dough making machine
2. Cutting machines
3. Moulds
4. Slicing machines

X. HOSPITAL & SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Operation table
2. Blades, knives, needles
3. Dentist chairs
4. Massaging chairs

XI. RUBBER PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

1. Moulding presses
2. Vulcanizers for rubber

XII. PLASTIC MACHINES

1. Compression moulding machines
2. Hand moulding machines
3. Blenders
4. Mixers

Source : *Industrial Potential Survey of Sawai Madhopur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, October, 1971, pp. 52-57.

APPENDIX VII

Financial assistance provided to industries by Khadi Gramodyog Board in Sawai Madhopur district

(Rs.)

S.No.	Industry	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies
1.	Leather work	2,625	2,000	8,500	1,500	10,000	2,000	-	-	3,750	1,750
2.	Pottery	7,000	-	13,000	-	837.50	-	19,000	-	-	-
3.	Ghani oil	10,000	-	63,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gur Khandhari	46,960	5,200	4,200	21,000	7,000	1,400	12,500	1,750	5,800	2,245
5.	Rice pounding	-	5,200	3,000	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Non-edible oil & soap	-	-	-	-	3,750	750	-	-	-	-
7.	Lime Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	18,000

Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Registered Factories in Sawai Madhopur District

S No	Name and address of the Factory	No. of workers engaged	Govt./ private
1.	Shri Niwas Rice & Oil Industries Ltd., Gangapur City	57	Pvt.
2.	Shri Agrawal Rice Mills, Hindaun	12	"
3.	Jethmal Hiralal Rice and Oil Mills, Gangapur City	6	"
4.	Shubh Laxmi Industries Pvt. Ltd., Gangapur City	11	"
5.	Shanker Rice & Oil Industries, Gangapur City	18	"
6.	Ganesh Rice & Oil Mills, Gangapur City	25	"
7.	Shri Mahaveer Rice Mills, Gangapur City	31	"
8.	Abhsinandan Oil & Flour Mills, Gangapur City	-	"
9.	Pyarelal Ramjilal Flour & Saw Mills, Shri Mahavirji	3	"
10.	Adarsh Printing Press, Hindaun	-	"
11.	The Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur	2,385	"
12.	Shah Agro Chemicals, Shri Mahavirji	20	"
13.	Western Railway Power House, Gangapur City	18	Govt. L.F.
14.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Karauli	-	"

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History or Indigenous Banking

The Indian indigenous banker, an age old figure, has historically been the backbone of India's economy providing credit for trade, commerce and agriculture. A system of indigenous banking was operative in every village, town and city to suit their particular needs since the *Vedic* period.¹ In Buddhist literature there is reference to *Shreshthis* (bankers) who had extensively organised their business of banking and had formed guilds and associations of partnerships called *srenis* or *sambhuyasamathum*.² These bankers had a large clientele, exercised immense influence in the State and were pillars of strength to the kingdom. The rate of interest prevailing in those days was 15 per cent per annum for all secured loans.³

Turning to the medieval period, we find the existence of great banking houses called *Koth-zewalas* established at Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Udaipur, Bikaner, etc.⁴

The downfall of the Mughal empire and the chaos, confusion and insecurity that followed, seriously checked the activities of bankers in Rajasthan. But as political conditions stabilised once again with the advent of the 19th century, indigenous bankers again became popular both with the cultivators and cottage workers. However, towards the close of the 19th century their influence over the princes decreased with the development of transport and communication and the total disappearance of the lucrative business of financing wars.⁵ Moreover, the State Government found new sources of income and, therefore, the rulers gradually became independent of *Jagat Seths* in matters of finances. They started relying more and more on modern banking facilities. In 1922, the State of Karauli instituted its own Bank—Shri Anand Bhanwar Bank—with an original capital of Rs. 25,000 advanced by State Government. It advanced loans to listed traders, State employees and cultivators at rates of interest

1. Bhargawa, Brij Kishore : *Indigenous Banking in Ancient and Medieval India*, 1934, pp. 24-25.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 105.

4. *ibid.*, p. 48.

5. Mathur, H.M. : *Industrial Economy of a Developing Region*, 1968, p. 86.

varying between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 per cent.¹ The Jaipur State also floated banks in 1943 in the capital. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur opened its branch at Hindaun city in 1944 followed by other branches of this bank and other banks, after integration of States in Rajasthan.

The Census of 1961 recorded a total number of 168 persons engaged in the districts as money lenders and pawn brokers. Out of these 160 were men and 8 women. Majority of them (111) lived in rural areas. 160 were money lenders which category included indigenous bankers.

Indebtedness

The All India Rural Credit Survey Report throws some light on the extent of indebtedness in Sawai Madhopur district, agency and purpose of debt. Field investigations for this survey were conducted between November, 1951 and August, 1952 in 75 districts spread all over India and the report of this survey was published in 1956 and 1957. Sawai Madhopur was one of the selected 75 districts. Average debt in the district per cultivating/non-cultivating family classified according to credit agency is given in the table below² :

Families	Total debt (Rs.)	In Rs. (% in brackets)					
		Govt.	Co-op. & Commercial banks	Relatives	Land-lords	Professional money lenders	Others
Cultivating family	635	3 (0.5)	4 (0.6)	42 (6.6)	6 (1.0)	577 (90.8)	3 (0.5)
Non-cultivating family	346	2 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	9 (2.5)	12 (3.6)	316 (91.5)	6 (1.7)

The proportion of indebted families in the district was 79.4 per cent among cultivators, 53 per cent among non-cultivators and 75.5 per cent among all families³. Cultivators were divided into 4 classes for the purpose of survey, namely, big, large, medium and small. The percentage of indebted families among these 4 classes of cultivators was 81.3 in big, 79.8 in large, 82.5 in medium and 75.1 in small cultivators⁴. Average debt per family of cultivators was Rs. 635, of non-cultivators Rs. 346 and of all families

1- *Report on the Administration of the Karanli State, 1939-40*, p. 124.

2. *All India Rural Credit Report, Vol. I, Part 2, 1957*, pp. 20 & 40.

3. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, Vol. I, part I, 1956*, p. 62.

4. *ibid.*, p. 66.

Rs. 5931. Average debt per family among the four classes of cultivators was Rs. 885 in big, Rs. 774 in large, Rs. 624 in medium and Rs. 513 in small cultivators². Sawai Madhopur was one of the ten districts surveyed which had highest average debt per family of medium and small cultivators³. Average debt per indebted family of cultivators was Rs. 801, of non-cultivators Rs. 653 and in all families Rs. 785⁴. It was also one of the 10 districts surveyed which had the highest average debt per indebted family of non-cultivators⁵. Average debt per indebted family among the four classes of cultivators was Rs. 1,089 in big, Rs. 971 in large, Rs. 756 in medium and Rs. 684 in small cultivators⁶. It was also one of the ten districts surveyed which had the highest average debt per indebted family of medium and small cultivators⁷. The purpose of borrowing was categorised into six types in this survey. Borrowings for each of these main purposes as percentage of total borrowings among cultivators, non-cultivators and all families is given in the table below⁸ :

Families	(in percentage)					
	Purpose of borrowing					
	Capital expenditure on farm	Current expenditure on farm	Non-farm business expenditure	Family expenditure	Other expenditure	More than one purpose
Cultivators	35.8	17.2	4.4	41.5	0.4	0.7
Non-cultivators	—	1.3	43.7	54.0	1.0	—
All families	32.8	15.9	7.6	42.6	0.4	0.7

From the above tables it can be deducted that cultivators and non-cultivators both borrowed the maximum amount from professional money lenders and the maximum borrowing was for meeting family expenditure such as marriage, death etc. It is not so much borrowing that leads to debts but failure to repay. Social customs and scruples which are deep-rooted among the cultivators of the district as indeed in other parts of the State, drain his resources which are even carried forward from year to year and handed over from father to son. His economic condition and his

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, Vol. I, Part I, 1956, p. 72.*
2. *ibid.*, p. 76.
3. *ibid.*, p. 78.
4. *ibid.*, p. 84.
5. *ibid.*, p. 87.
6. *ibid.*, p. 88.
7. *ibid.*, p. 90.
8. *ibid.*, pp. 266-269, 270-271, 280-283 & 286-289.

indebtedness are closely related. Indebtedness in the urban areas of the district is not very different from that in the rural areas. A slight difference is to be found only in the larger towns.

To safeguard the interests of debtors and to protect them from exorbitant rates of interest and fraudulent dealing of money lenders, the Rajasthan Money Lenders Act was passed in the year 1963. It came into force with effect from 1st October, 1965. Under this Act money lenders were required to be registered by Registrar of Money Lenders who was also Deputy Registrar, Co-operatives, on recommendation of Assistant Registrar of money lenders who was also Assistant Registrar, Co-operatives. Registered money lenders have to maintain record of their lending activities, issue proper receipts and charge legal rate of interest on loans. In Sawai Madhopur district there were 999 registered money lenders in 1974.

General Credit Facilities

The most important development in the financial organisation of the district during the past few years has been the gradual replacement of old agencies of credit by new ones. In urban areas joint stock banks are coming up and in rural areas co-operative credit societies are gradually replacing the traditional money lenders. Besides these, credit facilities are also made available by Financial Corporation, Government, Life Insurance Corporation and State Insurance Department.

Joint Stock Banks

There are three joint stock banks in the district. These are the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Bank of Baroda and the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., with 13, 7 and 3 branches respectively. Location of branches of each bank and the date of their opening is given in Appendix I.

A statement of number of banks, deposits and advances of all the branches of banks taken together since 1971 is given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
year	No. of banks	Deposits	Advances
1971	21	159	91
1972	23	230	97
1973 (June)	23	261	115

Co-operative Banks

There are three co-operative banks in the district details of which are given below :

SAWAI MADHOPUR KENDRIYA SAHKARI BANK LTD., SAWAI MADHOPUR—This bank was established in 1957 primarily for assisting, financially and otherwise, co-operative societies of the district. It operates five branches in the district located at Sawai Madhopur, Man Town, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. Its policy making body is the Board of Directors which consists of representatives of agriculture credit societies, non-agriculture credit societies and Government nominees. Details of membership, share capital etc. for the last ten years are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Member- ship (Nos.)	Share capital	Deposits	Borrow- ing	Loans advan- ced	Profit or loss
1964-65	939	12.98	13.93	50.59	39.49	+7.9
1965-66	819	13.73	15.15	44.00	57.57	+8.0
1966-67	820	14.68	14.66	40.15	31.70	+6.0
1967-68	776	15.57	15.21	38.43	58.27	+5.2
1968-69	898	18.05	15.34	59.94	71.78	+5.6
1969-70	539	19.34	19.86	48.92	71.26	+5.9
1970-71	511	19.85	20.26	71.90	71.68	+5.6
1971-72	502	19.84	19.10	39.50	37.21	+4.8
1972-73	505	19.83	20.42	50.90	53.94	-1.8
1973-74	510	19.84	27.51	83.19	95.45	-5.5

The bank advances the following types of loans :

1. Short term loans for seasonal agricultural operations.
2. Clean and pledge loans to non-agricultural societies.
3. Medium term loans for
 - (a) construction of new wells
 - (b) repairs of wells
 - (c) purchase of bullocks and milch cattle
 - (d) purchase of pumping sets

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Sawai Madhopur Kendriya Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.

THE SAWAI MADHOPUR CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., SAWAI MADHOPUR¹—The bank started functioning in 1959 with the object of making available long term loans to agriculturists for developing and increasing the production of land. The jurisdiction of the bank is limited to the sub-divisions Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur of the district. It operates four branches in these two sub-divisions at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur Bonli and Nadoti tahsil headquarters. The administration of the bank is in the hands of the Board of Directors consisting of nine directors. Five directors are elected from amongst the bank members, three are Government nominees and one director is nominated by the Rajasthan State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Jaipur. Details of the bank's performance for the years 1963-64 to 1973-74 are given in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Year	Membership (Nos.)	Share capital	Borrowings	Loans advanced	Profit
1963-64	468	0.35	1.01	1.19	—
1964-65	532	0.43	1.57	1.23	0.01
1965-66	697	0.57	2.57	1.78	0.04
1966-67	1,587	1.09	9.27	6.34	0.14
1967-68	2,086	1.65	7.45	9.31	0.21
1968-69	2,401	2.42	8.81	7.96	—
1969-70	2,643	2.92	7.45	7.56	0.22
1970-71	3,445	4.73	17.52	18.61	0.06
1971-72	3,950	5.92	10.88	12.10	0.19
1972-73	4,603	8.64	24.27	24.95	0.29
1973-74	5,160	10.62	25.94	26.16	—

The loans were advanced in the following manner during 1964-65 to 1973-74 :

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Year	Digging new wells/repairs	Pumping sets	Farm house	Tractor	Leveling etc.	Other	Total
1964-65	0.22	—	—	0.02	0.88	0.11	1.23
1965-66	0.60	—	—	1.18	—	—	1.78

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Sawai Madhopur Land Development Bank Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	2.06	0.18	0.02	-	4.08	-	6.34
1967-68	4.21	0.10	0.03	0.55	4.38	0.04	9.31
1968-69	5.28	0.66	-	0.96	1.06	-	7.96
1969-70	5.27	0.52	-	1.33	0.44	-	7.56
1970-71	9.18	3.66	0.03	4.26	1.48	-	18.61
1971-72	7.28	4.26	0.03	0.30	0.22	0.01	12.10
1972-73	13.69	9.89	-	1.01	0.36	-	24.95
1973-74	12.96	12.36	-	0.57	0.31	-	26.16

HINDAUN CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., HINDAUN¹—This bank started functioning in January, 1966 with the object of granting long term loans for improvement of land and for increasing agricultural production. It opened two branches, one at Mahwa and another at Todabhim in 1972. At present (1974) the administration of the bank is in the hands of an administrator appointed by the Government. Details of membership, share capital etc. are given below :

(Rs.)

Year	Member- ship (Nos.)	Share capital	Deposits	Loans due	Loan distrib- uted	Profit
1965-66	4,113	41,130	192	-	-	150.28
1966-67	4,365	78,860	192	7,70,300	4,79,500	893.73
1967-68	4,823	132,210	22,899	7,99,300	7,86,500	4,932.00
1968-69	4,892	188,270	52,213	6,19,350	4,44,225	8,653.00
1969-70	4,893	188,270	25,024	4,40,500	4,35,850	12,744.00
1970-71	5,009	273,190	26,703	6,23,600	6,39,753	14,022.00
1971-72	5,166	315,800	48,010	5,37,170	5,57,650	14,586.00
1972-73	5,486	316,160	81,009	10,15,945	9,84,513	40,727.00
1973-74	5,606	471,900	20,011	9,44,497	9,70,596	7,703.00

The bank gives loans for digging wells, tube-wells, repairing old wells, buying tractors and pump sets, levelling of land etc. Loans distributed for these purposes during 1966-67 to 1973-74 are given in the statement at Appendix II.

1. Source: Office of the Secretary, Hindaun Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Hindaun.

Co-operative Societies

The Co-operative Movement in the Sawai Madhopur district started in 1948. In this year 124 co-operative societies were set up and the number increased to 201 in 1952¹. An officer designated as Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies was appointed for the district in 1959. His office was located at Karauli till 1960 when the office was shifted to Sawai Madhopur.

The co-operative movement continued to make steady headway and in 1956-57 there were 465 co-operative societies with a total membership of 12,322. They increased to 932 at the end of Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) and to 1,096 in 1965-66 when the Third Five Year Plan was completed². The table below gives the detailed progress of the co-operative societies in the district for the years 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1965-66 to 1973-74³.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Societies (No.)	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans advanced	Recoveries	Loans due
1956-57	465	12,322	4.85	19.17	12.39	5.44	10.58
1960-61	932	50,975	27.62	125.30	80.66	73.10	79.23
1965-66	1,096	78,964	40.84	212.50	110.31	76.77	132.38
1966-67	1,096	85,906	45.90	227.96	127.65	120.04	140.12
1967-68	1,040	89,407	49.83	258.15	129.29	119.81	157.33
1968-69	895	93,857	56.13	300.91	153.59	127.31	183.25
1969-70	737	93,859	60.75	311.91	159.30	148.48	201.80
1970-71	733	98,904	65.95	351.84	176.08	146.41	242.83
1971-72	733	100,538	69.52	387.82	97.66	109.71	230.78
1972-73	754	102,693	72.26	455.60	148.00	93.07	285.73
1973-74	752	120,696	81.11	565.60	262.28	199.34	351.49

Different types of co-operative societies and their membership for 1956-57, 1960-61, 1965-66 to 1973-74 are enumerated as follows⁴:

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.*
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes from 1958 onwards.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 76.

Year	Agricultural credit societies		Agricultural non-credit societies		Non-agricultural credit societies		Non-agricultural non-credit societies	
	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship
1956-57	359	8,730	13	250	3	50	84	2,937
1960-61	676	41,921	24	370	3	393	167	5,628
1965-66	791	58,807	57	1,260	7	1,343	174	7,264
1966-67	784	60,826	52	987	7	1,383	174	17,363
1967-68	726	62,087	51	1,141	6	152	164	12,378
1968-69	596	65,276	50	1,058	6	152	162	12,854
1969-70	434	67,085	50	1,052	6	203	166	13,214
1970-71	426	71,370	38	650	8	247	172	12,339
1971-72	427	71,416	36	614	8	247	133	11,481
1972-73	429	75,557	33	571	8	253	150	8,504
1973-74	427	91,228	33	2,043	9	447	134	7,880

It is observed from the above table that the number of co-operative societies increased at a rapid pace between 1956-57 to 1965-66. After that a declining trend started. This was due to amalgamation of co-operative societies under revitalisation programme undertaken by the department of co-operative societies¹.

Financial Corporation

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur was established in 1955 to provide medium and long term finance to industries and it met a long felt need of the industrial sector. More details about it are given elsewhere in this volume.

Government

The State Government disburses loans in the form of *taccavi* to cultivators for agricultural purposes, especially, for repair of wells, purchase of seeds and bullocks, land development, payment of land revenue, installation of pumping sets and as part of "grow more food" campaign and famine relief. Details of loans from 1969-70 to 1973-74 are as follows² :

1. Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

.(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Agricultural short term loan	Agricultural long term loan	Community develop- ment	Minor irrigation
1969-70	5.69	—	—	—
1970-71	2.84	0.51	0.01	0.04
1971-72	0.89	—	—	—
1972-73	—	—	—	—
1973-74*	9.86	—	—	—

Life Insurance Corporation¹

Upto 1956, life insurance business was being transacted by insurance companies in the private sector. In 1956 it was nationalised and a Life Insurance Corporation was set up in the public sector. Sawai Madhopur district falls under the jurisdiction of the northern zone. A district office of the corporation is located at Sawai Madhopur. This office is under the administrative control of a Branch Manager who is assisted in his work by an Assistant Branch Manager, a Section Officer, a cashier, six assistants and two typists. The entire area of the district is divided into parts for development of new business. District Development Officers who are each allotted a separate area and stationed at important towns of the district, recruit agents and secure business through them. There are three Development Officers at Sawai Madhopur, two at Hindaun, two at Gangapur, one at Karauli and one at Todabhim. On 31.3.1974 there were 170 agents working under the Sawai Madhopur branch office. Figures of new policies secured and their amount from 1965-66 to 1973-74 are given in the table below** :

Year	No of policies sold	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	2,417	97.23
1966-67	1,908	78.00
1967-68	2,174	92.49
1968-69	2,500	119.47
1969-70	2,001	101.12
1970-71	1,968	108.13
1971-72	2,006	110.75
1972-73	2,144	127.78
1973-74	1,926	131.94

2. Source : Office of the Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Sawai Madhopur.

*Excluding Karauli and Khandar Panchayat Samitis.

**Figures for Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts.

State Insurance¹

In 1953 the State Government decided to extend the scope of the compulsory insurance scheme of the erstwhile Jaipur State to whole of Rajasthan. Consequently Sawai Madhopur district was brought into the State Insurance fold. This scheme was implemented in three stages; in the first stage it was extended to all the permanent employees of the State drawing pay of Rs. 51 or above. In the second phase it sought to cover all permanent employees of the State drawing a pay of Rs. 35 or more per month and in the third phase the scheme was extended to all the permanent employees of the State irrespective of their pay.

The three phases of the scheme were implemented in the district on 1st April, 1954, 1st June, 1955 and 1st September, 1956 respectively. This scheme was made applicable to the employees of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad with effect from 2nd October, 1959 but it was withdrawn on 1st February, 1962 for new employees. In 1960 the scheme was also made applicable to the temporary employees of the State who were likely to be made permanent. The State Insurance department issues two types of policies. One under the endowment plan and the other under the whole life plan. The progress of insurance work in Sawai Madhopur district is as below :

Particulars	Units	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Persons insured	No.	7,905	8,014	8,144	8,726
Premium collected	Rs.	6,61,190	7,99,955	8,65,794	9,53,306
Claims Paid					
(i) by death	No.	8	8	7	10
(ii) by maturity	No.	99	67	83	77
(iii) by other causes	No.	7	4	6	2
Claims Paid					
(i) by death	Rs.	30,585	11,501	12,334	18,080
(ii) by maturity	Rs.	87,492	74,231	6,683	84,679
(iii) by other causes	Rs.	1,360	1,840	1,611	495
Loans paid	No.	178	204	173	202
Loans paid	Rs.	6,061	98,878	1,06,036	1,25,064

1. Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance, Jaipur.

National Savings Organisation

National savings schemes are an important source of financing development projects. They also engender a habit of thrift and saving among people, especially among people of modest means drawing small salaries. The small savings schemes in operation are (a) 7 year National Savings Certificates (b) Post Office Recurring Deposit Scheme, (c) Post Office Recurring Deposit Scheme, (d) Post Office Savings Bank Accounts (e) Cumulative Time Deposit Account and (f) Public Provident Fund Scheme. Gross and net collections under these schemes for last 10 years are shown below¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Gross deposits	Net deposits
1964-65	12	N.A.
1965-66	20	4
1966-67	20	3
1967-68	29	10
1968-69	26	6
1969-70	31	10
1970-71	38	5
1971-72	43	11
1972-73	47	11
1973-74	63	16

The scheme is looked after in the district by the District Savings Officer stationed at the district headquarter.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Jaipur State

As the Mughal power declined, Indian States gradually assumed the right of striking coins for themselves. But for economic, political and other reasons they issued coins in the prevailing Imperial Mughal type, retaining the emperor's name².

The erstwhile Jaipur State, which included the present Sawai Madhopur district, was probably amongst the first allowed to set up an

1. Source : Office of the District Savings Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. Gupta, P.L. : *Coins*, 1969, p. 169.

N.A.—Not available.

independent mint.¹ In addition to Jaipur town mint, mints were worked at Madhopur, Sikar, Bupas, Surujghar and Charana also. But they were all closed in the nineteenth century. The coins minted at the Jaipur mint were prevalent in the territory of Sawai Madhopur district.

GOLD COINAGE—A gold coin or *Muhr* was struck at Jainagar which weighed 174.99 grains and had 164.05 grains of pure content. Another was the Jaipur *Muhr* coined anterior to Ram Singh's time. The third type was the *Muhr* of Ram Singh. Ram Singh's *Muhr* had the following inscription.²

OBVERSE—*Zarab Sawai Jaipur sanah 1868 ba-ahdi malikah mu'azzamah Sultanat Inglistan Victoria*, meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the year 1868 by permission of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England.

REVERSE—*Sanah 31 julus maimanat manus Maharao-raj Sawai Ram Singhji* meaning in the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Maharaoraj Ram Singh.

The weight of this coin was 167½ grains and its symbol was a six branched *jhar*.

The *muhr* of Madho Singh bore identical inscription as that of Ram Singh's coin with only the substitution of Madho Singh's name for Ram Singh's³.

SILVER COINAGE—The silver coins struck at Jaipur mint were the rupee and the eight, four and two anna bits. Both *nazr* and ordinary rupee were coined. Writing in 1893, Webb has described several silver coins found by him either in circulation or otherwise in the territory of Jaipur State.⁴ The earliest silver coin found by him was the one struck by Isvari Singh in 1743 A. D. either in the name of Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim or Muhammad Shah Abdul Fath Nasir-ad-din. It weighed 175 grains. Isvari Singh also struck a rupee coin in the name of Ahmad Shah in the sixth year of his reign which also weighed 175 grains. Between 1760–1778 A. D. a rupee coin called 'Madhurghev badshahi rupee' was struck by Madhu Singh at Jaipur mint which weighed 175 grains. Jagat Singh is said to have struck a coin in the name of his concubine Ras Kapur but Webb could not find any specimen of it. Ram Singh struck coins in the name of Muhammad Shah in 1840 A.D. weighing 175 grains. It bore the following inscription⁵.

1. Webb, W.W.: *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893, p.74.

2. *ibid.*, p. 75.

3. *ibid.*, p. 76.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 76–79.

5. *ibid.*, pp. 77–78.

OBVERSE : *Sikka Mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Shah bahadur, 1256* meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shah.

REVERSE : *Zarab Sawai Jaipur Sanah 3 juhs maimanat manus* meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 3rd year of his fortunate reign.

The silver coins struck by Ram Singh between 1860–1879 A.D. bore the same inscription as on his gold *muhr* and weighed 175 grains. The silver coins struck by Madho Singh during his reign bore the same inscription as those of Ram Singh's except for the substitution of the name. Each weighed 175 grains.

COPPER COINAGE—The old Jhar Shahi copper coin struck about the year 1760 in the name of Shah Alam were current in Jaipur State till the time of Webb's writing (1893). They bore the following inscription :

OBVERSE : '*Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Shah Alam*' meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shah Alam.

REVERSE : *Zarab Sawai Jaipur* meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur. Each weighed 262 grains.

Then there were coins struck between the year 1786 and 1806 weighing 282 grains. The inscription in these was :

OBVERSE : *Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Shah Bahadur* meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shah Bahadur.

REVERSE : *Zarab sanah 12 Sawai Jaipur* meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 12th year. The copper coins of Ram Singh and Madho Singh had the same inscription as their other coins and weighed 94–96 grains.

Karauli State

According to Webb the first coin struck at Karauli mint dates back to about 1780 A.D.¹ Gold had not been coined at this mint, but both silver and copper coins were issued. The distinctive mint marks of this State were the *Jhar* and the *Katar*. It was the practice of the chief to place his initial letter on the silver coin.

SILVER COINAGE—The coins struck by Maharaja Manak Pal had the following inscription :

1. Webb W.W., *op. cit.*, p. 119.

OBVERSE : *Sikka mubarak Shah Alam Ghazi Sahib Kiran Sany Sanah Hijri* meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shah Alam the second *Sahib Kiran*, the *Hijri* year.

REVERSE : *Zarab Karauli Sanah julus maimanat manus*—meaning struck at Karauli in the year of his fortunate reign. The coin weighed 170 grains.

Maharaja Madan Pal struck rupee and half rupee coins in 1859 A.D. The inscription was :

OBVERSE : *Zarab Karauli Sanah julus maimanat manus* meaning struck at Karauli in the year of fortunate reign.

REVERSE : *Malikah Mu'azzamah farman rawai inglistan sanah 1859* meaning of the Empress, lawful Queen of England A.D. 1859. The weight of this coin was 170 grains.

Coins struck by Arjan Pal and Bhanwar Pal had the same inscription on the obverse as on the coins of Madan Pal.

REVERSE : *Malikah mu'azzamah Kaisar-i-Hind Sanah 1891* meaning of Her Majesty the Empress of India in the year 1891.

The coin weighed 170 grains.

COPPER COINAGE—The copper coins struck by Manak Pal, Madan Pal, Arjan Pal and Bhanwar Pal bore the same inscription as their silver coins.

Jaipur State mint continued to issue coins with Mughal style Persian inscription with the name of the English ruler on one side and the name of the reigning Maharaja on the obverse.¹ In 1944 a nickle bronze *anna* was issued with the portrait of Madho Singh III and his name in Hindi on one side and the name of the king of England in Persian on the reverse, with the mint's name and value.

After the merger of the erstwhile princely States into Indian Union, the coins of Indian Union became legal tender in this territory. In 1950 for the first time coins of Free India were issued but they followed the pattern of Indo-English coins in value, weight, metal and fabric.³ The

1. Gupta, P.L., *op. cit.*, p. 172.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 173.

design of inscription was changed. On the obverse was the figure of the Sarnath capital of Ashoka with the words 'Government of India' on top of it. On its reverse a pair of ears of wheat were placed on the two sides of the Roman numeral showing the value. Value was also shown in Hindi above and English below with the date. This reverse was used for the coins of rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee. The reverse of the coins of two *annas*, one *anna* and half *anna* depicted a bull and that of copper paisa a flying horse. These coins continued till 1956. In 1957 the metric system was introduced. The rupee was reckoned equal to a hundred paise and to distinguish the new paisa from the old one, it was given the name of Naya Paisa. The coins issued in the new system were a rupee, 50 naye paise, 25 naye paise, 10 naye paise, 5 naye paise, 2 naye paise and one naya paisa. These coins were similar to earlier coins in respect of their obverse; but the words Bharat in Hindi and India in English were substituted for Government of India. On the reverse the value of the coins was given in terms of fractions of the rupee as well as in terms of paise. In 1964 when the old paise became obsolete, the words naya was dropped in coinage denominations. In that very year a new coin of three paise was introduced in aluminium. In 1968 a new coin of 20 paise was also introduced.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Import and Export

In olden days an important trade route passing through the area now comprised in the Sawai Madhopur district, was Mandawar-Karauli road.¹ It catered to the needs of the market town Hindaun. Hindaun was the principal market for all the cotton, grain, oil seeds, raw sugar, tobacco etc. grown in south and east of the erstwhile Jaipur State. Salt for the south-eastern portions of the State and for Jhansi salt marts also passed by this route. There was considerable trade in copper and brass vessels from the town of Sawai Madhopur where these articles were largely manufactured and exported southwards via Indergarh into Hadoti State.² The return trade was grain from Kota. Bullocks and donkeys were the chief means of transport in this route. Main imports from Karauli State were sugar, cloth, groceries, kerosene-oil and general, merchandise and exports were *ghee*, *jeera*, cattle, betel leaves, hides skins, *tat pattis* and stone³.

1. Baylay, C.A. : *The Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II, 1879, p. 156.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of the Karauli State, 1939-40*, pp. 44-45.

In 1961 the articles mainly exported from the district consisted of cement, groundnut, *zeera*, *dhania*, grain, gram *arhar*, linseed, coal, betel leaves, wooden toys, *biri* etc. The items imported into the district were clothes, sugar, oil, petrol, *gur*, salt, iron and other metals, dry fruits, medicines, electric goods and other general merchandise goods.¹

TRADING POPULATION—According to the 1961 Census, the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in Sawai Madhopur district was 11,635 out of which 11,247 were males and 388 females. Persons engaged as working proprietors in wholesale trade were 6,801 and in the retail trade the number was 3,642. Total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the district in 1971 was 13,496 of which 13,259 were males and 237 females.²

Trade Centres

There are four regulated markets in the district, viz. Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Mahwa Mandawar. Details are given below :

SAWAI MADHOPUR³—The market at Sawai Madhopur was regulated on 14.11.1965. The area and hinterland of the market extends to the limits of the Panchayat Samiti Sawai Madhopur and Khandar and municipal limits of Sawai Madhopur. The commodities notified as agricultural products for sale in this mandi are wheat, *moong*, barley, maize, *jowar*, *bajra*, gram, *arhar*, *urad*, groundnut, *til*, mustard, *alsi*, *jeera*, *dhania*, chilli, *gur*, rice, *gwar*, *masoor*, *moth*, peas, *lobia*, *taramira*, *rai*, *methi* and *ghee*. The staff of the mandi committee includes one Secretary, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, two auction clerks, one auctioneer, two chowkidars, one peon, three watermen and two sweepers. On 31.3.1974 there were 50 commission agents, one marketing society, 78 traders, 107 retailers and 5 *dalals* registered with the mandi committee as market functionaries. Some market charges fixed by the mandi committee are :

Brokerage commission per hundred

From seller Rs. 1.25

From buyer Rs. 0.12

Weighment charges

Rs. 0.05 per bag

1. Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur, p. (viii).
2. Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district, p. 5.
3. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sawai Madhopur.

Storage charges	Rs. 0.05 per bag per month
Charges for unloading from truck	Rs. 0.06 per bag
Sieving charges	Rs. 0.10 per bag

Arrivals of agricultural commodities in Sawai Madhopur mandi for the year 1973-74 are given below :

S.No.	Commodity	Arrivals (in quintals)
1.	Wheat	43
2.	Gram	25,727
3.	Jowar	30,620
4.	Bajra	4,061
5.	Barley	5,461
6.	Gram & barley mixed	187
7.	Maize	334
8.	Chaula	456
9.	Moth	353
10.	Moong	8,156
11.	Arhar	2,187
12.	Masoor	164
13.	Urad	145
14.	Gur	3,215
15.	Rice	1,292
16.	Chillies	342
17.	Til	2,726
18.	Mustard	2,960
19.	Taramira	10,533
20.	Alsi	5,653
21.	Groundnut	6,622
22.	Dhania	103
23.	Jeera	32
24.	Somph	24

1	2	3
25.	<i>Methi</i>	369
26.	<i>Ghee</i>	121
27.	<i>Gwar</i>	11,172

The figures of income and expenditure of the mandi for the last three years are given below :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	56,614	35,637
1972-73	63,467	33,928
1973-74	1,69,895	35,886

GANGAPUR CITY MANDI¹—This mandi was regulated in 1967. Its area extends over the entire Panchayat Samiti of Gangapur and its hinterland encompasses the Panchayat Samitis of Karauli, Sapotra, Nadoti, Bonli, Sawai Madhopur and Lalsot. Commodities notified for the mandi are wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra*, *arhar*, *sarson*, *alsi*, groundnut, *jeera*, *dhania*, *gur*, chillies, paddy and *til*. The staff of the mandi committee includes one Secretary, two lower division clerks, two auctioneers, three auction clerks, two peons and two chowkidars. There are 98 'A' class commission agents, 150 traders, 13 'B' class commission agents, 48 retailers and 216 porters functioning in the market. Some market charges of the mandi are as follows :

Commission	Rs. 1.25 per cent
<i>Dalali</i>	Re. 0.10 per cent
Charges for unloading foodgrains	
From cart	Re. 0.40 per cent
From truck	Re. 0.12 per bag
Sieving	Re. 0.10 per bag
Weighment	Re. 0.15 per bag

The arrivals of various commodities in the market during the year 1973-74 are given as follows :

1. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Gangapur City.

S.No.	Commodity	Arrivals (in quintals)
1.	<i>Bajra</i>	11,897
2.	Barley	24,825
3.	<i>Jowar</i>	20,058
4.	Wheat	7,630
5.	Gram	32,000
6.	Groundnut	1,10,897
7.	Mustard	52,671
8.	<i>Arhar</i>	19,486
9.	<i>Alsi</i>	2,497
10.	<i>Dhania</i>	2,584
11.	<i>Jeera</i>	1,812
12.	Sugar	45,903
13.	<i>Til</i>	2,216
14.	<i>Gur</i>	10,742
15.	Chillies	25

Income and expenditure of the mandi for last few years are as given below :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	1,63,355	64,390
1972-73	1,63,269	1,67,076
1973-74	5,19,567	1,78,629

HINDAUN MANDI¹—This mandi became a regulated one in 1969. The commodities notified for the mandi are wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, gram, arhar, moong, groundnut, sarson, arandi, jeera, dhania, taramira, til, gwar, chawla and moth. Mandi fee on 31.3.1974 was one per cent. The area and hinterland of this mandi were the limits of Panchayat Saniti Hindaun and municipal board Hindaun. There were 87 'A' class *dalals*, 109 traders, 60 retailers, 4 'B' class agents and one co-operative society functioning in the mandi on 31.3.1974. The staff of

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Hindaun.

the mandi committee includes a Secretary, two lower division clerks, one auctioneer, two peons, seven weighmen, four chowkidars, a waterman and a *farash*. Arrivals in Hindaun mandi for the year 1972-73 are given below :

S.No.	Commodity	Arrivals (in qtls.)
1.	Wheat	28,283
2.	Barley	941
3.	Gram	67,227
4.	<i>Bajra</i>	3,502
5.	Jowar	154
6.	<i>Arhar</i>	30,792
7.	<i>Urad</i>	150
8.	<i>Moong</i>	2,758
9.	Groundnut	30,323
10.	Mustard	18,831
11.	Caster seed	1,069
12.	<i>Jeera</i>	127
13.	<i>Dhania</i>	145
14.	<i>Taramira</i>	4,846
15.	<i>Til</i>	183
16.	<i>Gwar</i>	5,557
17.	<i>Chaula</i>	120
18.	<i>Moth</i>	62

The income and expenditure of the mandi were as below :

(in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	1,07,770	88,855
1972-73	1,09,790	1,08,052
1973-74	2,05,525	98,319

MAHWA MANDAWAR MANDI—This mandi is located about 35 km. east of Bandikui junction on Jaipur-Agra line. It was regulated

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Mahwa Mandawar.

in 1969. The area and hinterland of the mandi are the Panchayat Samitis Mahwa and Todabhim. The commodities notified for this market are wheat, barley, gram, maize, *jowar*, *bajra*, *arhar*, *moong*, *urad*, *chawla*, *sarson*, *til*, *jeera*, *methi*, chillies, *gur*, groundnut, *gwar*, *arāndi*, *taramira*, *dhania*, potatoes and beetroot. The staff of the mandi committee includes a Secretary, two lower division clerks, one auctioneer, two auction clerks, two peons, three chowkidars and four watermen. The market functionaries of this mandi on 31.3.1974 were 36 'A' class *dalals*, 64 traders, 4 'B' class agents, two co-operative societies and 44 retailers. Mandi fee is one per cent. Arrivals in this mandi during the year 1973-74 were as follows :

Commodity	Arrivals (in quintals)
Wheat	18,381
Barley	36,956
Maize	327
Jowar	3,508
Bajra	6,992
Gram	46,897
Arhar	14,686
Moong	1,183
Urad	1,183
Chawla	1,554
Mustard	19,990
Til	2,653
Jeera	309
Methi	11
Chillies	495
Gur	9,101
Groundnut	871
Gwar	3,775
Caster seed	637
Taramira	1,253
Dhanial	5,128
Beetroot	740

During the last three years the mandi's income and expenditure were as follows :

		(Rs.)
1971-72	55,165	63,660
1972-73	83,206	70,975
1973-74	1,41,054	86,088

Retail Trade

In urban areas there are markets which can be classified as primary and secondary. The former mostly deal in items that are locally produced in their hinterland, while the later trade in commodities which are imported from outside and exported in bulk.

Village shop keepers and periodical *hats* play an important role in organising trade and commerce in the rural areas. Most of the villages have shops which provide their inhabitants with day to day necessities. Except for food grains and other agricultural produce which the village shop keeper purchases from the producer, he obtains his goods from nearby towns where his business relations ensure credit facilities. His stock generally includes grain, groceries, raw and refined sugar, salt, chillies, oil, spices, soap, tea leaves, tobacco, *hiris*, matches and other articles required by the people of the village for their day to day use. The village shopkeeper also acts as supplier of credit, both directly by advancing loans in cash and indirectly by offering sales on credit. A few village shopkeepers who are rich deal in fuel, machinery, building material, transport, vehicles and other manufactured commodities.

Village *hats* are weekly markets where shopkeepers from nearby villages collect to sell things of daily need of cultivators. Some of the places of the district where such weekly markets are held are given below:

Name of village	Day when held
Shiwar	Tuesday
Barwara	Monday
Soorwal	Tuesday
Kundera	Wednesday
Balghat	Saturday

1. Source : Offices of concerned Panchayat Samitis.

1	2
Morda	Sunday
Mahwa	Wednesday
Kherla Bujarg	Saturday
Balaheri	Monday
Sundarpur	Saturday
Keladevi	Wednesday
Masalpur	Saturday
Ata	Saturday
Karari	Thursday

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS—These itinerant merchants go hawking merchandise from village to village but this vocation is disappearing fast because the villagers now prefer to purchase their necessities from village, shops or from shops in neighbouring towns when they go there. This, however, does not mean that pedlars have altogether disappeared from the scene, as many of the refugees from Pakistan have taken to peddling. The pedlars usually move from village to village, particularly in the harvesting season and trade their merchandise for cash or kind and sometimes on credit. The loan is entered in their account book and realised when they revisit the village. They usually carry their goods on horses or camels or on their own shoulder. In some parts which are well connected with good roads, cycles are also used. A pedlar obtains his merchandise from the town and sells the same in villages to the customers who have become quite familiar with him from his frequent visits. When his stock is exhausted, he replenishes it periodically from the neighbouring town. Pedlars can be classified according to the commodities they handle. Grocers handle groceries and spices, *Bisatees* handle general ware like soap, nailpolish, mirror, comb etc., cloth dealers sell cloth, bed sheets etc. According to the 1961 census there were 319 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors in the district of which 217 were in urban areas and 102 were in rural areas.

Fairs

Several religious and cattle fairs are held in the district. A description of religious fairs and cattle fairs is given elsewhere in this volume.

Co-operation in trade

Sawai Madhopur Zila Upbhokta *Thok* Bhandar, Sawai Madhopur which was opened in 1966 is at present under liquidation. There are eight

primary co-operative consumers' stores in the district the names of which are¹:

1. Hindaun Sahkari Bhandar Ltd., Hindaun
2. National Co-operative Store Ltd., Karauli
3. Cement Factory Karmchari Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
4. Western Railway Employees' Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
5. Man Town Rajya Karmchari Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
6. Todabhim Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Todabhim
7. Phalodi Quarry Employees Consumers' Co-operative Store Ltd., Phalodi Quarry.
8. Sapotra Rajya Sahkari Bhandar Ltd., Sapotra.

Besides these, there are four Kraya Vikray Co-operative Samitis in the district located at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Mandawar. They have godowns near the mandis and work as agents of Food Corporation of India. They make available fertilisers, seeds and other agricultural commodities to the cultivators and also act as distribution agencies of rationed sugar and cloth.

State Trading²

State trading in the shape of levy on wheat was started in the district in 1973 and on coarse grain in 1974. In the year 1972-73 there were 310 fair price shops which increased to 467 in 1973-74. In 1973-74, 55,094 quintals of sugar and 40,902 quintals of food grains were distributed through these fair price shops.

Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation³

This corporation provides storage facilities on scientific lines and on nominal charges to producers and government undertakings for storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities. It started its activities in the district in 1959 with the opening of a State Warehouse at Hindaun

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1. Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur.
 2. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
 3. Source : Office of the Managing Director, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

city. At present it has warehouses at Gangapur city, Hindaun city, Mandawar and Sawai Madhopur. The storage capacity of these godowns is as given below:

(in Qtls.)

Name of Centre	Storage capacity		
	constructed	Hired	Total
Gangapur City	4,200	2,680	6,880
Hindaun City	—	2,530	2,530
Mandawar	—	1,205	1,205
Sawai Madhopur	2,160	600	2,760

Storage charges for different articles effective from 1st February, 1972 are as follows :

1. All food grains and pulses
 - (i) under 101 kg. 30 paise per kg. per month
 - (ii) above 101 kg. and under 111 kg. 34 „ „ „
2. Sugar under 101 kg. 33 „ „ „
3. Cement upto 51 kg. 12 „ „ „
4. All types of fertilisers
 - (i) Under 51 kg. 13 „ „ „
 - (ii) Above 51 kg. 26 „ „ „

Income and expenditure of each centre for last three years is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Centre	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Gangapur City	2.09	0.74	1.34	0.51	0.71	0.56
Hindaun City	0.83	0.37	0.49	0.29	0.36	0.25
Mandawar	0.93	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.28	0.19
Sawai Madhopur	1.18	0.49	1.04	0.52	0.10	0.19

Food Corporation of India¹

The Food Corporation of India was set up by an Act of

1. Source : Office of District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Kota.

Parliament in January, 1965, It extended its activities to Rajasthan in November, 1965. A support price is fixed for the purchase of food grains by the Government of India and the Corporation makes purchases if the market price goes below this support price. It also releases food grains at a previously fixed issue price occasionally to arrest any undue rise in price. It then releases large quantities of food grain to flood the market. It acts as procurement agency for the State Government for procurement of grains under any statutory orders like producers' levy, traders' levy, wholesale purchase etc. It also arranges movement and issue of foodgrains to the fair price shops/public distribution system. The Food Corporation has one storage depot for receiving and issuing grain at Sawai Madhopur. Its capacity is 10,000 tonnes.

For purchase of wheat in 1973-74 six mandis were opened one each at Bonli, Todabhim, Sapotra, Sawai Madhopur, Khandar and Karauli. The staff of the Corporation at Sawai Madhopur on 31.3.1974 consisted of an Assistant Manager (Depot), one Assistant Manager (Quality Control), one assistant grade I, two assistants grade II, 10 assistants grade III, one technical assistant grade II and one technical assistant grade III. A quality inspector is posted at Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur and Mandawar Road.

Weights and Measures

Before the formation of Rajasthan different systems of weights and measures were in vogue in Jaipur State. But in most areas the measure for solids was the *Seer* and the *Maund*, for liquids the gallon and for length, the yard and the foot.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan passed the Weights and Measures Act, 1954 which came into effect in 1956. It sought to bring about uniformity in the weights and measures prevalent in the various States of Rajasthan. In the meantime, the Government of India passed the Standard Weights and Measures Act, 1956 with a view to introducing the metric system. Subsequently Rajasthan also passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and introduced the metric system through a phased programme. In Sawai Madhopur district metric weights and measures were compulsorily introduced as follows¹:

1. Source : Office of the Director of Industry (W&M), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Weights on 1.4.1962

Capacity measures on 1.10.1962

Linear measures on 1.10.1962

Wide publicity was organised by the Rajasthan Government to acquaint the public with the new system of weights and measures. The use of the old weights and measures is now punishable under the Act and they are liable to be seized and confiscated. The new weights and measures have now gradually replaced the old ones in the district.

APPENDIX I

**Location and date of opening of branches of scheduled banks in Sawai
Madhopur district as on 31. 3. 1974**

Name of the bank/place	Date of opening
STATE BANK OF BIKANER & JAIPUR	
1. Hindaun City	1.4.1944
2. Gangapur City	27.12.1950
3. Mandawar	12.10.1965
4. Todabhim	28.1.1967
5. Sawai Madhopur	4.9.1952
6. Karauli	24.6.1963
7. Bamanwas	28.3.1969
8. Bonli	31.5.1969
9. Nadoti	31.7.1969
10. Khandar	30.1.1970
11. Sapotra	30.1.1970
12. Chauth ka Barwara	30.11.1970
13. Suroth	30.4.1971
BANK OF BARODA	
1. Shri Mahavirji	20.2.1969
2. Mahwa	27.2.1969
3. Gangapur City	4.11.1970
4. Man Town (Sawai Madhopur)	3.4.1971
5. Shiwad	May, 1971
6. Karauli	3.11.1972
7. Wazirpur	3.11.1972
THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.	
1. Hindaun	7.7.1969
2. Gangapur	3.9.1964
3. Sawai Madhopur	19.11.1970

Source : Office of the Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

APPENDIX II
Loans distributed by Hindaun Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Hindaun in Sawai Madhopur
district during 1966-67 to 1973-74
(Rs.)

S.No.	Purpose	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	New wells	3,20,000	4,86,500	2,08,600	2,89,150	2,28,300	94,500	6,60,700	4,64,952
2.	Pumping sets	98,500	1,10,300	1,64,675	54,800	1,74,050	4,63,150	2,50,113	3,86,199
3.	Farm house	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tractor	—	98,800	70,950	91,900	2,37,400	—	—	59,600
5.	Levelling of ground	40,000	90,000	—	—	—	—	1,54,700	59,845
6.	Other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Secretary, Hindaun Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Hindaun.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Time Trade Routes and Highways

The area now comprising the Sawai Madhopur district used to come under the erstwhile States of Jaipur and Karauli. This area was connected with Jaipur and other parts of India by several routes in medieval times. A route to Gwalior and Malwa lay through Bayana along the course of Chambal, through which Sultan Muhammad passed in 1394 A. D.¹ On the basis of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* it may be said that there was a direct route from Agra to Mandu via Merta, Chittaur, Ranthambhor, Kota, Gagron and Ujjain.² There were also bye-routes from Ranthambhor to Bayana. Several roads interconnected the important towns of Rajasthan. From *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* it can be inferred that a road from Nagaur to Agra passed through Tonk and Toda.³ Chittaur was also connected by a road with Ranthambhor and Ajmer.⁴

Writing in 1879, Baylay⁵ has mentioned only one road in this area, namely Mandawar and Karauli road. This 49 miles long metalled road passed through Mahwa and Hindaun to the border of Karauli territory. It was an important trade route, Hindaun being the principal mart for all the cotton, grain, oil seeds, raw sugar, tobacco etc. grown in the south and east of Jaipur state⁶. Salt for the south-eastern portion of the State and for the Jhansi salt marts also passed by this route.

Road communications improved in later years and in 1928-29 the following roads passed through the territory of Sawai Madhopur district⁷:

Name of Road	Length
1. Dausa-Sawai Madhopur road	64 miles
2. Gangapur-Bharote road	27 „

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Rajasthan Studies*, 1970, p. 163.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 164.

4. *ibid.*

5. Baylay, C.A.: *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II, 1879, p. 1956.

6. „

7. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1928-29*, p. 82.

1	2
3. Gangapur-Lalsot road	26 miles
4. Gangapur-Railway Station link road	6 furlongs
5. Hindaun-Railway Station link road	3 furlongs
6. Hinduan City road	3 furlongs
7. Hindaun-Gangapur road	23 miles 4 furlongs
8. Mandawar-Karauli road	43 miles 2 furlongs
9. Sawai Madhopur-station link road	2 miles 7 furlongs
10. Sawai Madhopur-Kushalpur-Pali road (via Borunda)	19 miles 4 furlongs

A road from Sawai Madhopur to Lalsot was completed in 1930-31¹. In 1935-36 another 4.13 mile road from Pataunda Railway Station to Mahabirji temple was completed².

In the Karauli State area, total metalled road length in 1939-40 was 22 miles.³ Of this 16 miles and 5 furlongs was in the district and 5 miles 3 furlongs in the environs of the town. There was also a *pucca* road maintained out of Kaila Devi funds leading from Karauli to Kaila-Devi. The length of this road was 15 miles and 1 furlong out of which 14 miles and 4 furlongs were metalled and 5 furlongs paved with stone slabs⁴.

The unmetalled roads of the Karauli State were 49 miles in 1939-40⁵. These were kept motorable during the dry season of the year. A list of these roads is given below⁶:

Name of roads	Length
1. Machilpur road	27 miles
2. Mandrail road	14 „
3. Sapotra road	8 „

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1930-31*, p. 46.

2. *ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 83.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Karauli State, 1939-40*, p. 83.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*, p. 84.

6. *ibid.*

PRESENT ROAD FACILITIES

Road communication was improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan undertook a programme of linking all tahsils with sub-divisional headquarters and connecting with road all villages with a population of 5,000 or above. Provision was also made for the construction of approach roads, linking up important towns with rail heads or main roads and of giving access to mines and quarries. These objectives were carried over to the Third Plan period also. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan the district had 41 km. painted-tarred, 246 km. metalled, 13 km. gravelled and 193 km. fair weather roads. Total road length was thus 493 km¹. At the end of First Plan in 1955-56 Sawai Madhopur district had 43 miles (69.23 km.), painted, 199 miles (320.39 km.) metalled, 5 miles (8.05 km.) gravelled and 207 miles (333.27 km.) fair weather roads bringing the total to 454 miles (730.94 km.)² During the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 44.37 lakhs were spent on the development of roads³ in the district. At the end of the Second Plan period Sawai Madhopur district had 220 km. of painted, 438 km. metalled, 29 km. gravelled and 209 km. fair weather road-in all 896 km. roads⁴. An expenditure of Rs. 25.67 lakhs was incurred on roads in the district during the Third Five Year Plan period⁵. At the end of this period (1965-66) the district had 365 km. painted, 362 km. metalled, 2 km. gravelled, 185 km. fair weather-in all 914 km. roads⁶. Thus at the end of the Third Plan period Sawai Madhopur district had 8.31 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. area and 0.97 km. road per 1000 population⁷ as against the State average of 8.95 km. roads per 100 sq. km. and 1.52 km. roads per 1000 population⁸. During 1966-69 an expenditure of Rs. 25.58 lakhs was incurred on roads⁹ and in 1968-69 the total road length in the district was 933 km.¹⁰. In 1969-70 Rs. 6.18 lakhs were spent and the total road length in the district remained 933 km.¹¹. In 1970-71

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Jaipur.
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXIII.
3. *ibid.*, p. LXXXIV.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 219.
5. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966*, p. 163.
7. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, op. cit.*, p. 291.
8. *ibid.*, p. 54.
9. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.
10. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969*, p. 152.
11. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-70*, p. 123.

the amount of money spent on roads in the district was Rs. 7.74 lakhs, in 1971-72 Rs. 14.51 lakhs, in 1972-73 Rs. 6.90 lakhs and in 1973-74 Rs. 10.94 lakhs¹. Category-wise road length in the district from 1961-62 to 1973-74 is given in Appendix I.

National Highways

No national highway passes through the district².

State Highways

Eleven State highways pass through the district. Their total length in the district is 325 km³.

Major district roads

There are nine roads in this category in the district measuring 160 km.

Other district roads and village roads

These roads connect important marketing centres etc. with one another, but traffic is subject to frequent interruption during the rains. Their total number in the district is 17 and length 456 km.

Thus in 1973-74 a net work of 941 km. roads was spread in the whole of the district.

Vehicles and conveyances

In earlier times, the main means of conveyance and internal trade were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the countryside bullock carts even now serve as personal carriers and for transportation of produce. Among the beasts of burden used are horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules.

Principal vehicles according to registration categories of the government are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor cycles and triecycles, contract and taxi carriages, stage carriers, public carriers, tractors and others. The number of motor vehicles on road in the district from 1964 to 1973 is given in Appendix II.

The Appendix shows that the number of all categories of vehicles on road has increased considerably over the years. Significant increase can be seen in tractors and public carriers, both having more than doubled during the last decade. This is indicative of the awareness among the

1. Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

farmers of the advantages of mechanised farming and a public transport system.

An incidental feature of this increase in vehicular traffic has been an increase in the number of accidents. The statement below gives the number of road accidents, persons killed, persons injured and vehicles involved from the year 1959 to 1973¹:

(No.)

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1959	22	8	10	25
1960	15	4	11	17
1961	28	11	23	30
1962	25	10	23	25
1963	38	17	33	38
1964	33	13	47	32
1965	37	13	23	34
1966	38	21	36	34
1967	13	14	20	15
1968	9	8	4	10
1969	15	17	52	15
1970	26	17	25	26
1971	32	55	9	33
1972	46	18	45	48
1973	52	16	39	52

It can be seen from this statement that the number of accidents as well as the number of vehicles involved have increased over the years.

In spite of the increase in the number of personal vehicles, the common man's vehicle is still the bicycle. Tongas and rickshaws are available as hired carriages in most towns.

Bus Service

NATIONALISED ROUTES²—There is one nationalised bus route in the district from Sawai Madhopur to Tonk. It was nationalised in 1974 and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Sawai Madhopur.

eight buses plied on it as on 31.1.1974, by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. Important bus stations on route are Kusthala, Choru, Aligarh, Uniyara, Kakor and Chandlai.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICE—Private bus service is run in the district on sixty routes under permit from the State transport authority.

Fares to be charged by stage carriages on all classes of routes in Rajasthan have been fixed by the Government. They are as below with effect from 6.1.1975.¹

1. Fares A class route

(a) Ordinary service	4	paise per km. per passenger
(b) Express mail service	4.5	„ „ „
(c) Semi-deluxe service	5.5	„ „ „
(d) Deluxe service	6.5	„ „ „
2. For B class route	4.5	„ „ „
3. For C class route	5.5	„ „ „

These rates are exclusive of passenger tax leviable under the Rajasthan Passenger & Goods Tax Act, 1959. These are maximum rates subject to the condition that the minimum fare chargeable shall be 50 paise upto 10 km.

RAILWAYS

The district Sawai Madhopur is served by the broad gauge line going from Delhi to Bombay and a metre gauge line from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur.

BOMBAY—DELHI LINE—At the time of construction it was known as Nagda-Muttra Railway and 85 miles (137 km.) of it passed through the erstwhile Jaipur State.² It was worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system. Its construction was done partly from government funds and partly from the funds of Jaipur State which provided Rs. 85 lakhs, the cost of Jaipur section.³ It was opened to traffic in 1909 in the following manner⁴ :

Sawai Madhopur to Kota for goods traffic from 1.5.1908.

Sawai Madhopur to Kota for passenger traffic from 1.7.1909.

1. Home (Gr. VII) Department Notification No. 50206, dated 2.1.1975.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1908–09*, p. 7.
3. *History of Indian Railway*, by Govt. of India, Railway Department, 1951, p. 33.
4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1908–09*, p. 7.

Sawai Madhopur to Gangapur City for goods traffic from 1.6.1909.

Gangapur City to Hindaun for passenger traffic from 1.10.1909.

Hindaun to Mathura for goods traffic from 15.6.1909.

Hindaun to Mathura for passenger traffic from 8.7.1909.

On 1st October, 1909 the line was opened for all traffic throughout the length. It was worked by the B.B. and C.I. Railway upto 31-12.1941 when the management was taken over by the State.¹ After reorganisation of Railways in 1956 Sawai Madhopur district came under the jurisdiction of Western Railway.

Total length of this broad gauge line in the district is 146.48 km.² The first station on this line in the district from Bombay side is Rawanjna Doongar and the last station towards Delhi side is Fatehsinghpura. Stations on route are Kashtala, Sawai Madhopur, Rantambhore, Mokholi, Malarna, Nimoda, Narayanpura, Tatwara, Lalpur Umri, Gangapur City, Chhoti Oodai, Pilauda, Khandip, Shri Mahavirji, Hindaun City, Dhindora, Hukmikheda and Fatehsinghpura.³ The only junction station on this route is Sawai Madhopur. Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur station yards have loco-shed, spare engine and a turn table. Traveller amenities, provided on various stations are as follow :

RETIRING ROOM—Sawai Madhopur.

WAITING ROOM—Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Shri Mahavirji and Hindaun City.

WAITING SHED AND WAITING HALL—At all stations.

REFRESHMENT ROOM—Vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurant at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City and Hindaun.

DRINKING WATER—At all stations except Khandip which is a halt station.

JAIPUR—SAWAI MADHOPUR LINE—It is a metre gauge line. The first section from Sanganer station to Newai, a distance of 32.18 miles

1. *History of Indian Railway, op.cit.*, p. 33.

2. Source: Office of the Divisional Superintendent (Works), Kota.

3. *Ibid.*

(52 km.) was opened to traffic in November 1905.¹ The complete line from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur, a distance of 73 miles (117 km.) was finally opened in 1907.² It was worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Company under an agreement with the *Durbar* till 31st March, 1936. After giving one year's notice the agreement was terminated by the *Durbar* on 31.3.1936 and the management of the line was taken over by the erstwhile State of Jaipur from 1.4.1936. After reorganisation of the Railways in 1956, this line fell under the jurisdiction of Western Railways. The first station on this line in Sawai Madhopur district is Isarda and the last Sawai Madhopur. Other stations on this line are Chauth-ka-Barwara and Deopura. The only junction station is Sawai Madhopur. Passenger amenities available at these stations are retiring room and waiting room at Sawai Madhopur and facility for drinking water and waiting shed at all stations. Sawai Madhopur station has also vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurant and a refreshment room.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dak Bungalows

The Public Works Department of the Rajasthan Government maintains six dak bungalows/rest houses in the district which are primarily meant for government officers on tour. Tourists are also allowed to stay but charges for them are different. Details are given below³ :

Location of dak bungalows/ rest houses	No. of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
		Electricity	Water	Officers	Tourists
1. Sawai Madhopur	6	Yes	Yes	Re. 0.50	Re. 3.50
2. Bhadote	2	"	"	"	"
3. Gangapur	4	"	"	"	"
4. Karauli	4	"	"	"	"
5. Hindaun	4	"	"	"	"
6. Mandawar	2	No	No	"	"

In addition to the charges above, officers are charged Re. 0.50 extra in summer for electricity in rest houses where electricity is provided.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1905-06*, p. 7.

2. *ibid.*, 1922-26, p. 76.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Sawai Madhopur.

The irrigation department of the Rajasthan Government maintains Inspection Bungalows at seven places in the district. Details are given below¹ :

Location	No. of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
		Electricity	Water	Summer	Winter
1. Khandar	3	Yes	Yes	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 4.00
2. Mansarover Bund	3	„	No	„	„
3. Dheel Bund	3	No	„	„	„
4. Morel Bund	3	„	„	„	„
5. Sapotra	3	„	„	„	„
6. Moransagar	3	„	„	„	„
7. Juggar Bund	3	„	„	„	„

These inspection bungalows are mainly for the use of officers of the Irrigation Department for inspection of sites. Visitors from other departments are allowed to stay here after obtaining permission from the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Sawai Madhopur.

The Forest Department of the Rajasthan Government also maintains two inspection bungalows in the district, details about which are given below² :

Location	No. of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
		Electricity	Water	Officers	Tourists
1. Sawai Madhopur	1	Yes.	Yes	Re. 1.00	Rs. 5.00
2. Jogi Mahal, Wild Life Sanctuary, Sawai Madhopur	3	No	„	„	„

Dharmashalas

There are several *dharmashalas* in the towns of the district which provide accommodation. They are as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of Project Officer, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, - Sawai Madhopur.

	No. of rooms
1. Janta Dharamshala, Sawai Madhopur	-
2. Agarwal Samaj Dharmashala, Sawai Madhopur	32
3. Dharamshala near station Bajaria, Sawai Madhopur	25
4. Bangad Charitable Trust Dharamshala, Sawai Madhopur	47
5. Agarwal Samaj Dharamshala, Gangapur	10
6. Agarwal Samaj Dharamshala, Hindaun	26
7. Digamber Jain Dharamshala, Karauli	8
8. Brahmano ki Dharamshala, Karauli	11
9. Panch Fretiyan Dharamshala, Karauli	6
10. Agarwal Samaj Dharamshala, Karauli	6

Electricity is available in all these *Dharamshalas* and running water in all except the *Dharamshala* at No. 6.

Hotels

A hotel in shooting lodge is being run in the vicinity of the game sanctuary, Sawai Madhopur since 1971 for tourists. It has 10 double and 6 single rooms with electricity and running hot and cold water. Charges per day for double room are Rs. 200/- and for single room Rs. 120/-. There is one hotel located in Sawai Madhopur city. It has 2 single and 4 double rooms. Charges per day for single rooms are Rs. 5.00 and for double rooms Rs. 8.00. Running water and electricity are available.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The erstwhile Jaipur State had a postal service of its own functioning within its territory and issued its own postage stamps¹. In the districts, post offices were located at the headquarters of Nizamats and tahsils where postal work was done by *Khabar Navises* (news writers) of the *Khabar* department in addition to their own duties. Official letters and parcels were carried free.² Imperial post offices with their own stamp system existed

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 36.

2. *ibid.*, 1922-26, p. 70.

side by side but there was no interchange of mails etc. between the Imperial and the State post offices¹. In 1908-09 there were 8 mail lines maintained by the State and 119 post offices. Number of letter boxes in the Jaipur City and the districts was 153.² In 1925-26 the number of Raj post offices increased to 125 and the number of Imperial post offices was 50. Total expenditure by the State on the Postal Department was Rs. 35,000 and the income came to Rs. 19,500. However, real loss was insignificant as official letters and parcels were carried free³. In 1928-29 a system of Raj Service stamps was introduced and postage at prescribed rates was levied on official letters and articles⁴. In 1935-36 the postal department was separated from the *Khabar* Department⁵. It was placed under a full time Superintendent of Post Offices in March, 1936.

Better arrangements were introduced for clearance of letter boxes at the capital as well as in the districts⁶. A system of sale of stamps through the agency of postman and overseers was introduced in 1936-37 to facilitate posting of letters from places where there were no Imperial post offices. The sale of Imperial post cards and envelopes with Raj postage fixed thereon was introduced at selected Raj post offices on 17.6.1938.⁷ The number of Raj post offices in 1942-43 was 121 out of which 10 were sub offices, 110 branch offices and one Head Office. The number of letter boxes in Jaipur State in the same period was 291.⁸

After the integration of the various States into Rajasthan the postal department in Sawai Madhopur became part of the postal organisation of the Government of India. The entire set up was expanded and efforts were made to convey mail as speedily as possible. The following table illustrates the expansion of postal and telegraph facilities in the district since 1963-64 to 1973-74⁹:

				(No.)
Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public call Offices
1963-64	234	18	6	12

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 36

2. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 8.

3. *ibid.*, 1925-26, p. 70.

4. *ibid.*, 1928-29, p. 34.

5. *ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 36.

6. *ibid.*, 1933-36, p. 36.

7. *ibid.*, 1937-38, p. 33.

8. *ibid.*, 1942-43, p. 58.

9. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

1	2	3	4	5
1964-65	250	19	5	8
1965-66	250	30	6	29
1966-67	284	28	5	14
1967-68	283	30	6	15
1968-69	321	24	10	16
1969-70	340	33	8	20
1970-71	364	33	11	20
1971-72	359	31	10	19
1972-73	370	37	11	21
1973-74*	390	24	8	20

A list of post offices in Sawai Madhopur district as on 1.4.74 is given in Appendix III.

On 31.3.1974 there were 24 telegraph offices in the district located at Chouth-ka-Barwara, Guda Chandale, Gangapur R.S., Gangapur Bazar, Garhmora, Isarda, Karauli Kachary, Karauli Phutkot, Karauli City, Khandar, Khada, Kailadevi, Mandrail, Machalpur, Malarnadoongar, Phalodi quarry, R.K. Lok, Sawai Madhopur, Sawai Madhopur R. S., Sawai Madhopur City, Sikroda, Srimahavirji, Suroth, Sawai Madhopur H. Q. and Wazirpur.¹

In 1925-26 the Government of India, Telegraph Department opened a trunk telephone line from Agra to Ajmer via Jaipur State. This was the beginning of the telephone system in Jaipur State.² Jaipur State purchased the entire telephone system from Government of India in 1941 at a cost of Rs. 140,000 and it was combined with the Railway telegraph system.³ Eight telephone exchanges functioned in the district on 31.3.1974. Details are given below.⁴

Location of Exchanges	Types of Exchange	Capacity	Working Connections
Bamanwas	SAX	25	11

* Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sawai Madhopur.

1. Office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kota.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-26*, p. 80.

3. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 61.

4. Source : Office of the S.D.O., Telegraphs, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4
Chauth ka Barwara	SAX	25	8
Gangapur city	CBNM	200	135
Hindaun	CBNM	150	139
Karauli	SAX	50	39
Sawai Madhopur City	SAX	100	86
Sawai Madhopur Railway Station	CBNM	200	120
Shri Mahavirji	SAX	25	8

The number of local public call offices in the district in 1973-74 was 26 whereas the number of long distance public call offices was 20.¹

There were two franking machines and one post bag in the district on 31.3.1974. The number of savings bank accounts and the amounts in deposit for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as below:²

Year	No.	Amount
1972-73	12,739	Rs. 47,70,213
1973-74	14,662	Rs. 54,19,246

The number of radio licences in the district in 1972-73 was 6,917 and in 1973-74 was 12,129.³

Organisation of Postal Employees

Postal employees have two unions in the district which function on national basis. Both have headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. The All India Postal Employees Union had 475 members and the National Union of Postal Employees had 200 members. The fee charged for membership varies according to the designation of the member. The office bearers of these unions are designated President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Organising Secretary and Auditor.

1. Source : Office of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kota.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent Post Offices, Sawai Madhopur.
3. *ibid.*

APPENDIX I

Roads in Sawai Madhopur district¹

Year	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather and dressed up tracts	Total
1961-62	256	436	10	219	921
1962-63	275	386	2	204	867
1963-64	352	348	3	195	898
1964-65	365	348	2	189	904
1965-66	365	362	2	185	914
1966-67	348	381	2	183	914
1967-68	362	382	2	187	933
1968-69	362	382	2	187	933
1969-70	367	380	2	184	933
1970-71	367	380	2	184	933
1971-72	373	374	2	184	933
1972-73	393	364	—	176	933
1973-74	432	333	6	170	941

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.*

APPENDIX II
Registered vehicles on roads in Sawai Madhopur district from 1964 to 1973

Year	Private cars and jeeps	Private buses	Motor cycles and rickshaws	Contract and taxi carriages	State carriages	Public carriers	Private carriers	Tractors	Others	Total
1964	129	6	34	10	101	202	30	49	2	563
1965	138	8	35	10	107	220	34	53	4	609
1966	166	9	37	10	127	246	35	58	5	693
1967	188	10	42	10	133	283	36	64	7	773
1968	185	-	50	18	130	386	18	61	-	848
1969	198	-	59	18	140	418	18	65	-	916
1970	205	1	72	18	151	433	18	87	-	985
1971	192	1	81	18	162	440	18	109	18	1,039
1972	205	-	96	18	164	478*	-	121	18	1,100
1972-73	210	-	108	18	185	488*	-	153	19	1,181
1973-74	215	-	112	18	193	496*	-	165	19	1,218

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

* Includes private buses and private carriers.

APPENDIX III

List of certain Post Offices in Sawai Madhopur District
as on 1. 4. 1974-

-
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. SAWAI MADHOPUR | 31. Datwas |
| 1. Alanpur | 32. Googdod |
| 2. Chharoda | 33. Lakhanpura |
| 3. Dhumon Khurd | 34. Kolara |
| 4. Dahakwa | 35. Mitrapura |
| 5. Jatwara Kalan | 36. Peepalwara |
| 6. Khatupura | 5. CHAUTH KA BARWARA |
| 7. Kundera | 37. Bageena |
| 8. Kushtala | 38. Balriya |
| 9. Chakeri | 39. Bhedola |
| 10. Mui | 40. Pawdera |
| 11. Olwara | 41. Rajwana |
| 12. Padana | 6. COURT KARALI |
| 13. Pancholas | 7. FATEHSINGHPURA |
| 14. Rawal | 42. Bhukrawali |
| 15. Khajna Chour | 43. Dada |
| 16. Khajna Doongar | 44. Jatwara |
| 17. Sherpur Khilchipura | 45. Tali |
| 18. Shyampura | 8. GANGAPUR BAZAR |
| 19. Seloo | 9. GANGAPUR RS |
| 20. Jeenapur | 46. Ahmadpur |
| 2. BAMANWAS | 47. Ekat |
| 21. Bareela | 48. Bada Sanutha |
| 22. Jahra | 49. Barhkalan |
| 23. Kakrala | 50. Udai Kalan |
| 24. Meena Koleta | 51. Baroda |
| 25. Raghopura | 52. Bhookha |
| 26. Shafipura | 53. Bhoori Pahari |
| 3. BHAGWATGARH | 54. Bichhidona |
| 27. Adalwara Kalan | 55. Choragaon |
| 28. Jhonpra | 56. Doongri |
| 29. Jola | 57. Fatehpur |
| 4. BONLI | 58. Gandal |
| 30. Bangroli | 59. Haroti |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 60. Jeewatkhera | 94. Talachida |
| 61. Khootla | 95. Timawa |
| 62. Kunkuta Kalan | |
| 63. Lalpur | 13. HINDAUN |
| 64. Malarana | 96. Bajna Kalan |
| 65. Masawata | 97. Bargawan |
| 66. Mirzapur | 98. Dhindora |
| 67. Narayanpur Tatwara | 99. Ghosla |
| 68. Narauli | 100. Hindaun RS |
| 69. Neemoda | 101. Hindaun Tahsil |
| 70. Shahar | 102. Hukmikhera |
| 71. Sop | 103. Jagar |
| 72. Talawara | 104. Jhareda |
| 10. GARHMORA | 105. Kachroli |
| 73. Amargarh | 106. Karsoli |
| 74. Bhanwra | 107. Katkar |
| 75. Bichpuri | 108. Khareta |
| 76. Chirawda | 109. Khera |
| 77. Doongarwara | 110. Kheri Hewat |
| 78. Riwali | 111. Kherli Goojar |
| 79. Sukar | 112. Kyarda Khurd |
| 80. Tundeela | 113. Mandawara |
| 11. CHATA BALAJI | 114. Mohammadpur |
| 81. Dada Baseri | 115. Sakarghata |
| 82. Nangal | 116. Sherpur |
| 83. Parli Khalsa | 117. Sikroda Meena |
| 84. Patoli | 118. Tigriya |
| 85. Sanarwara | 119. Todoopura |
| 12. GURHA CHANDJI | 120. Vijaipura |
| 86. Chainpura | 14. HINDAUN MANDI |
| 87. Dholeta | 15. ISARDA |
| 88. Jahra | 121. Anchher |
| 89. Kamalpura | 122. Baragaon Didaich |
| 90. Mohanpur | 123. Sarsop |
| 91. Pal | 124. Syaroli |
| 92. Rajahera | 125. Tapar |
| 93. Rajpur | 16. KARAU LI RAJ |
| | 126. Atta |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 127. Atewa | 163. Relawata |
| 128. Bahadurpur | 164. Seegor Kalan |
| 129. Barriya | 165. Talawara |
| 130. Gudla | 19. KHERLA |
| 131. Harnagar | 166. Bara Bujarg |
| 132. Kailadevi | 167. Boal |
| 133. Kalyani | 168. Dhand |
| 134. Karanpura | 169. Darawali |
| 135. Karsai | 170. Kareera |
| 136. Kashipura | 171. Nahra |
| 137. Kota | 172. Onmeena |
| 138. Kurgaon | 173. Talchiri |
| 139. Makanpur | 174. Salempur Chowki |
| 140. Maholi | 20. KHIRNI |
| 141. Manchi | 175. Didwari |
| 142. Nibhaira | 176. Gambheera |
| 143. Rodkalan | 177. Hathroli |
| 144. Saypur | 178. Hindupura |
| 145. Saseri | 179. Jolanda |
| 146. Sunderpur | 180. Mamdoli |
| 147. Tulsipura | 181. Sesa |
| 17. KEMA | 21. LIWALI |
| 148. Baragaon | 22. MACHILPUR |
| 149. Khedamalpura | 182. Bhavli |
| 150. Kunjela | 183. Chainpur |
| 151. Tesgaon | 184. Fatehpur |
| 18. KHAHDAR | 185. Gurdah |
| 152. Akhegarh | 186. Guwreda |
| 153. Bahrawda Kalan | 187. Kotri |
| 154. Baler | 188. Khooda |
| 155. Barnawada | 189. Mandakhera |
| 156. Barwas | 190. Ratiyapura |
| 157. Bichpuri Gujran | 23. MAHOOKALAN |
| 158. Gandawar | 191. Baglai |
| 159. Gothra | 192. Baloti |
| 160. Kyarda Kalan | 193. Chhawa |
| 161. Kuredi | |
| 162. Padri | |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 194. Udai | 227. Bhankri |
| 195. Chooli | 228. Bugdar |
| 196. Khandeep | 229. Dhoreta |
| 197. Khanpur Baroda | 230. Kased |
| 198. Mahanandpur | 231. Lagra |
| 199. Mohcha | 232. Magepura |
| 200. Piloda | 233. Needar |
| 201. Redayal Goojar | 234. Pacholi |
| 202. Toksi | 235. Rodhai |
| 24. MAHWA | 28. NADAUTI |
| 203. Balaheri | 236. Bagor |
| 204. Barkhera | 237. Bardala |
| 205. Chanakpura | 238. Datasooti |
| 206. Gangwara | 239. Dhahariya |
| 207. Huria | 240. Dalpura |
| 208. Khonchpuri | 241. Garhkhera |
| 209. Pali | 242. Jeerna |
| 210. Handiya | 243. Jeejkipur |
| 211. Salempur | 244. Kema |
| 212. Samleti | 245. Lawad |
| 213. Tudiyaana | 246. Raisana |
| 25. MAHWA ROAD | 247. Salawad |
| 214. Balaheri | 29. NEW MANDI GANGAPUR |
| 215. Baijupra | 30. PAWTA |
| 216. Garh Himmatsingh | 248. Bhainsa Jhareesa |
| 217. Kot | 249. Gahnoli |
| 218. Maroo | 250. Manderoo |
| 219. Mandawar | 251. Matasoola |
| 220. Pakhar | 252. Palanhera |
| 221. Raseedpur | 253. Santha |
| 222. Ukroond | 31. PHALODI QUARRY |
| 26. MALARANA DOONGAR | 254. Chitara |
| 223. Bhatar | 255. Lahsoda |
| 224. Morpa | 32. PHOOTA KOT KARAULI |
| 225. Phalsawata | 33. PIPLAI |
| 27. MANDRAIL | 256. Amargarh |
| 226. Aund | 257. Berada |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 258. Baman Baroda | 38. SAWAI MADHOPUR TOWN |
| 259. Barnala | 292. Bahrawoda Kalan |
| 260. Batauda | 293. Chhan |
| 261. Bhawar | 294. Datooli |
| 262. Bichhauch | 295. Daulatpura |
| 263. Chandanholi | 296. Jastana |
| 264. Daliar | 297. Koryai |
| 265. Kherli | 298. Malarana Chor |
| 266. Koyla | 299. Mei Kalan |
| 267. Mandawar | 300. Peepalda |
| 268. Naroli | 39. SHIWAR |
| 269. Naugaon | 301. Mahapura |
| 270. Plasod | 40. SOORWAL |
| 271. Phulwara | 302. Atoon Kalan |
| 272. Sitaur | 303. Dhanoli |
| 273. Sumel | 304. Dubbi |
| 34. SAPOTRA | 305. Jharoda |
| 274. Amargarh | 306. Lorwara |
| 275. Bagida | 307. Sunari |
| 276. Bajna | 41. SHRIMAHAVIRJI |
| 277. Bhartoon | 308. Kemla |
| 278. Bookna | 309. Maheswa |
| 279. Dabra | 310. Nisoora |
| 280. Gothra | 311. Ranoli |
| 281. Inayati | 312. Roshi |
| 282. Jakhoda | 313. Shantivir Nagar |
| 283. Jeerota | 314. Shrimahavirji |
| 284. Jorli | 315. Shekhpura |
| 285. Kalyanpur | 42. STATION ROAD HINDAUN |
| 286. Kishorpura | 43. TODABHIM |
| 287. Khidarpur | 316. Azizpur |
| 288. Lediya | 317. Balghat |
| 289. Lauhra | 318. Bhandari Androoni |
| 290. Saimarda | 319. Bhopur |
| 291. Shekhpura | 320. Dadanpur |
| 35. SAHUNAGAR | 321. Jadishpura |
| 36. SAWAI MADHOPUR BAZAR | 322. Kanjoli |
| 37. SAWAI MADHOPUR | |

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

323. Kheri	334. Jeewli
324. Khera Padampura	335. Meri
325. Ladawali	336. Meena Baroda
326. Machari	337. Pawta
327. Morda	338. Pareeta
328. Moondia	339. Phulwara Popat
329. Pahari	340. Raipur
330. Salempur	341. Sengarpura
331. Urdain	342. Sewa
44. WAZIRPUR	343. Syaroli
332. Baroli	344. Jamura
333. Binega	345. Chandelipura
	346. Salempur

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In this chapter, miscellaneous occupations other than cultivation are being considered. Generally, such miscellaneous occupations can exist on a large scale only when agriculture, industry and commerce are flourishing. The predominantly agricultural character of the district is, however, not conducive to the development of other occupations.

According to the 1971 census, total population of the Sawai Madhopur district was 1,193,528 which included 640,298 males and 553,230 females. Of this the total working population was 385,110 (337,496 males and 47,614 females)¹. Total population of the district at the time of the 1961 census was 943,574 (504,531 males and 439,043 females) of which total workers were 490,025 (306,630 males and 183,395 females). The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories is discussed elsewhere in this volume. The miscellaneous occupations discussed below are based on the census 1961. Such statistics were not collected at the time of the 1971 census.

Jobs in public administration are highly valued both by the educated and the uneducated because of the security and other amenities they provide. The census of 1961 returned 923 persons as administrators and executive officials of the Government, which were distributed as under²:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	28	—	28
State Government	88	—	88
Local Bodies	141	1	142
Quasi Government	8	—	8
Village officials	617	24	641
Govt. officials not elsewhere classified	16	—	16
Total	898	25	923

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Section II, Primary Census Abstract, Sawai Madhopur district*, pp. 2 and 4.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook*, p. 142.

Persons under this category constitute a minor proportion of the total workers, namely 0.2 per cent. Of the total number of 923 persons employed under this category only 289 are in urban areas. A fairly large number of village officials (484) and officials of local bodies (40) are in rural areas. 24 out of 25 female officials are employed as village officials.

In the year 1973-74 there were in the district 207 persons employed as Central Government servants, 6,765 as State Government servants, 2,591 as local bodies employees and 874 as Quasi Government servants¹. Employees of the Central and State Government serving in the district enjoy amenities and privileges that are available to their counterparts in other districts in the State. Besides basic pay, they get dearness allowance, house rent allowance, travelling allowance while on tour, festival advance and foodgrain advance. Loans are granted at reasonable rates of interest for construction and repairs of their own houses and for purchase of conveyance etc. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked or government accommodation according to government rules. Medical expenditure incurred by government employees either on themselves or on the members of their family is reimbursable by the government. All the State Government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme. Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement. Children of all employees who are not paying income tax are entitled to free education in government institutions.

Learned Professions

In this group come teachers of all category, artists, writers and related workers. In any scheme of advancement education of the masses, general and technical, has an important place. The Government at the centre and the State are addressing themselves to this task and the profession of teaching is gaining in status. The number of persons in educational services in Sawai Madhopur district according to the 1961 census is as follows² :

Category	Male	Female	Total
University teachers	9	—	9
Secondary school teachers	137	8	145

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. --Census of India, 1961, op. cit., pp. 140 and 162.

1	2	3	4
Middle and Primary school teachers	1,219	53	1,272
Nursery and Kindergarten school teachers	3	—	3
Teachers not elsewhere classified	651	43	694
Total	2,019	104	2,123

Teachers constitute 0.5 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total number of teachers, female teachers are 4.89 per cent, which is below the State average of 11.8 per cent. Nearly half the female teachers are employed in middle and primary schools. About 60 per cent (1,269) teachers are employed in rural areas. This shows that educational facilities in the rural areas of the district are improving. The proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education is 35.57, at secondary level of education 43.44 and at university level of education 121.95.¹ It is seen that all over Rajasthan State, the proportion of teachers to a thousand students is higher at higher levels of education. The ratio of 121.95 teachers per 1,000 students at University level in Sawai Madhopur district is much higher than that of the State. The higher proportion of teachers may be because students seeking admission for higher education is less.

Some private educational institutions also exist in the district. Most of the schools are run by the Government. Primary schools are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Working conditions, vary in private institutions and facilities like free medical aid, house rent allowance etc. are mostly not available to their teachers.

As regards the social and economic status of the persons in this occupation, only general observations can be made. All of them may be grouped as middle class people in the society with fixed income. Rising prices are encroaching on fixed resources of all salaried persons and teachers as a class are not an exception to the stresses and strains of the high cost of living. Attitude of veneration towards this profession prevalent in the old days is disappearing. Nor do persons entering

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, pp. 304-308.

this profession take to it with spirit of sacrifice and devotion to higher values.

Details of artists, writers and related workers in Sawai Madhopur district are as below¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Authors	19	5	24
Editors, Journalists and related workers	2	—	2
Painters, Decorators and commercial artists	9	—	9
Sculptors and modellers	2	—	2
Actors and related workers	6	1	7
Musicians and related workers	270	51	321
Dancers and related workers	3	—	3
Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	100	—	100
Total	411	57	468

Persons employed under this category form 0.1 per cent of the total workers in the district. Majority of them are males and 114 of such workers live in urban areas.

Medicine

The census of 1961 recorded the number in the medical profession as below² :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians and Surgeons, allopathic	44	3	47
Physicians Ayurvedic	115	1	116
Physicians, others	30	—	30
Dentists	4	1	5
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	2	—	2
Total	195	5	200

1. *Census of India 1961, op. cit.*, pp. 140-141.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 138-139.

Physicians, surgeons etc. form a minor percentage of the workers of the district namely 0.05. Males outnumber the females in the profession by a large margin. About 82 per cent (123) workers in this category live in rural areas. The number of medical doctors per 100,000 of population in Sawai Madhopur district is 3.39 which is lower than the State average of 6.5.¹ There are in the district 186 nurses, 73 midwives and health visitors, 32 nursing attendants, 144 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 48 vaccinators, 9 sanitary technicians and 23 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified. Females outnumber males in the profession of midwives and health visitors².

The economic condition of persons in this profession can generally be said to be good. Fresh entrants, however, have to face difficulties and competition.

Legal profession

Specialised knowledge and independence that go with this profession have raised persons employed in the legal field to a special status in society. Details of persons engaged in this profession according to the 1961 census are given below³ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges and Magistrates	3	—	3
Legal practitioners and advisors	84	—	84
Law Assistants	39	—	39
Jurists and legal technicians not elsewhere classified	7	—	7
Total	133	—	133

Persons in the legal profession amount to 0.03 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total of 133 workers 128 persons are employed in urban areas. There is no female worker in this category. Insuitability of the nature of work to females, perhaps, accounts for their absence in this profession.

Engineering

The importance of this profession has increased considerably in

1. *Census of India, 1961, Census Atlas, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan*, p. 326.

2. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district*, p. 139.

3. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 140.

recent years because of the State taking up various developmental projects involving engineering. Table below shows the employment position in engineering profession in Sawai Madhopur district¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	44	—	44
Mechanical Engineers	5	—	5
Electrical Engineers	7	—	7
Chemical Engineers	5	—	5
Metallurgical Engineers	1	—	1
Surveyors	3	—	3
Total	65	—	65

Engineers constitute 0.016 per cent of the total workers of the district. 55 persons are employed in urban areas. Women have a limited scope in this profession because of the arduous nature of the job. There is no female worker in this category in the district.

Domestic and personal service

This group includes domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors and shoe makers. The statement given below shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in the district¹:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Housekeeper, matron, steward (domestic and institutional)	1	—	1
Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional)	67	28	95
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	251	124	375
Ayas, Nurse-maids	—	5	5
Total	319	157	476

They form 0.1 per cent of the total workers of the district. Nearly half of them (241) live in urban areas. Domestic servants are generally

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 138.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 159-160.

employed by well-to-do families. They are utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, gardening etc. They include employees working on full time or a part time basis. Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. In Sawai Madhopur city, normal wages for a male servant are from Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 50.00 per month with food and for female servant from Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 35.00 per month with food¹. Part time wages depend on the nature of work.

There are 695 barbers, hair dressers and related workers in the district. Out of them 250 live in urban areas. There are 10 female workers in this category. All big cities and towns of the district have hair cutting saloons. In Sawai Madhopur city, hair dressing saloons charge 35 paise to 40 paise for shave and Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.25 for hair cut². Apart from cutting hair barbers are also connected with religious ceremonies in Hindu households where on occasions like *Mundan*, marriages etc. they perform specific duties. In the past, every Hindu family used to have a hereditary barber who was called on all religious occasions. The barber's wife also plays an important part in marriage etc. For these duties barbers are paid in cash and kind.

Laundrymen, washermen and *Dhobis* total up to 408 in the district, out of which 199 are in urban areas. Females in this profession are 134 of which 69 are in urban areas. Generally, washermen and *Dhobis* have fixed households from where they get their business. They go to these households once a week or so to collect dirty clothes and deliver the washed ones. Charges for washing is 20 paise per piece and for pressing 15 paise³. They are paid at the end of the month for the total number of clothes washed during that month.

There are 24 drycleaners and pressers in the district. They generally maintain shops in the market place. Their relationship with customers is more commercial as compared to the personal relationship prevailing with *Dhobis*. Drycleaners charge Rs. 4 for dry cleaning a woollen suit, 50 paise for terylene trousers, 25 paise for cotton trousers, 75 paise for a silk sari, 50 paise for cardigans, 50 paise for a terylene shirt and 25 paise for a cotton shirt⁴.

1. Information collected from Sawai Madhopur city in 1974.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

Number of persons employed in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers is 1,552. This amounts to 0.4 per cent of the total workers. 677 of them work in urban areas. The number of female workers is small (157). In Sawai Madhopur city, tailoring charges for woollen suit are Rs. 35.00, cotton bush shirt Rs. 6.00, terelyne bush shirt Rs. 8.00, cotton pant Rs. 10.00, terelyne pant Rs. 15.00 and *Kurta Pajama* Rs. 2. 50.¹

There are 403 shoe makers and shoe repairers in the district. All of them live in urban areas. Female workers amount to 20 only. Most of these workers sit at the road-side or at busy corners and make new shoes as well as repair old ones. Charges for repair vary according to the nature of work. Some shoe makers maintain shops also.

The economic condition of persons employed in this group is precarious. They live mostly hand to mouth. Literacy level is very low. Generally the entire family including children are engaged in earning a living. In rural areas they are mostly paid in kind.

Transport workers

Persons employed in road transport business at the time of 1961 census are given in the table below²:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers	352	—	352
Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	5	—	5
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	541	17	558
Drivers, road transport, not elsewhere included (including <i>Palki</i> and <i>Doli</i> bearers)	593	2	595
Total	1,491	19	1,510

They form 0.4 per cent of the total workers of the district. Of the total workers 696 live in urban areas.

There are 3 Deck Officers, engineers and officers and pilot of ship and two flight navigators in the district. Railway engine drivers numbered 157 and firemen 302.

Miscellaneous occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations pursued in the district and the

1. Information collected from Sawai Madhopur city in 1974.
2. *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, p. 150.

number of workers in each at the time of 1961 census are given in the Appendix.

The housing and establishment census conducted for the first time in 1961, has supplied some very interesting and instructive data about the industrial establishments in Sawai Madhopur district and the number of persons employed by them as shown in the table below¹ :

Description of establishment	No. of units	No. of persons employed
Manufacture of food stuff	382	1,231
Manufacture of transport equipment	15	41
Manufacture of textile cotton	228	567
Manufacture of leather and leather products	347	661
Manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	110	261
Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries	204	444
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	236	512
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and earthenware and pottery	118	2,581

Industrial establishments, manufacturing non-metallic mineral products and earthenware and pottery employ the largest number of persons in the district followed by manufacture of food stuff.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments*, pp. 69-77.

APPENDIX I

**Miscellaneous occupational classification of persons at work other
than cultivation in Sawai Madhopur district**

Group	Persons	Males	Females
Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists	13	12	1
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists	12	12	—
Social Scientists and related workers	49	45	4
Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.	33	29	4
Other professional, technical and related workers	898	875	23
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial institutions	3	2	1
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other	429	428	1
Book-keepers and cashiers	429	428	1
Stenographers and typists	21	21	—
Office machine operators	6	6	—
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	1,319	1,312	7
Unskilled office workers	1,452	1,415	37
Working proprietors, Wholesale and retail trade	10,443	10,165	278
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers	53	50	3
Commercial Travellers and manufacturers' agents	8	6	2
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	729	682	47
Money lenders and pawn-brokers	168	160	8
Farmers and farm managers	275	270	5
Farm workers	17,224	12,137	5,087
Hunters and related workers	24	22	2
Fishermen and related workers	1	1	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Loggers and other forestry workers	483	176	307
Miners and Quarrymen	850	805	45
Well drillers and related workers	2	2	—
Mineral treaters	6	6	—
Miners, quarrymen and related workers, n.e.c.	68	68	—
Deck and Engine room ratings (ship) barge crews and boatmen	11	11	—
Conductors, guards and brakemen (Railway)	76	76	—
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	430	430	—
Telephone, Telegraph and related tele-communication operators	26	26	—
Postmen and messengers	389	389	—
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	379	377	2
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	7,346	3,319	4,027
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except Gloves and Garment) and related workers	2,524	1,963	561
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	674	578	96
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers	1,008	995	13
Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	984	983	1
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	193	193	—
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	1,760	1,710	50
Painters and paper hangers	14	12	2
Bricklayers, plasters and construction workers n. e. c.	2,472	2,363	109

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers	328	311	17
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	2,497	1,722	775
Millers, bakers, Brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	1,707	1,448	259
Chemical and related process workers	293	259	34
Tobacco preparers and products makers	446	363	83
Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c.	1,931	1,344	587
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	71	69	2
Stationery engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	228	227	1
Labourers, n. e. c.	13,574	10,052	3,522
Fire Fighters, policemen and related workers	5,773	4,455	1,318
Waiters, bartenders and related workers	51	48	3
Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers	828	541	287
Photographers and related camera operators	7	7	—
Service, sport and recreation workers n. e. c.	81	78	3
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	1,550	1,508	42

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district*, pp. 138-161.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

According to the Census¹ of 1971, Sawai Madhopur district had a population of 11,93,528 persons (640,298 males and 5,53,230 females). The bulk of the population (10,51,442 persons) was in the rural areas, signifying the essentially agricultural economy of the district. On the basis of main activity,² workers constituted 32.27 per cent and non-workers 67.73 per cent of the population. Among the male population, however, the distribution between workers and non-workers was 52.71 per cent and 47.29 per cent respectively, while in case of the female population, the proportion of non-workers was as high as 91.39 per cent. The ratio of workers to non-workers was 1:2 in the rural areas of the district while it was nearly 1:3 in the urban areas. The rural male population consisted of 53.62 per cent of workers and 46.38 per cent non-workers, while among urban males, workers were 46.03 per cent of the total and non-workers 53.97 per cent. The proportionate share of rural females engaged in economic activity was 9.26 per cent, as against 3.76 per cent in the urban areas of the district.

Table at Appendix I depicts the distribution of working population³ in the district as well as in Rajasthan as a whole, into various industrial categories at the time of 1971 Census. These figures indicate that agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district, engaging 77.21 per cent of male workers and 88.27 per cent of female workers in 1971 Census. Of these agricultural workers, 70.56 per cent of males and 66.04 per cent of females, were cultivators and the remaining 6.65 per cent of males and 22.23 per cent females were working as

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Section II—Primary Census Abstract*, p. IV.
2. *ibid.*, p. viii.
3. The concept of workers in the 1971 Census was significantly different from the one in the 1961 Census. While in the 1961 Census stress was laid on work so that all people who work including family workers even when not in receipt of any income and/or those who cannot earn enough for their maintenance were treated as workers, in the 1971 Census persons have been classified for their economic activity on the basis of what a person has returned as his main activity. See *ibid.*, Section II, p. (ii).

agricultural labourers. Agricultural activities being mostly in the rural areas, 88.14 per cent of male workers and 91.02 per cent of female workers were engaged in them, as against 17.89 per cent and 37.54 per cent of such workers in the urban areas.

The category of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities provided employment to 1.63 per cent of the male and 2.20 per cent of the female working population of the district. These activities also engaged 1.71 per cent of male workers and 2.27 per cent of female workers in the rural areas. The corresponding percentages for the urban areas were 0.94 and 0.89.

Mining and quarrying was pursued as a means of livelihood by 0.92 per cent of male workers and 0.36 per cent of female workers in the entire district. In the rural areas the corresponding percentages were 0.99 and 0.36 respectively and in the urban areas these were 0.33 and 0.41.

Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, both in the household and non-household sectors, claimed 6.15 per cent of the male working population and 3.52 per cent of the female working population. These activities accounted for 21.50 per cent of urban male workers and 24.75 per cent of urban female workers while in the case of rural workers, the respective percentages were 4.35 and 2.37.

Activities allied to construction provided employment to 1.0 per cent of the male working population and 0.22 per cent of the female working population in the district as a whole. In the urban areas these activities accounted for 3.80 per cent and 2.12 per cent of the male and the female working population respectively, as against 0.67 per cent and 0.12 per cent of such workers in the rural areas.

Trade and commerce as a source of livelihood engaged 3.93 per cent of the male workers and 0.50 per cent of the female workers for the district as a whole. In urban areas, 18.28 per cent of male workers and 6.03 per cent of female workers, were engaged in this field whereas in the rural areas 2.25 per cent of male workers and 0.20 per cent of female workers found employment in activities connected with trade and commerce.

Transport, storage and communication accounted for 2.29 per cent of the male working population and 0.17 per cent of the female working population of the district as a whole. In urban areas, these

activities engaged 12.61 per cent of the male workers and 2.04 per cent of the female workers. As against this, in rural areas 1.09 per cent of male workers and 0.07 per cent of female workers found jobs in this field.

Economic activities which engaged the second largest number of workers in the district, next only to agriculture, were categorised as other services in which 6.87 per cent of male workers and 4.76 per cent of female workers were employed. The corresponding percentages in urban areas were 24.62 and 26.22 and in rural areas 4.80 and 3.59 respectively.

PRICES

The earliest record of average annual retail prices of major foodgrains in Jaipur State (of which a major part of the district formed a part) and the Karauli State is available in an official publication, *Prices and Wages in India*, compiled by the office of then Director General of Commercial Intelligence, from half-monthly statements received from districts and published regularly in *Gazette of India*¹. These prices, relating to the period 1873 to 1909 have been given in Appendix II. An appraisal of these figures shows that all major foodgrains were cheaper in 1885 as compared to 1873, though there must have been fluctuations in prices in between, since the period witnessed scarcity conditions in 1877-78 and again in 1883-84 in the Jaipur State Area². Prices started rising in 1886 and continued to do so till 1891, with a few exceptions. A reversal of the trend of falling prices of almost all major foodgrains started in 1891 and continued till 1894 except in the case of rice and wheat, the prices of which showed an upward trend. The year 1896-97 was one of intense and widespread famine in large parts of the country including the Karauli State area. The prices of grain consequently rose all over. They came down in 1898 from the high levels reached in the previous years, but the acute famine conditions in 1899-1900 overtook the price front³. Markets of most foodgrains were easy for a brief period in 1901 but the strains of scarcity felt in the Jaipur State area had their impact on prices. A declining trend set in the year 1902 in the prices of most foodgrains and continued upto 1904. This was followed since 1905 by a period of generally rising prices.

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, Superintendent, Government Printing Press, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 16-62.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908; p. 246.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 246 and 359.

The quinquennial averages of harvest prices of major foodgrains prevailing in Karauli State during the years 1920-1939 are given in the following table¹:

(Quantities per rupee in standard weight-Seers and Chhatanks)

Years	Wheat		Barley		Bajra		Gram	
	April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October
1920-24	8-12	8-1	12-2	11-7	10-3	10-3	10-5	10-13
1925-29	7-10	7-12	11-7	10-14	9-11	10-4	9-4	9-12
1930-34	13-15	13-1	20-7	20-13	21-4	20-15	10-6	18-12
1935-39	12-7	13-1	17-4	17-9	15-11	16-6	15-3	17-0

The above prices and those prevailing in Jaipur and Karauli States during 1910-1920 and in Jaipur City during 1922-23 to 1942-43 given at Appendices III and IV, reveal a general trend of prices intersected by effects of local crop conditions in a particular year in that area. The prices rose high since 1905, particularly in the Karauli State area which faced drought conditions² in 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08. The effect of high war prices was noticeable after 1915 and prices generally ruled high during the fifteen-year period 1915-29 though during the immediate post-war quinquennium 1920-24, conditions were easier. There was a sudden collapse of prices all over the country in 1930, marking the beginning of world wide depression, whose effects lasted upto 1938-39. The impending World War cast its shadows on the prices everywhere and from 1939-40, a period of high prices started. In the Jaipur State area, however, prices declined in 1940-41 because of good harvests but the tendency of war time increase in prices³ again took control of the situation.

The upward trend of prices during the Second World War was expected to reverse as was the experience during the post-First War years. On the contrary, the situation on the price front continued to worsen in the post-Independence period. Prices in 1946-47 in the Jaipur State area were abnormally high, continuing the earlier trend⁴. Factors

1. *Reports on the Administration of Karauli State*, volumes for respective years.
2. *ibid.*, 1905-06 (pp. 13-14), 1906-07 (p. 14) and 1907-08 (p. 18).
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 4.
4. *ibid.*, for the Samvat 2003 (September 1946 to August 1947), p. 39.

contributing to this were the influx of refugees from areas that became Pakistan and the emigration of Muslim population. This put a double strain on prices in the form of suddenly inflated demand for food articles and their shortage because of disruption in the production process all over the country. Local factors like decline in output of agricultural crops in a particular year worsened the situation further, as happened in the Jaipur State area in 1947-48. Prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities¹ consequently went high. Inflationary tendencies were gaining ground in the whole country. The devaluation of the rupee in 1949 further aggravated this trend.

An era of concerted developmental planning started with the initiation of the First Five Year Plan in 1951, which laid special emphasis on agricultural development. This coupled with the generally favourable climatic conditions during the first four years of the Plan resulted in an easier price situation. Foodgrain prices continued to show a downward trend till 1955, but in 1956 there was a reversal on account of shortfall in food production due to failure of monsoon and increasing budgetary deficits. The following table of retail prices of some of the foodgrains during the years 1952 to 1956 illustrates the point :²

(Rs. per maund)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1952	16.85	12.83	15.54	13.51	14.48	14.11
1953	17.16	10.87	14.29	9.47	12.01	10.92
1954	13.40	9.31	11.54	7.84	9.29	7.86
1955	11.77	7.27	7.62	5.30	7.05	6.61
1956	15.77	11.68	10.82	12.50	12.33	13.83

The tendency of rising prices set in motion during the last year of the First Plan continued during most of the Second Plan period except during 1960 when there was a reprieve from an almost continuous spell of bad seasons for all grains except *Bajra*. The heavy dose of deficit financing administered during the Second Plan also played its part in aggravating the price situation.

The following table records the retail prices¹ of foodgrains during the years 1957-1961 :

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for Samvat 2004* (September 1947-August 1948), pp. 81-82.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958, p. 88.
3. *Ibid.*, 1962, p. 137.

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1957	38.42	30.36	30.52	35.71	38.61	38.13
1958	43.78	34.88	34.62	32.31	37.03	37.05
1959	47.15	35.87	34.62	34.24	36.47	36.97
1960	42.92	34.86	32.74	33.57	39.81	30.19
1961	45.98	36.49	37.43	35.53	42.95	39.47

Since 1961, retail prices are not being published. However, farm (harvest) prices of important crops of each district in the State are being published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, since 1958-59. These prices are the average wholesale rates charged by the producer to the trader at the village site during the harvest period. A record of these prices in Sawai Madhopur district relating to the period 1958-59 to 1973-74 is given at Appendix V. This shows an almost uniform trend of rising prices since 1961-62 intercessed by a falling trend in years of uniformly good crops or good production of certain crops. Such a generally inflationary trend has been experienced throughout the country and even other parts of the world to which the markets of Sawai Madhopur district have proved no exception. Heavy government expenditure had to be incurred to meet the abnormal situation created by hostilities with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965 and again in 1971.

Price Control Measures

To keep the prices at reasonable levels, some ad-hoc steps were taken during the pre-Independence period by the erstwhile princely State of Jaipur. More concerted measures in the direction were initiated after the formation of Rajasthan. To combat artificially created scarcity and unearth hoarded stocks of essential commodities under War conditions, the State Supply Department was expanded¹ in 1942 to cover all the tahsils in Jaipur State. The designation of Price Controller was changed to that of Controller of Civil Supplies indicating the new emphasis on unearthing hoarded commodities and arranging better and more equitable distribution of available supplies. A number of Control Orders were issued to regulate the supply and distribution of essential and controlled commodities. These included² :

1. *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1942-43, pp. 54-55.

2. *ibid.*, p. 56.

1. Jaipur Kerosene and Diesel Oils Control Order, 1942.
2. Jaipur Essential Articles Control Order, 1942.
3. Order Regulating Movement of Foodgrains from one district to another, 1942.
4. Order fixing the Prices and regulating the Supply of Paper, 1943.
5. Order fixing the scale of persons to be fed on various occasions, 1943.
6. Order fixing the scale of grain to be kept for each adult and child in a family both in the districts and Jaipur city, 1943.
7. Cotton Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition Order, 1943.
8. Oilseeds (Forward Contracts and Prohibition) Order, 1945.
9. Order opening various centres of Salt in the districts and fixing selling rates of salt, 1943.
10. Gur Control Order, 1943.

A scheme of procurement of *Rabi* foodgrains through compulsory¹ levy was launched in 1946-47. Under a new scheme, the work of distribution of essential commodities was entrusted in 1947, to district, tahsil and municipal committees consisting of members of legislature and other non-officials. In municipal areas, these arrangements were under the charge of municipal boards. Family ration cards were distributed² and tahsils were divided into convenient zones each to be fed by one distribution centre.

A War Committee had been formed in 1939-40 in Karauli State also. Among its many functions was controlling of price. Rules were also framed regulating prices of essential commodities.

After Independence and the formation of Rajasthan, steps have been taken to regulate the distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices and to remove imbalances between demand and supply by movement and other controls. In 1955, the Union Parliament enacted the Essential Commodities Act, which was renewed in 1958.

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1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2003* (September, 1946 to August, 1947), p. 218.
 2. *ibid.*, p. 220.

Action to check hoarding and prevent abnormal rise in prices had been taken under the provisions of this Act. The policy of state trading in foodgrains was accepted in 1956 and fair price shops have been set up since 1960-61 to distribute foodgrains and other essential commodities. Their number was 467 in 1973-74. Under the provisions of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Order, issued in 1957, Rajasthan was constituted into a separate wheat zone. Wholesale trade in wheat was taken over by the government as an experimental measure in the *Rabi* season of 1973. Purchase and issue prices of foodgrains have been fixed under Grain Procurement Orders, from time to time. These are given at Appendix VI. The prices of notified commodities are required to be displayed prominently under the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966.

WAGES

The following average monthly rates of wages of unskilled and skilled labourers were found to be prevailing in Jaipur State between 1878 and 1920 (half year ending) which included a major part of the present Sawai Madhopur district¹ :

(Rupees)

Year	Able bodied agricultural labourers	Syce or horsekeeper	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith
1873	4	5 to 6	8 to 10
1886	2 to 3	3.5 to 6	7.5 to 11.25
1894	2 to 3	3.5 to 6	8 to 10.31
1899	2.81 to 3.75	3.5 to 6	7.5 to 11.25
1905	2.81 to 3.75	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 13.2
1911	3.75 to 4.69	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 11.25
1912	5.62 to 7.5	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 13.12
1913	6 to 10	4 to 6	7.5 to 10
1914	7.5 to 10.31	4 to 6	8.44 to 15
1918	7.5	4 to 6	9.37 to 15
1919	7.5 to 9.37	4 to 6	8 to 19.22
1920	11.15 to 15	6 to 9	11.25 to 18.75

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, volumes issued in 1910 and 1922, pp. 258-276 and 160-161 respectively.

It is evident from these figures that the wages in the Jaipur State area, of all the three categories, namely agricultural, skilled and unskilled workers registered only marginal changes during the period 1873-1912. Wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Karauli State area were also found almost stationary during the period 1909-10 to 1912-13 and sufficient to meet the demand for labour¹. However, wages fluctuated for short periods of scarcity when inflated supply of labour depressed wages and during periods of good agricultural conditions when higher demand for labour pushed up wages. The tendency of wages following upward rising prices was noticed in the area during and after the First World War. The rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour were found to be high except during the First World War in Karauli State also.² The wage rates generally continued to be high with few exceptions during post-War years till 1930-31 when prices slumped³ and led to a consequential downward tendency in wages. In 1932-33 (*Samvat* 1989), rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in Karauli State ranged from 2 annas to 5 annas per day⁴. These fell to 2 annas to 3 annas per day⁵ in 1933-34. With the reversing of the falling trend in prices in 1938-39, wages also started going up. They were reported to be ranging from 2 annas to 4 annas in case of an unskilled labourer and from 4 annas to 8 annas for a skilled labourer in the *Mufasil* areas of Karauli State⁶.

The government of the erstwhile Jaipur State granted a rise in the wages of skilled, semi skilled and unskilled labourers⁷, employed by the State Electricity, Water Works and Telephone Departments and the Mistrikhana and P. W. D. workshops in 1946-47 in recognition of rising price trends.

After Independence, the need for fixing a minimum wage was recognised by the Government of India and the Union Parliament enacted the Minimum Wages Act in 1948. This Act was enforced in Rajasthan in 1950 in respect of ten scheduled employments. Under its provisions, statutory minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1909-10*, p. 26.

2. *ibid.*, 1917-18, p. 40.

3. *ibid.*, 1930-31, p. 19.

4. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1932-33*, p. 19.

5. *ibid.*, 1933-34, p. 18.

6. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 20.

7. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, Samvat 2003 (1946-47)*, p. 1

were fixed.¹ The wage of an unskilled adult worker was fixed at Rs. 30 per month. Daily rates ranged from 10 annas (62 paise) to Rs. 1-4 annas (Rs. 1.25) for different jobs. The rates of wages fixed under the provisions of this Act are revised every five years or earlier on the recommendations of a committee specially constituted for the purpose. The coverage of the Act has also been extended by bringing in more employments under the schedule. The present (1974-75) rates of minimum wages fixed for scheduled employment are given at Appendix VII.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living of the majority of the people of the district in pre-Independence period was not very high. As elsewhere in the country, only the privileged minority like the members of the royal family, jagirdars, the upper strata of civil servants and a handful of prosperous merchants enjoying royal patronage, had access to the good things of life. Others lived in near squalor in an economy characterised by backward agriculture and an almost total absence of industry. The material conditions of the people of Karauli State in the early years of the present century were so depressed that even the *Thakurs* with very few exceptions, were found to be, as a rule poor². Nor were there many who were rich even among *Mahajans*. Certain officials were reputed to be men of substance. Well-to-do traders lived in masonry houses, built with fine sandstone slabs, pucca walls and roofs and had access to occasional entertainments. The heads of the villages lived well, eating three meals a day³. In the Dang area, abundance of cattle and goats enabled the people in general to live well. The poorest class depended to an extent upon wild grasses⁴. The abodes of the poor were pucca where stone was plentiful. They were otherwise thatched. Likewise, the living standards of the masses in Jaipur State area, on the eve of Independence, was also low. The then government proposed measures like improving agricultural methods and output, establishment of cottage industries and spreading of the co-operative movement to raise the standard of living.

After independence, the transformation of feudal order into a democratic polity and the series of development plans initiated after 1950, have, between them, made some impact on the lives of the people

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Drake Brochman, *Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States*, 1905, p. 295.

3. *ibid.*, p. 296.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for Samvat*, 2003 (1946-47), p. 9.

of the district, as elsewhere in the State and the country. The various measures of land reforms and the introduction of democratic decentralised administration in the rural areas have brought the common villager in the district in touch with the forces of change. He has also materially gained in the form of better returns for his labour. Higher prices for agricultural produce and conscious policy of price support extended by the government, have increased agricultural production and improved the lot of the cultivators, who constitute a large chunk of the rural population in the district. The economic position of the common man, in general, has registered a definite improvement as a result of development schemes. The residents have been having access to better medical and educational facilities and other social services. The development of means of transport and communications has brought them in closer contact with the outside world and instilled into them an urge for better material life. People live in better houses with better furnishings. They are eating better food. This is evidenced by the fact that in 952 villages out of a total of 1647 in the district at the time of 1971 Census, wheat was the staple food against 302 for whom *Jowar* and 273 for whom *Bajra* were the staple foods. Cots and common items of furniture like tables, chairs, teapots and sofa sets are now commoner in urban and semi-urban areas. Western items of dress like shirts and trousers have made their appearance even in remote areas, though these are commonly worn by the younger generation. Cycles, transistors and electrical appliances are also getting more and more in use in the district, particularly in the towns and bigger villages. The glitter and pomp displayed on special occasions like weddings and ceremonial occasions also point to the increase in affluence of the villager and town-dweller alike. Special schemes taken up for the advancement of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (details of which are given elsewhere in the volume) have gone a long way in removing the disabilities that these sections of society have suffered for ages.

EMPLOYMENT

The economy of Sawai Madhopur district being predominantly agro-pastoral, agriculture provides the bulk of employment. Industrial and mineral activities have been getting impetus in recent years, mainly as a result of the development efforts initiated under the Plans. In the absence of any regular employment survey of the district, no figures of employment in the different sectors of the economy in the inter-Censal period are available. The employment picture projected by the data collected by the District Employment Office does not give the total

employment picture. However, the pattern of employment in the organised sector prepared on the basis of quarterly returns submitted by all the public sector undertakings and private undertakings in the district employing 10 or more persons was as follows¹:

S. No.	Industrial group	(Number)					
		1973			1974		
		Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1.	Agricultural Production	189	48	237	193	24	217
2.	Mining and Quarrying	89	1,774	1,863	87	1,703	1,790
3.	Manufacturing	—	2,694	2,694	—	2,658	2,658
4.	Construction	402	34	436	335	16	351
5.	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	628	—	628	673	—	673
6.	Trade and Commerce	298	21	319	310	23	333
7.	Transport and Communications	190	—	190	197	—	197
8.	Services	8,505	281	8,786	8,640	294	8,934
Total		10,301	4,852	15,153	10,435	4,718	15,153

It is clear from the table, that the bulk of the employment in the organised sector is confined to the public sector. In 1974, 8,640 persons out of a total of 10,435 in the public sector were engaged in the administrative departments of the Central and the State Governments and local bodies or in the education, medical and other institutions run by them. Substantial employment opportunities were also provided by public construction works, banking and insurance institutions and the Post and Telegraph Department. The only large scale cement manufacturing establishment in the district, Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur accounted for the bulk of employment in the private sector apart from those engaged in mining operations.

The District Employment Office and Employment Exchange were established at Sawai Madhopur in the year 1956. The district Employment Exchange collects information on the demand and supply of manpower in the district and also about the various factors that affect employment conditions from time to time on the basis of registrations of job-seekers

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

and quarterly returns received from employers with 10 or more employees covered under the Establishment Reporting System. The staff of the District Employment Officer (1973-74), incharge of the office, includes one Junior Employment Officer, one upper division and four lower division clerks and two class IV employees.

The following table records the figures of registrations, placings, applicants on the live register, vacancies notified and employers using the services of the Exchange during various years:¹

Year	(Number)				
	Applicants registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register of the Exchange at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the employment exchange (monthly average)
1959	2826	389	1880	821	12
1960	3467	351	1763	445	9
1961	2935	449	2313	523	162
1962	2835	244	1423	466	118
1963	3390	389	2568	578	149
1964	6074	652	4524	1140	273
1965	5045	332	3551	747	187
1966	4807	398	3176	475	154
1967	6401	684	3709	970	162
1968	7155	618	4774	849	203
1969	5867	313	4051	352	132
1970	5885	408	5398	659	207
1971	6513	519	6401	739	208
1972	6430	527	6663	769	184

As evidenced by the above figures, the registrations have been steadily going up. Table at Appendix VIII gives their classification according to occupations. The number of applicants on the live register of the Exchange have also been steadily mounting since the placings have not kept pace with the registrations. The services of the Exchange are utilised mostly by the government and quasi-government bodies, as the

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

following figures about vacancies notified and filled by different categories of employers show:¹

(Number)

Year	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Quasi Govt. & Local Bodies		Private		Total	
	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled
1959	-	-	804	336	3	-	14	1	821	337
1960	-	-	351	274	88	22	6	3	445	299
1961	-	-	300	262	162	160	61	3	523	425
1962	10	8	294	163	123	74	39	1	466	246
1963	15	10	442	306	114	111	7	1	578	428
1964	75	32	680	513	241	116	143	1	1139	662
1965	156	18	333	165	125	115	133	9	747	307
1966	51	23	259	193	120	95	45	2	475	313
1967	94	33	769	594	82	35	25	5	970	667
1968	136	92	526	434	149	74	38	3	849	603
1969	26	13	227	241	82	49	17	1	352	304
1970	25	5	402	360	132	33	10	6	659	404
1971	46	28	402	360	228	125	63	3	739	576
1972	23	11	263	206	474	289	9	1	769	507

The analysis of manpower needs of the district made by the employment office during 1973-74 revealed shortage of skilled persons like stenographers (English and Hindi), tracers and compounders². On the other hand, unskilled workers with no experience of any kind and having had education upto the matriculation standard were found to be in surplus.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL PLANNING

Community Development

The Community Development Programme was introduced in Sawai Madhopur district in the year 1952-53 with the opening of the

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

2. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

Hindaun Block. The process was completed in 1962-63, with the coverage of the whole district by ten blocks. Some of the details about these blocks are given in the following table¹ :

S.No.	Block	Year of starting	Stage (31st Dec. 1971)
1.	Malarna Chor	1961-62	I
2.	Khandar	1962-63	I
3.	Sawai Madhopur	1954-55	Post II
4.	Gangapur	1956-57	Post II
5.	Bamanwas	1958-59	"
6.	Karauli	1954-55	"
7.	Sapotra	1962-63	II
8.	Hindaun	1952-53	Post II
9.	Todabhim	1954-55	"
10.	Mahwa	1953-54	"

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-56)—An era of planned development was initiated in Rajasthan, as in other parts of the country in the year 1951. The State Plan made a provision of Rs. 64.50 crores² for the state and centrally sponsored schemes for the five-year period. No district-wise allocations of expenditure were made. The actual expenditure during the First Plan period, however, came to Rs. 54.14 crores. The Plan was more in the nature of an emergency plan³, the State having had to face basic problems of administrative and financial integration of the diverse legacies of different princely States and law and order problems. For the rest, the priorities of essentially backward economy marked the core of the development programmes taken up under the State Plan.

The development programmes in the rural areas were sought to be integrated into one movement the Community Development and National Extension Service embracing all aspects of the rural economy. It was initiated in Sawai Madhopur district in 1952-53, with a C.D. block in Hindaun. Four more blocks were started during the remaining years

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Sawai Madhopur, 1973, p. 155.

2. *A Decade of Planned Economy*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962, p. 2.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 13.

of the First Plan; Mahwa in 1953-54 and Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Todabhim in 1954-55. The area covered by the blocks was brought under a programme of co-ordinated transformation of the social and economic life of the villagers and an integrated development of the rural economy. Rural extension was the agency and Community Development the method through which this process of transformation was to be brought about. "Food for all" was the basic consideration of the scheme of agricultural development under the Plan.¹ Besides, programmes of minor irrigation works, mechanised cultivation, distribution of improved seeds, manures, fertilisers and compost and plant protection were taken up in this district, as elsewhere. At Sawai Madhopur, the agricultural school was converted into a basic agricultural school to provide opportunities for agricultural education and research. Land reform measures gained momentum with the passing of the Land Tenancy Act in 1955. Expenditure on local development works² in Sawai Madhopur district during the First Plan period amounted to Rs. 2.84 lakhs. 15 Irrigation Plan Works³, designed to irrigate 48,060 acres were taken up during the period besides 10 minor irrigation works to provide irrigation facility to 6,258 acres. Expenditure on construction and improvement of roads during the five-year period was Rs. 20.20 lakhs.⁴ Besides, the construction of Sawai Madhopur-Shivpuri Road⁵ was included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the road sector and Rs. 2.45 lakhs spent on it.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)—Second in the series of quinquennial plans of development, this Plan made a provision of Rs. 105.27 crores for the whole of the State⁶. Expenditure in Sawai Madhopur was Rs. 282.64 lakhs on the district schemes, besides central and headquarter schemes for which no district-wise allocations were possible. The Second Five Year Plan of the State was based on the district Plans⁷, which were prepared for the first time in 1957-58 and continued thereafter to be accepted as an integral part of state planning

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1. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development* (Rajasthan), p. 6.
 2. *ibid.*, p. ix.
 3. *ibid.*, *Irrigation*, pp. ix and xiii.
 4. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Roads and Transport*, Rajasthan, p. v.
 5. *ibid.*, p. xiii.
 6. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. 18.
 7. *ibid.*, p. 45.

The year-wise distribution of Plan expenditure on district schemes during the five-year period was as follows¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Expenditure
1956-57	31.82
1957-58	38.69
1958-59	47.27
1959-60	56.00
1960-61	108.86
Total	282.64

The per capita expenditure on the basis of the 1961 Census came to Rs. 29.97 in Sawai Madhopur district during Second Plan as against the corresponding expenditure of Rs. 47.74 for the state as whole². Details of sector-wise expenditure are given at Appendix IX. It is evident from these figures that the maximum expenditure of 27.9 per cent of the total (Rs. 78.83 lakhs) in the district was on irrigation and power closely followed by co-operation and community development with 26.3 per cent (Rs. 74.33 lakhs). Social services i. e., education, medical and health services, water supply, social welfare including labour welfare, took the third place with Rs. 55.76 lakhs, constituting 19.6 per cent of the expenditure on district schemes. Next came transport and communications which claimed Rs. 44.37 lakhs or 15.6 per cent of total expenditure. This was mainly on road construction and maintenance. On agricultural programmes including animal husbandry, fisheries, forests and soil conservation, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 25.77 lakhs (9.4 per cent of the total) during the five-year period. Expenditure on industries was not significant, being only Rs. 2.53 lakhs or 0.9 per cent of the total. The rest of the 0.3 per cent or Rs. 1.05 lakhs was on publicity and statistics.

The physical achievements of the Second Five Year Plan in the district are listed at Appendix X. This shows significant strides in the fields of agriculture and community development, land reforms, irrigation and water supply, co-operation, power, industries, roads and social services. The coverage of the Community Development Programme was extended by the opening of two more blocks at Gangapur and Bamanwas

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1965-61*, p. LXXXII.

2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXVI.

in 1956-57 and 1958-59 respectively¹. The high water mark of the period was the initiation of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, with a three-tier system of basic units of development administration—panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. The Sawai Madhopur Water Supply Scheme was taken up during the Second Plan and Rs. 0.37 lakhs were spent.² Ten road works carried over from the First Plan and two taken up during the Second Plan period were completed. Total number of road works³ taken up during the plan was 12. Road mileage⁴ per 100 sq. miles of the district area was 13.73 and per thousand of population 0.59 at the end of the Second Plan (31st March, 1961). The number of educational institutions in the last year of the Plan (1960-61) was 830 with 53,992 scholars studying in them as against 557 with 28,429 in the first year (1956-57)⁵ of the plan.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-66)—The Third Plan of the State mainly aimed at acceleration of the pace of development. Special emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, public works programmes and expansion of social services like medical, health and education facilities. Total provision for Rajasthan's Third Plan was Rs. 236 crores. Actual expenditure came to Rs. 212.34 crores⁶. Expenditure on district schemes in Sawai Madhopur district was of the order of Rs. 258.22 lakhs which worked out to a per capita expenditure of Rs. 27.35, as against Rs. 105.35 for the state as a whole and Rs. 29.97 in the district during the Second Plan period⁷. Year-wise expenditure on district schemes during the period was as follows⁸ :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
1961-62	46.73
1962-63	50.39
1963-64	46.51
1964-65	56.96
1965-66	57.63
	258.22

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*: 1973, p. 155.

2. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. LLXL II.

3: *ibid.*, p. LLXXXIV.

4. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXII.

5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958, p. 141 and 1961, p. 233.

6. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 3.

7. *ibid.*, p. 242.

8. *ibid.*, p. 234.

Sector-wise expenditure, detailed at Appendix XI, shows that social services like education, medical and health, water supply, social and labour welfare had the biggest share equal to 38.4 per cent (Rs. 99.08 lakhs) of the total expenditure on district schemes in Sawai Madhopur district. Agricultural programme including animal husbandry and co-operation and Community development claimed almost equal expenditure of Rs. 55.68 lakhs and Rs. 55.75 lakhs respectively i.e. 21.6 per cent of the total in each case. Rs. 25.67 lakhs or 9.9 per cent were spent on the development of roads. Another 7.8 per cent or Rs. 20.07 lakhs was spent on irrigation schemes. Industries had a mere Rs. 1.69 lakhs or 0.6 per cent spent during the five year period and the rest 0.1 per cent was under miscellaneous heads, statistics and publicity.

The Third Plan period witnessed two national emergencies in the form of aggression on the country's borders, first by China in 1962 and then by Pakistan in 1965. These necessitated reconsideration of priorities with heavy allocations having to be made for defence on the national level. In spite of this and the natural calamities faced during the period, the Plan had significant achievements to its credit. In the agricultural sector, total cropped¹ area in Sawai Madhopur district went up from 493,000 hectares in 1960-61 to 526,000 hectares in 1964-65. Total irrigated area² went up from 56,583 hectares to 71,392 hectares between 1960-61 and 1965-66. The opening of Community development blocks at Malarna Chor in 1961-62 and at Khandar and Sapotra in 1962-63 marked the complete coverage of the district's population under the Community Development and National Extension Service. By 1964-65, 74 per cent of the villages of the district and 33 per cent of the total population had been brought into the co-operative fold, as compared to 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in 1960-61³. 16 localities in the district were electrified during the Third Plan period, road length⁴ increased from 896 km. in 1960-61 to 914 km. in 1965-66 per 100 km. of district area; per 1000 of population, the roads measured 8.31 km. and 0.97 km. respectively in 1966, the last year of the Third Plan.⁵

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 51 and 1966 p. 19.

2. *ibid*, p. 90 and p. 36 respectively.

3. *Pragati Ke Pandraha Varsh, Zila Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan (Folder).

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 219 and 1966, p. 163.

5. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 291.

As a result of expansion of social services, the number of allopathic medical institutions¹ went up from 26 in 1960-61 to 31 in 1965-66, accompanied by a similar increase in *Ayurvedic* institutions² from 111 to 117. Educational institutions³ multiplied by 59 per cent during the period of the Plan, from 830 in 1960-61 to 1275 in 1965-66. Increase in the number of scholars⁴ studying in these institutions was of the order of 33,503 (from 53,992 in 1960-61 to 87,495 in 1965-66). The Sawai Madhopur Water Supply Scheme⁵ was completed in 1965-66 on which Rs. 12.62 lakhs were spent during the period of the Third Plan. Two more urban water supply schemes were taken up and completed. Besides, rural water supply schemes⁶ for Nand Khurd was taken up and Rs. 0.57 lakhs spent during the period. Loans for housing⁷ under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme aggregated Rs. 0.45 lakhs and Rs. 0.84 lakhs for the construction of 5 and 32 houses respectively. 197 tenements were built under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Sawai Madhopur.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)—During this period, there were three annual plans. A total of Rs. 286.29 lakhs were spent on district schemes in Sawai Madhopur. Sector-wise details of this expenditure, given at Appendix XI reveal that a bulk of the expenditure i. e. 55.0 per cent (Rs. 157.56 lakhs) was on irrigation and power, mostly on the laying of transmission lines for the hydro-electric power that the district started receiving since 1962. Next came social services with a share of 15.3 per cent of the total expenditure (Rs. 43.83 lakhs) of which a part was spent on the expansion of educational and water supply facilities. Closely following was agricultural programmes on which 15.2 per cent (Rs. 43.64 lakhs) was spent. Improvement of roads got 8.9 per cent (Rs. 25.58 lakhs) and co-operation and Community Development 5.5 per cent (Rs. 15.64 lakhs). The remaining 0.1 per cent (Rs. 0.04 lakhs) was spent on miscellaneous heads publicity and statistics. Per capita expenditure⁸ during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in Sawai Madhopur district was Rs. 11.30, Rs. 8.75 and Rs. 9.85 as against the relative figures of Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80 for Rajasthan as a whole.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1962, p. 212 and 1967, p. 172.

2. *ibid.*, 1962, p. 218 and 1966, p. 185.

3. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 233 and 1967, p. 164.

4. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 237 and 1967, p. 167.

5. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, op.cit.*, p. 304.

6. *ibid.*, p. 309.

7. *ibid.*, 310.

8. *Yojna Pragati Pratlvedan*, 1966-69, p. 186.

The development programmes taken up as part of the three Annual Plans resulted in an increase in the total cropped area from 485 thousand hectares in 1965-66 to 528 thousand hectares in 1968-69. Irrigated area¹ went up from 71,392 hectares to 93,743 hectares during the same period. The growing popularity of better agricultural practices resulted in an increasing use of improved implements. Coupled with other infrastructural facilities, this helped increase production of major crops in the district. The co-operative fold continued to expand. Membership² of all types of co-operative societies in the district went up to 93,857 in 1968-69 from 78,964 in 1965-66. Total road length in the³ last year of the period (1968-69) was 933 km., having gone up from 914 km. in the last year of the Third Plan (1965-66). As on 31st March, 1969, roads⁴ per 100 km. of district area and per 1000 of population measured 9 km. and 0.99 km. respectively as against the figures of 9 km. and 1.56 km. for Rajasthan as a whole. In the field of medical and health, the number of allopathic institutions increased from 31 to 36 during the period. Urban water supply schemes⁵ for Sawai Madhopur and Karauli were further improved. New schemes for Todabhim and Gangapur city progressed and later was completed during the period. Four rural water supply schemes⁶ were taken up and completed. Loans⁷ under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes aggregated Rs. 0.12 lakhs and Rs. 0.11 lakhs for the construction of 31 houses and 1 house respectively. Two tenements were completed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-1974)—A provision of Rs. 302 crores was made for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan. This was later raised to Rs. 316 crores. This Plan was prepared with the main objective of achieving a minimum rate of economic growth while providing increased employment opportunities and help the backward sections and raise the general standard of living⁸. In Sawai Madhopur district, expenditure on district schemes during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 came to Rs. 91.46 lakhs, Rs. 134.42 lakhs and Rs. 51.08 lakhs respectively.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966, p. 36 and 1969, p. 33.

2. *ibid.*, p. 103 and p. 101 respectively.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 159 and 152 respectively.

4. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 230.

5. *ibid.*, pp. 240-241.

6. *ibid.*, p. 250.

7. *ibid.*, p. 252.

8. *ibid.*, 1969-70, p. 1.

Sector-wise details of this expenditure are given at Appendix XI. This shows that a bulk of the expenditure was on the development of power, roads, social services and agricultural programmes. The main physical achievement of the first four years of the Plan 1969-70 to 1972-73 include increase in the total cropped area from 528 thousand hectares to 564 thousand hectares and of irrigated area¹ from 93,743 hectares to 1,06,995 hectares. Tractor use increased with the number of tractors in the district going up from 75 in 1966 to 175 in 1972. (Details about other implements are given in Chapter IV). The rural electrification programme took further strides and the number of electrified localities in the district went up from a mere 65 at the end of 1968-69 to 209 at the end of 1973-74. Though there was no increase in the total road length, existing roads were improved. In the field of medical and health, two more allopathic institutions² (38 in 1972-73 as against 36 in 1968-69) and 4 more *Ayurvedic* institutions³ (119 as against 115) were functioning.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969 and 1973, p. 33 and p. 33 respectively.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 168 and 161 respectively.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 174 and 167 respectively.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Trade and Commerce	13,496	13,259	3.93	237	0.50	3,58,306	3,51,032	5.00	7,274	0.71	
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	7,821	7,739	2.29	82	0.17	1,60,348	1,58,020	2.25	2,328	0.22	
9. Other Services	25,463	23,197	6.87	2,266	4.76	6,80,302	6,20,555	8.83	59,747	5.83	
II. Non-workers	8,08,418	3,02,802	—	5,05,616	—	1,77,16,947	64,59,728	—	1,12,27,219	—	

Source : Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Savat Madhopur District, Section II, Primary Census Abstract, pp. X-XI and pp. 4-5.

APPENDIX II

Average Annual Prices of major foodgrains in Jaipur and Karauli States
(Rs. per maund)

Year	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Bajra		Gram	
	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1873	5.579	4.024	2.759	4.124	1.881	3.356	1.961	3.656	1.961	3.742	2.216	-
1885	4.376	2.618	2.036	1.932	1.391	1.366	1.278	1.336	1.567	1.55	1.436	1.394
1886	4.684	2.839	2.281	2.019	1.361	1.449	1.312	1.45	1.693	1.825	1.368	1.398
1887	4.525	3.353	3.13	3.108	1.821	2.223	1.959	2.235	2.169	2.522	1.887	2.233
1888	4.7	3.376	2.827	2.524	2.027	1.934	2.283	2.186	2.719	2.554	2.203	1.948
1889	5.161	3.49	2.548	2.503	3.165	1.818	1.738	1.843	1.995	2.153	2.024	1.835
1890	5.031	3.226	2.647	2.604	1.87	2.007	1.803	1.962	2.22	2.256	2.029	2.157
1891	4.957	3.407	2.867	2.697	2.115	2.058	2.168	2.072	2.488	2.324	2.233	2.231
1892	5.27	3.515	2.963	2.532	2.076	1.839	2.027	1.864	2.342	2.137	1.904	1.84
1893	5.413	3.676	2.749	2.432	1.596	1.639	1.551	1.688	1.89	1.879	1.469	1.525
1894	5.517	3.865	2.459	2.324	1.345	1.452	1.41	1.35	1.859	1.683	1.343	1.366
1895	5.376	3.656	2.863	2.69	1.69	1.943	1.823	1.886	2.17	2.324	1.701	1.832
1896	5.571	3.956	3.565	3.373	2.604	2.73	2.787	2.635	3.125	2.93	2.762	2.784
1897	6.678	5.006	4.444	4.739	3.142	3.255	3.54	3.448	3.54	3.404	3.802	4.926

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898		6.494	3.63	3.185	2.628	1.986	1.537	1.889	1.519	2.149	1.638	2.1	1.938
1899		5.891	4.028	3.62	3.123	2.561	2.172	2.562	2.128	2.907	2.421	2.762	2.483
1900		5.277	4.747	4.111	4.44	2.776	3.401	2.059	3.236	3.058	2.952	3.072	3.77
1901		5.472	4.094	3.401	3.728	2.037	2.099	1.832	1.704	1.837	1.759	1.825	2.193
1902		5.34	4.525	3.152	3.359	2.309	2.174	2.073	1.984	2.298	2.265	2.148	2.407
1903		5.806	3.571	2.978	2.876	2.005	1.809	1.679	1.631	1.947	1.808	1.717	1.818
1904		5.806	3.463	2.477	2.198	1.639	1.502	1.402	1.37	1.732	1.549	1.466	1.503
1905		5.717	3.717	3.172	3.101	2.102	2.37	2.054	2.288	2.405	2.774	2.102	2.522
1906		5.997	4.745	3.64	3.895	2.584	2.831	2.513	2.714	2.884	2.745	2.681	3.39
1907		6.689	5.45	3.717	3.7	2.411	2.235	2.131	2.089	2.287	2.275	2.205	2.819
1908		7.663	6.079	4.762	4.854	3.162	3.49	3.152	3.336	3.445	3.721	3.964	4.415
1909		6.689	4.251	3.988	3.806	2.43	2.43	2.457	2.367	2.705	2.667	2.896	2.882

Source : *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 16-62.

APPENDIX III

Average Annual Retail Prices of Major Foodgrains in Jaipur and Karauli States

(Rs. and decimal of a rupee per md. of 82.286 lbs.)

	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Bajra		Gram	
	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli	Jaipur	Karauli
1910	6.557	4.614	3.419	3.221	2.226	2.279	2.24	2.271	2.589	2.514	2.301	2.5
1911	6.678	5.141	3.175	3.103	2.231	2.326	2.052	2.156	2.398	2.581	2.388	2.38
1912	7.105	5.961	3.518	3.454	2.786	2.553	2.799	2.793	3.067	3.11	2.884	2.385
1913	6.944	5.249	3.745	3.77	2.869	2.845	2.725	2.863	3.04	3.137	3.035	2.653
1914	6.969	5.398	4.499	4.598	3.347	3.439	3.407	3.381	3.81	3.77	4.273	4.137
1915	7.143	5.755	4.963	4.723	3.265	3.257	3.322	3.317	3.731	3.663	3.49	3.571
1916	7.547	5.305	4.515	4.535	3.469	3.067	2.787	2.681	3.436	3.014	3.766	3.671
1917	7.752	4.745	4.444	4.053	3.11	2.582	2.553	2.169	3.028	2.228	3.295	2.697
1918	8.83	6.319	5.602	5.155	3.968	3.968	4.525	3.828	6.309	4.43	4.175	3.919
1919	9.07	8.677	7.042	7.313	5.487	5.487	6.612	6.088	6.849	6.7	6.734	6.421
1920	10.178	6.59	6.757	5.952	4.386	4.386	4.545	4.255	5.698	5.188	5.391	4.706

Source : *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1922, pp. 72-123.

APPENDIX IV
Average Prices of Major Foodgrains in Jaipur City
(Seers and chatanks per rupee)

Year (September- August)	Wheat	Barley	Bajra	Jowar	Maize
1922-23	8-10	12-8	12-2	14-3	—
1923-24	10-1	13-11	12-0	14-1	—
1924-25	9-2	13-2	10-10	13-8	—
1925-26	8-6	11-11	8-13	11-0	—
1926-27	7-4	9-7	8-10	9-12	9-8
1927-28	8-10	11-8	10-10	12-1	12-4
1928-29	6-12	8-12	8-0	8-12	8-12
1929-30	8-3	10-9	9-4	10-1	10-6
1930-31	13-0	17-2	16-4	17-4	18-8
1931-32	13-11	20-9	21-1	24-4	23-9
1932-33	10-0	17-8	16-5	19-2	17-13
1933-34	12-7	19-1½	17-7	21-5	21-10
1934-35	12-10¾	18-9½	16-13¼	19-5½	19-6¼
1935-36	13-8½	20-10	18-9	22-8½	23-5½
1936-37	12-5½	20-1¾	17-0	20-5¾	20-9¼
1937-38	12-4	18-11⅝	16-4	18-3⅔	19-12⅞
1938-39	12-7½	14-14¼	15-0	15-2¾	16-3
1939-40	9-1¼	11-8¼	10-7¼	11-5¼	12-2
1940-41	10-0	17-1	20-4	10-10	18-11
1941-42	7-7	12-13	13-10	12-9	12-4
1942-43	4-11	6-9½	8-2½	8-1½	8-10

Source : Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V
Farm (Harvest) Prices of Crops in Sawai Madhopur District¹

Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Raw Sugar
1958-59	77.70	32.63	39.78	38.05	41.85	34.29	32.23	46.79	46.91
1959-60	78.82	34.21	38.72	36.34	43.00	34.46	33.97	30.92	46.03
1960-61	77.64	34.08	38.13	34.59	42.04	33.28	35.50	32.77	45.17
1961-62	75.02	32.66	36.60	33.49	43.06	33.09	36.76	39.60	N.R.
1962-63	77.97	30.57	34.83	30.57	42.01	31.53	38.42	45.55	62.35
1963-64	102.53	44.55	46.75	44.07	57.97	45.54	53.98	66.49	107.16
1964-65	116.03	50.07	47.07	44.05	56.13	53.07	64.09	73.12	71.10
1965-66	187.49	60.43	68.32	58.37	79.50	65.06	69.66	71.98	63.72
1966-67	180.00	56.00	55.00	55.00	105.00	70.00	100.00	190.00	186.00
1967-68	160.00	55.00	70.00	60.00	80.00	65.00	80.00	85.60	150.00
1968-69	135.00	57.50	65.00	60.00	89.27	62.18	86.27	82.36	122.27
1969-70	135.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	90.00	65.00	75.00	90.00	75.00
1970-71	190.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	78.00	68.00	85.00	98.00	N.R.
1971-72	N.R.	55.00	55.00	55.00	80.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
1972-73	150.00	95.00	100.00	N.R.	110.00	100.00	100.00	N.R.	125.00

APPENDIX V (Concd.)

Year	Chillies	Potato	Sesamum	Groundnut	Rape Must- ard	Linseed	Castor	Cotton	Sanhemp	Tobacco
1958-59	166.25	31.56	82.20	44.66	67.95	53.75	41.53	122.36	74.54	180.85
1959-60	205.79	35.37	88.41	48.23	69.93	48.39	45.55	82.17	70.71	196.79
1960-61	189.26	36.73	110.81	49.03	75.98	57.93	36.63	171.47	78.26	203.14
1961-62	235.77	36.89	93.77	50.91	976.79	53.96	48.55	180.85	72.13	195.58
1962-63	215.14	35.10	93.51	53.08	79.28	63.90	66.07	192.91	78.37	183.85
1963-64	239.90	76.73	116.91	72.33	93.77	72.87	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	245.99
1964-65	213.34	58.08	132.21	72.12	79.11	79.11	57.06	215.34	93.15	235.75
1965-66	377.42	62.73	174.12	100.42	118.86	115.75	85.84	273.87	120.37	369.93
1966-67	350.00	97.00	186.00	134.50	175.00	180.00	115.00	260.00	100.00	387.00
1967-68	400.00	60.00	150.00	160.50	120.00	94.00	N.R.	267.50	N.R.	237.00
1968-69	212.50	61.37	150.00	105.00	146.59	116.11	91.60	350.00	179.50	278.18
1969-70	225.00	62.00	150.00	110.00	100.00	74.00	N.R.	350.00	105.00	230.00
1970-71	413.00	95.00	185.00	86.00	150.00	100.00	N.R.	400.00	N.R.	N.R.
1971-72	N.R.	N.R.	150.00	150.00	140.00	125.00	N.R.	N.R.	140.00	N.R.
1972-73	N.R.	N.R.	Rejected	150.00	N.R.	175.00	150.00	400.00	N.R.	N.R.

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

N.R.—Not Recorded.

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-5-72	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8-72	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-9-72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-12-72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-2-73	-	-	-	78.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-3-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.50	-	-	-
1-3-73	-	-	-	-	-	78.50	-	-	-	-	-
5-6-73	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-11-73	-	-	-	92	-	92	-	92	-	92	-
8-11-73	-	100 ordinary 106 good quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-4-74	-	136 all qualities	100	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (1974-75)

Category of occupation/Scheduled Employment	Minimum wages per adult worker
1. Salt Industry :	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 2.25 per adult worker per day both male and female per 100 cft. and Rs. 5.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 16.50 per 156 bags or 145 quintals
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 32.25 per 156 bags or 145 quintals
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.85 per wagon load of 156 bags or 145 quintals, but it shall not be less than Rs. 5.00 per day per adult inclusive of weekly days of rest
(d) General	
(i) Pumping men, <i>Mistries</i>	Rs. 7.60 per day per adult worker inclusive of weekly days of rest
(ii) For other operations or occupations not included	Rs. 5.00 per day per adult worker both male and female inclusive of weekly days of rest
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving :	
Time rate manual occupations	
Minimum time rate	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1

2

Piece rate occupation

(i) Yarn opener

Re. 0.25 per kg. (hand spun)
upto 30 countRe. 0.50 per kg. (mill spun)
upto 40 countRe. 0.55 per kg. (mill spun)
upto 70 count

(ii) Spinner

Re. 0.70 per kg. (mill spun)
above 70 count

(iii) Washer

Rs. 1.35 per kg. (wool spun)

(iv) Dyer

Rs. 188.50 p.m.

(v) Weaver

Rs. 230.00 p.m.

Plain carpet (in one colour)

(a) Rs. 8.40 upto 40,000 knots
per square yard(b) Rs. 8.55 above 40,000 knots
per square yard

Designed Carpet

(1) 30,000 knots per square yard
having upto 15 colours

Rs. 13.50

(2) 30,000 to 40,000 knots per
square yard, having upto 20
colours

Rs. 15.75

(3) Above 40,000 knots per
square yard having 20 colours

Rs. 25.30

Clippers

Rs. 225 p.m. or Rs. 1.05 per
square yard

Embocers

Rs. 225 p.m.

Carpet Mistri

Rs. 225 p.m.

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
3. Rice, Flour and <i>Dal</i> mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50] p.m. or Rs. 7.50 pre day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Un-skilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 pre day
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 220 p.m. & 285 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including <i>Bidi</i> making) manufacturing :	
(i) <i>Bidi</i> roller	Rs. 4.00 per 1000 <i>Bidi</i>
(ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 185.00 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 4.00 per 1000 bundles
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 125.00 p.m. or Rs. 4.81 per day
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
(iii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
6. Employment in local authority:	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 to 135 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(iii) Office staff	Rs. 156 to 260 p.m.
(iv) Field staff	Rs. 195 to 260 p.m.
(v) Traffic Staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260.00 p.m.

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operation:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 to Rs. 175.00 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 185.50 to Rs. 220 p.m.
9. Mica Mines including Mica works .	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 p.m. to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 220. to Rs. 285 p.m.
(vi) Piece rated workman	Rs. 1.85 per kg. of Mica cur (inclusive of Sunday wages but not less than Rs. 130 p.m.
10. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p m. to Rs.5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 220.00 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 135.00 p.m. to Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 220 to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 220.00 p.m. to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
11. Wool cleaning and pressing, stone factories printing process, and cotton ginning and pressing factories:	
(i) Unskilled workmen	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156.00 p.m. Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 188.50 or Rs. 7.25 per day
12. Agriculture:	
(i) Adult (Male and Female)	Rs. 4.25 per day
(ii) Adult (Male and Female) (in canal area)	Rs. 5.00 per day
13. Cotton ginning and pressing and baling establishments:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 per month or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
14. Printing presses:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
15. Cotton waste spinning factories	
Mixing Department Labour	Rs. 130.00 p.m.
Below room Jobber	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Cotton Feeder Labour	Rs. 130.00 p.m.
Carding	
Jobber-cum-grinder	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Tentar-cum-stripper	Rs. 145.00 p.m.
Frame Department	
Jobber-cum-oiler	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Drawing simplex, slubbing, Inter-Rooming-Tentar	Rs. 156.00 p.m.

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
Ring Department & Doubling Department	
Jobber-cum-oilman	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Ring & Doubling sider Doffer	Rs. 140.00 p.m.
Realing Department & winding Department	
Reeler and winder	Rs. 145.00 p.m.
Building Department & Press	
Pressman, <i>Antiwala</i> & Baling, Press man	Rs. 165.00 p.m.
Machine Fitter, Turner	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Electric Department	
Electrician	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Wireman & Helper	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
Other staff	
Shift supervisor	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
Clerk	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Jamadar and Peon	Rs. 140.00 p.m.
16. Woollen Spinning and Weaving Factory	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker -	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
17. Power Loom	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
18. Soap Stone Factory	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
19. Engineering Industries	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
20. Cinema Industries	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
21. Cotton Dyeing Printing & Washing Factories	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

1	2
22. Automobile workshop	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
23. Small Scale Industries	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
24. Hotel and Restaurant	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 4.23 per day or Rs. 110.00 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 5.23 per day or Rs. 136.00 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 6.46 per day or Rs. 163.00 p.m.
25. Glass and Chinaware	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
26. Sugar Industry without Mechanical power	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX VII (Concl'd.)

1	2
27. Soap Stone Factory	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
28. Gota Kinari and Lappa Industries	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
29. Shops and other establishments	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workers	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Employment Exchanges Sawai Madhopur—occupational distribution of the applicants on the Live Register

Year	Number of applicants on live register seeking employment assistance										Total
	Professional, technical & related workers	Administrative, executive managerial workers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers	Farmers, Fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	Mines, quarrymen & related workers	Workers in transport & communication occupations	Craftsmen, production process labourers	Service, sports & recreation occupations	Workers, not classified by occupations	
1961	120	-	11	-	7	-	20	34	58	2,663	2,313
1962	74	11	6	-	3	-	15	28	13	1,273	1,423
1963	146	4	11	-	8	-	17	16	92	2,274	2,568
1964	159	4	5	-	8	-	34	21	64	4,229	4,524
1965	187	3	7	-	3	-	10	13	61	3,267	3,551
1966	553	2	17	-	3	-	31	14	85	2,471	3,176
1967	580	2	20	1	10	-	46	28	124	2,898	3,709
1968	709	5	70	1	5	-	40	39	150	3,755	4,774
1969*	710	4	59	-	8	-	27	25	160	3,380	4,373
1970	642	11	95	1	8	-	39	116	347	4,139	5,398
1971	746	9	95	-	8	1	40	72	386	5,045	6,401
1972	373	21	56	-	8	1	56	89	276	5,783	6,663

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

* As on 30th June, 1969.

APPENDIX IX

Expenditure on District Plans during the Second Five Year Plan in Sawai
Madhopur district

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure
1. Agriculture	19.65
2. Consolidation of Holdings	0.45
3. Animal Husbandry	0.92
4. Co-operation	8.99
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	4.70
6. Fisheries	0.05
7. Community Development and National Extension Service	65.34
8. Irrigation	21.49
9. Power	57.34
10. Industries	2.53
11. Roads	44.37
12. Education	45.43
13. Medical and Public Health	3.79
14. Ayurved	0.70
15. Water Supply	2.25
16. Housing	0.78
17. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.55
18. Social Welfare	2.26
19. Publicity	0.98
20. Statistics	0.07
Total	282.64

Source : *Second Five year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1966-61*, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

APPENDIX X

Physical Achievements during Second Five Year Plan
in Sawai Madhopur District

Plan Head	Unit	Achievements (1956-61)
1. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
(a) Agriculture :		
(i) Improved seeds distributed	'000 Mds.	47.4
(ii) Fertilisers distributed	'000 Tons	2.7
(iii) Compost distributed	'000 Tons	78.7
(iv) Improved implements distributed	Number	3,137
(b) Land Reforms :		
(i) Compost pits dug	Number	7,096
(ii) Land made culturable	'000 acres	2.6
(c) Irrigation and Water Supply :		
(i) Wells dug	Number	586
(ii) Wells repaired and deepened	"	872
(iii) Tanks deepened	"	36
(d) Public Participation :	Lakh Rs.	32.53
(e) Co-operation :		
(i) Total number of Societies at the end of the Plan	Number	932
(ii) Membership	'000 No.	51.0
(iii) Agricultural Co-operative Societies	Number	16
(iv) Membership	'000 No.	218
2. IRRIGATION		
(a) Irrigation works completed :		
(i) Major and medium	Number	1
(ii) Minor	"	3
(b) Irrigation from completed works	'000 acres	11.37
3. POWER		
(a) Power House	Number	3
(b) Electricity generated	Lakh KWH	0.16
(c) Towns and villages electrified	Number	4

APPENDIX X (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING		
(a) Loans to Cottage and Small Industries	Lakh Rs.	1.65
5. ROADS		
(a) Roads constructed/repaired	Miles	165
6. SOCIAL SERVICES		
(a) Medical and Health		
(i) Ayurvedic dispensaries opened	Number	87
(ii) Primary Health Centres opened	"	7
(iii) Family Planning Centres opened	"	3
(iv) Malaria Eradication Parties constituted	"	1
(b) Housing		
(i) Loans distributed	"	
(i) Low Income Group	Lakh Rs.	0.78
(ii) Middle Income Group	"	0.16
7. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT		
(a) Employment Exchanges opened	Number	1

Source : *Panchvarshiya Yojna Mein Pragati, Zila Sawai Madhopur* (Folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 6-8

APPENDIX XI

Plan Expenditure in Sawai Madhopur District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans			
		1966-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES	55.68	43.64	2.42	6.51	12.10
1. Agriculture production	16.11	7.91	0.12	1.01	0.67
2. Minor Irrigation	31.64	21.56	1.45	4.31	9.76
3. Soil conservation	3.43	8.86	0.27	0.77	0.08
4. Animal Husbandary	2.06	0.40	0.02	—	—
5. Forests	2.34	0.13	0.39	—	1.20
6. Warehousing and marketing	—	—	—	—	—
7. Fisheries	0.07	1.68	0.17	0.42	0.37
8. Storage, sale purchase	0.03	0.10	—	—	—
CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	55.75	15.64	4.58	6.36	4.53
1. Co-operation	7.96	1.69	2.57	2.70	0.89
2. Community Development	37.00	12.44	2.01	3.66	3.64
3. Panchayats	10.79	1.51	—	—	—
IRRIGATION AND POWER	20.07	157.56	61.97	75.52	—
1. Irrigation	20.07	—	0.99	0.90	—
2. Flood control	—	2.43	—	—	—
3. Power	—	155.13	60.98	74.62	—
INDUSTRIES AND MINING	1.69	—	—	0.39	0.19
1. Village and Small Industries	1.69	—	—	0.02	0.19
2. Mineral Development	—	—	—	0.37	—
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	25.67	25.58	6.18	7.74	14.51
1. Roads	25.67	25.58	6.18	7.74	14.51

APPENDIX XI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
SOCIAL SERVICES	99.08	43.83	16.01	38.90	19.77
1. General Education and Cultural Programme	49.77	21.06	3.27	7.89	—
2. Modern Medicine	20.31	5.89	2.09	1.12	4.92
3. Ayurvedic	0.80	0.11	—	0.05	0.23
4. Water Supply	19.23	14.34	8.03	20.93	11.40
5. Housing	5.93	0.94	1.66	5.27	—
6. Welfare of Backward classes	2.74	1.42	0.93	2.64	3.22
7. Social Welfare	0.02	0.07	—	—	—
8. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.28	—	—	—	—
9. Public Donation	—	—	0.03	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS	0.28	0.04	—	—	—
1. Statistics	0.28	0.04	—	—	—
2. Information and Publicity	—	—	—	—	—
3. Others (Mandis)	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: 1. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, pp. 235-40.

2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, pp. 166-175.

3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*, 1973, p. 152-154.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The present Sawai Madhopur district came into existence in its present form after the formation of Rajasthan in 1949. The territory now known as district Sawai Madhopur is made up of what once used to be called the Karauli State and Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Hindaun, *Nizamats* of the former Jaipur State. The former Karauli State had intergrated into the Matsya Union in 1948 which later merged along with the former Jaipur State to form the Rajasthan Union in 1949. A district was then formed which continues to date. In 1949, Rajasthan State was divided into five divisions. Sawai Madhopur district was included in Jaipur Division. The Jaipur Division was placed under the charge of a Commissioner, the highest administrative authority in the division. He was assisted by an Additional Commissioner. The Commissioner exercised control over the District Collectors in his division. The Collector was the highest executive authority in the district and was assisted by Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. In 1961, the office of the Commissioner was abolished and his powers distributed between the Collectors and Revenue Appellate Authority. The Revenue Appellate Authority was created to discharge some of the revenue functions of the Commissioner.

Prior to 1949, the territories of present Sawai Madhopur district were shared by the princely States of Jaipur and Karauli. The present district was, then, divided into three *Nizamats* namely Gangapur, Hindaun and Sawai Madhopur. The geographical area which fell into the territories of Karauli State used to be administered by the princely state of Karauli. In 1949, the Sawai Madhopur district was divided into four sub-divisions namely Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur and 12 tahsils—Bamanwas, Gangapur, Nadoti, Hindaun, Mahwa, Todahim, Karauli, Mandrail, Sapotra, Khandar, Bonli (Malarna Chor) and Sawai Madhopur².

During the intercensal period 1951-61, the entire Mandrail tahsil of 1949 with an area of 538.7 sq km. and two villages viz.,

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. iii.
2. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan 1951*, p. 22-23,

Anandgarh and Dhamoli with an area of 8 sq. km. of Gangapur tahsil were, however, merged in Karauli tahsil.² On the transfer of the entire Mandrail tahsil, the number of tahsils in the district was reduced from 12 to 11.

The district is now (1973-74) composed of four sub-divisions viz., Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur and 11 tahsils, viz., Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Nadauti, Bamanwas, Gangapur, Karauli, Sapotra, Malarna Chor (Bonli), Sawai Madhopur and Khandar.² Each sub-division is under a Sub-Divisional Officer and each tahsil under a Tahsildar. There are also four sub-tahsils viz., Malarnadoongar (tahsil Malarna Chor Bonli), Mandrail, Masalpur (tahsil Karauli) and Karanpur (tahsil Sapotra) in the district.³ These sub-tahsils are headed by Naib-Tahsildars. The Police Department which is headed by a Superintendent of Police is functioning in the district and maintains law and order. There are four police circles—one each at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. Under these police circles, 15 police stations and 23 outposts are functioning.

Role of the Collector

The general administration of the district is entrusted to the Collector with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. He is the Chief Executive in the district round whom the whole district administration revolves. Because of the crucial importance of his role and his proximity to the people, he is considered as a guardian by the people and to whom they could turn for redressal of grievances. Besides supervising the collection of land revenue, he maintains law and order in the area, co-ordinates the work of different departments and ensures implementation of the development schemes in the district. His functions in various capacities are described below :

REVENUE FUNCTION—Collection of land revenue has been the most important responsibility of the district Collector since the creation of his office. As Collector of Land Revenue, on behalf of the Government and the principal revenue authority in the area, he ensures that land revenue and other dues are collected in time and credited and accounted for in the government treasury. A little time is left with him for controlling

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district*, p. 93.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*, 1975, p. 5.

3. Source : The Collectorate, Sawai Madhopur.

and supervising the land records and the staff engaged in revenue collection because of entrustment of various other duties regarding developmental activities. The revenue staff, that functions under his control, comprises the Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, revenue inspectors and patwaris. He is empowered to appoint, promote, transfer, demote and accord punishment to subordinate revenue officials according to the rules of the government. He ensures submission of periodical reports on the land revenue collection and dues to the Board of Revenue, Ajmer and the State Government. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district on revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

As a Land Records Officer, the Collector keeps general supervisory control over land records, enforces obligatory residence of patwaris in their respective circles, investigates and records fluctuations in agricultural production for the purpose of inspection of the revenue affairs in the district. There are 40 Girdawar circles which in turn, are assisted by 447 Patwar Halkas. The Collector recommends suspension or remission of land revenue whenever crops fail or any other natural calamity occurs. For effective supervision of revenue collection, the Collector undertakes frequent tours of the area and inspects the work of revenue collection officers.

For revenue inspection work, it is obligatory for the Collector to undertake tours for 60 days and have 30 night halts outside his district headquarter in a year.

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of licence fee and taxes under various other Acts like the Irrigation and Drainage Act, 1954; the Stamps Act, 1952; the Indian Arms Act, 1959; the Petroleum Act, 1939; the Explosives Act, 1940 etc. He also acts as an officer for public debt recoveries under the Public Demand Recoveries Act, 1952.

MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS—As District Magistrate the Collector is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is vested with the powers of first class magistrate in which capacity he is the head of the entire administration in the district and controls the police and maintains law and order. In performing this function he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police, according to the powers conferred on him under the Code of Criminal Procedure and other Acts. He makes police arrangements on special occasions. The Superintendent

of Police, as chief of the police organisation, works in close association with the Collector for the maintenance of law and order. The Superintendent of Police, assisted by the Deputy Superintendents of Police keeps the District Magistrate posted with all the available information on the law and order situation and discusses related problems with him. He may also visit police stations within his jurisdiction for supervision of records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity, the Collector, as District Magistrate, issues and renews licences under the Indian Arms Act, 1959, the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Explosives Act, 1940 etc. He also controls the licensing of cinemas, circuses and dramas and other forms of public entertainment and the processing of passport and visa applications. When necessary, he verifies the character of an individual. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates who are also vested with magisterial powers are likewise responsible for law and order in their own areas. The Collector is empowered to issue certificates of residence and citizenship.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS—Being the chief executive of the district, the Collector has vast powers. He is considered the steward of the government in regard to general administration in the district. He exercises general supervision over the non-technical work of the district officials and can call for the assistance of any officer in the district. However, government departments located in the district function under the immediate charge of their respective heads of departments. The Collector is charged with the duty of proper execution and supervision of all development schemes initiated by various departments in the district. The Collector maintains co-ordination between various departments through meetings of District Level Officers and exercises control over local self-government bodies with power to intervene, if necessary. The Collector is empowered to start land acquisition proceedings in the district for public purposes. He supervises the maintenance of government buildings and property in the district and can arrange for their disposal when necessary. His other important executive functions include public relations, execution of government policies, rationing and food control and organising relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, famines, epidemics and natural calamity etc. For regulation of movement of food-grains according to government directions and for distribution of controlled commodities, he is assisted by the District Supply Officer. The Collector is required to look after the issue and renewal of licences, registration of documents and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers. For performing

these miscellaneous duties he is provided with technical and ministerial staff. Civil defence and protocol responsibilities during visits of very important persons are also assigned to him. The Collector also functions as District Registrar for the registration of documents. He usually delegates his registration powers to the Additional District Magistrate at the district headquarter and tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars at tahsil and sub-tahsil headquarters in their respective territorial jurisdiction. These officials function under the District Registrar.

FUNCTIONS RELATING TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—The Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he is made responsible for execution of development plans within the district. Under the Five Year Plans, district planning and development have assumed great importance and the Collector plays a decisive role in their formulations and speedy implementation. He co-ordinates the development departments functioning in the area and ensures that adequate technical assistance is available to village panchayats and panchayat samitis and that the Zila Parishad is kept fully informed of the progress of the plan schemes. For co-ordination purposes, he calls periodical meetings of officers of different departments. Problems of mutual interest and programmes for development are discussed at such meetings.

The District Development Officer is required to attend meetings of the Zila Parishad with a view to ensuring co-ordination between the local bodies. He attends the meetings but does not enjoy the right of vote. He is assisted in his developmental responsibilities by Additional District Development Officer who is also ex-officio Secretary to the Zila Parishad. The Collector serves as a link between the Zila Parishad and the State Government. He also ensures that the amounts advanced to Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishad are properly spent and accounted for. For agricultural development, the Collector is expected to look after proper arrangements of loans, *Taccavi* loans and distribution of seeds and agricultural implements to cultivators of the area.

TREASURY AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS—The Collector functions as overall incharge of the District Treasury at Sawai Madhopur and is responsible for its general administration for accounting of all moneys received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. For day-to-day working of the treasury, a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who functions under

the Collector. The Treasury Officer is assisted by Sub-Treasury Officers stationed at each tahsil headquarters. These posts are held by the respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. The Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible to the Treasury Officer in fiscal matters.

FUNCTIONS REGARDING ELECTIONS—The Collector also acts as the District Election Officer. He is responsible in this capacity for the preparation, publication and revision of the electoral rolls of district. In his capacity as a District Election Officer he functions under the Chief Electoral Officer of the State Government and organises the election machinery at the time of Parliamentary, Assembly and local elections which include elections to municipalities, panchayats and panchayat samitis. Petitions arising from local level elections are filed with him.

Thus, the Collector, being at the apex of the district administration is the chief representative of the government in the district. Through passage of time and tradition, his office has become so important that it is difficult to imagine any aspect of government activity in the district with which he is not associated in some way. The introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959 has, if anything, added new dimensions to his office. The State Government may entrust him with any special work whenever an exigency arises.

Among other notable miscellaneous duties of the Collector are the removal of public grievances, implementation of special schemes and drives initiated by the State Government, removal of impediments in the functioning of other district level offices, arranging means of transport in the district and provide proper facilities for education and medical aid to the inhabitants of the district. The Collector also presides over the meetings of *Zila Jan Abhiyog Nirakaran Samiti*, *Khadyana Salahakar Samiti*, Family Planning Committee and *Van Mahotsava Committee* in his ex-officio capacity.

The office of the Collector is known as the Collectorate or the main seat of district administration. The Collectorate is situated in the Man Town, a notified area near Sawai Madhopur town. The Collectorate is divided into ten sections for efficient conduct of administrative work. The important sections are Establishment, General, Revenue, Judicial, Civil Supplies, Development and Panchayat, Public Debt Recoveries,

1. Source : The Collectorate, Sawai Madhopur.

Housing, Jagir, Elections, Land Records, Relief and Rehabilitation, Accounts, Stores, Courts and Records etc. The functions allotted to these sections are given in the District Manual. The office staff of the Collectorate consists of office superintendent, one district revenue accountant, one tahsil revenue accountant, a *Sadar Kanungo*, one stenographer and other ministerial staff such as accountant, office assistants, accounts clerks, upper division and lower division clerks, patwaris, drivers and class four employees.

The Collector is now (1973-74) assisted by one Additional Collector and District Magistrate and one Additional District Development Officer, all with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. In addition, he is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Officers and eleven Tahsildars. In revenue matters, the Sub-Divisional Officers have the powers of an Assistant Collector and discharge their responsibilities and duties as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1952 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. These officers are also assigned certain executive functions pertaining to law and order by the Collector in accordance with the District Manual. The Sub-Divisional Officers are assisted by tahsildars who function as Revenue Officers under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1952 and the Land Revenue Manual. The Tahsildars collect land revenue dues, taceavi, cessess and other government dues in their respective jurisdictions. They supervise the land records work in their tahsils and ensure that the Patwaris and land revenue inspectors carry out their work properly and in time. Tahsildars also function as Sub-Treasury Officers in addition to their own duties as revenue officers. They are responsible to the District Treasury Officer on fiscal matters. Among the other miscellaneous duties of tahsildar are the realisation of levy, registration work, supply of licenses of arms and execution of decrees issued under Section 145, Criminal Procedure Code. Tahsildars are assisted by Naib-Tahsildars and Patwaris. At present 11 Tahsildars, 11 Naib-Tahsildars and 490 Patwaris are engaged in the tahsil. However, the main task of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is to assist the Sub-Divisional Officers in revenue matters. The Office Kanungo functions at the tahsil headquarters. He looks after the office work of land records and establishment work of patwaris in a tahsil. The land records inspector supervises and checks the work and record of patwaris and reports to the tahsildar. The Patwari constitutes the lowest rung of the ladder of district administration. The actual land revenue collection work is performed at his level. Patwaris maintain all the registers of men and cattle in their *Patwar*

Halkas, recover levey and irrigation dues, perform election work and inspect crops in their areas.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the district is divided into a number of inspection circles (*girdawar* circles) and *Patwar halkas*. Inspection circles and *Patwar Halkas* are jurisdictionally covered by land records inspectors and *Patwaris* respectively.

The Police Department and the District Judicial Courts also have an important role in the district administration. The Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur and assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, maintains effective law and order and prevents crime. For this purpose, he functions in close association with the District Magistrate. A detailed account of the working and administrative set-up of the Police Department in Sawai Madhopur district is given in the chapter on Law and Order and Justice. The Additional District and Sessions Judge, Gangapur is also posted in the district to strengthen the cause of justice. His jurisdiction extends over the whole of the revenue district of Sawai Madhopur. Other judicial courts are located at Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Hindaun. Judicial set-up and its working in this district have been detailed in a succeeding chapter. Other officers in the horizontal line of administration include the district level officers of the agriculture, animal husbandry, education, medical co-operation, industries, forest, public works, irrigation, social welfare, ayurved, family planning, commercial taxes, excise, employment, public relations, labour, soil conservation and small savings department etc. The officers of these departments have important roles to play in the district administration. The welfare slant given to administration has further enhanced the importance of these departments in the district. A list of district level officers of the State Government located in Sawai Madhopur district is given below :

1. The Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge Gangapur
3. Additional District Collector, Sawai Madhopur
4. Deputy District Development Officer, Sawai Madhopur
5. District Supply Officer, Sawai Madhopur
6. District Education Officer, Karauli
7. District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur

8. Fisheries Development Officer, Sawai Madhopur
9. Assistant Public Relations Officer, Sawai Madhopur
10. District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur
11. District Employment Officer, Sawai Madhopur
12. Project Officer, (Co-ordination), Sawai Madhopur
13. District Ayurved Officer, Sawai Madhopur
14. District Small Savings Officer, Sawai Madhopur
15. District Transport Officer, Sawai Madhopur
16. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sawai Madhopur
17. District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur
18. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Sawai Madhopur
19. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Sawai Madhopur
20. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B & R), Sawai Madhopur
21. Mining Engineer, Sawai Madhopur
22. District Soil Conservation Officer, Sawai Madhopur
23. District Medical and Health Officer, Karauli

These officers work under the supervision and control of the higher authorities of their respective departments.

In addition to the State Government officers, a number of Central Government officers also function in the district. Details of some of these departments and their functioning are given in the Chapter Other Departments. The list of Central Government officers is given below :

1. The Income Tax Officer, Sawai Madhopur
2. Inspectors, Central Excise and Customs at Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun and Karauli
3. District Savings Officer, Sawai Madhopur
4. Assistant Manager, Food Corporation of India, Sawai Madhopur
5. Post Master, Sawai Madhopur
6. Station Master, Sawai Madhopur

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History

The district of Sawai Madhopur, before its formation in 1949, was part of the Jaipur and Karauli States. The land tenures, method of assessment and method of land revenue collection in this area were, therefore, the same as those prevalent in the two States. In Jaipur State, land was divided into (i) *Khalsa* or crown land (from which land revenue was realised directly by the State) and (ii) *Jagir* (in which the revenue was realised directly by the jagirdars and formed the part of their income). The jagirs were of several categories varying according to their origin, status accorded to the Jagirdars or the term of their assignment by the ruler. The *Khalsa* area of the Jaipur State was 31.3 per cent and the non-*Khalsa* area 68.7 per cent of the total area of the State¹.

Among the Jagirs, there were grants for which no feudal service was performed but only a quit rent was paid. These grants were held principally by members of the Rajawat clan, being branches of the Maharaja's own family and partaking of the nature of apanages. There were also estates either conquered or possessed by the ancestors of the erstwhile holders, prior to the conquest of Jaipur by the reigning family, including such chiefships as Sikar, Khetri, Uniara and others. These paid a tribute to the Jaipur *Durbar* of about one-fourth of their estimated revenue. Besides, there were estates upon which no rent was paid, but instead service was performed. In addition, there were religious endowments and rent free personal holdings including grants and gifts to temples, to civil and military officers and court favourites etc.

Jagirs were relics of the feudal system of the old Mughal Empire. Jagirdars were originally required to render military service with elephants, horses, palanquins, or foot-men². In the deed of grant of each jagir, the *Tan* (estimated annual revenue of the jagir) was entered, as also *Qarar*, i. e. the number of months during which the quota of *Sowars* and footmen required from a particular jagir was to be provided. This quota was calculated on an assumed income obtained by multiplying the *Tan* by

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, for Samvat 2004 (September, 1947 to August, 1948), p. 33.
2. *ibid.*, p. 34.

12 and dividing it by the number of *Qarar*¹. For each five hundred rupees of the assumed income, the jagirdar had to provide one *Sowar* and for each sum of Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over and above Rs. 500 or any multiple thereof, he had to provide one foot-man, five of the latter being usually regarded as equivalent to one *Sowar*². The quota to be provided was entered in each deed of grant. The obligation to provide horse-*Sowars*, footmen, etc. was commuted for cash in the year 1925. The highest class of jagir was *Mansab*, the holder of which had to pay commutation dues in cash @ Rs. 22.50 per horse, per mensem³. The jagirdars also paid a stipulated amount of money to the State on succession to the Jagir. The Jagir was granted for lifetime only and on the death of the holder, it became *Khalsa* and remained so till the successor was recognised (the action being called *Matmi*) by the ruler and a fresh *Patta* issued to the successor⁴. The State took full advantage of this opportunity in realising revenue dues from the jagirdar and regulating or penalising his estate as the case warranted.

Some details of other non-*Khalsa* (other than jagir) tenures were as follows⁵:

(i) MUAMLA—It was a grant of an interest in land for which a fixed amount was payable under settlement arrived at with the State.

(ii) SUBA—It was a peculiar tenure applicable only to the former *Nizamat* of Sawai Madhopur (now included in the present district) of the former Jaipur State. It was analogous to the *Istimrar* tenure in other parts of the Jaipur State. The holders of this tenure called *Subeguzars* paid a fixed annual amount for the grant held by them.

(iii) ISTIMRAR—It was a permanent lease of interest in land for which a fixed sum was payable each year.

(iv) CHAKOTI—It was the grant of interest in land by a *Bhomia* for which a quit-rent was payable. This tenure was largely prevalent in Torawati.

BADH—These grants were originally accorded by the State for watch and ward duties.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, for Samvat 2004* (September, 1947 to August, 1948), p. 34.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 35.

(vi) **BHOM**—The word *Bhom* literally signified a land but this tenure was analogous to the *Muamla* or *Chakoti* tenure.

(vii) **INAM**—It was a revenue free grant to a person in recognition of his services.

(viii) **TANKHA**—It was a grant of an interest in land to a person for service due from him.

(ix) **UDAK**—It was a revenue free grant given in charity.

(x) **MILK**—It was a revenue free grant given in charity to a Muslim.

(xi) **BHOG**—It was a revenue free grant of an interest in land for the maintenance of a place of worship or a shrine.

(xii) **ALOOFA**—This was a grant made to ladies of the ruler's household or to dependents of the ruling family for maintenance.

(xiii) **KHANGI**—It signified a grant of interest in land made to persons other than ladies of the royal household or dependents of the ruling family for maintenance. *Khangi* also included grants made for *Lowazma* (maintenance of paraphernalia) and *Kotri-kharch* (household expenses).

Succession to *Jagir*, *Muamla*, *Suba*, *Chakoti* and *Istimrar* grants was ordinarily governed by primogeniture except in the case of *Muamla* grants in former Shekhawati which were usually divisible among the sons and heirs of the deceased.

In the non-*khalsa* area, rent was paid to the State grantees holding land under the tenures discussed earlier. These State grantees paid revenue to the government unless the holding was revenue free. In the *khalsa* portion, government realised rent directly from the tenants through the agency of the village headmen, called *Patels*, who, besides assisting the government in rent collection also helped in the general administration of the village. They also represented the common interest of the inhabitants of the village and were remunerated for their services by a levy of five pies per rupee of governmental rental demand recovered from the tenants.

SYSTEM OF RENTAL ASSESSMENT—The old system of rental assessment was based on *Latai*, under which a division of actual produce at every harvest between the State and the tenant took place. The State share of produce varied from one-fourth to one-half of the total production

This was subsequently reduced to two-fifths. In addition to the share of the produce, a charge for the cesses and expenses connected with the process of division was also levied. Under the *latai* system, certain crops, the produce of which could not be conveniently divided, were assessed at cash rates. Since the *latai* system had some practical snags, it was later substituted by the *ijara* system of farming. Under this system, land was taken on contract mostly by influential money lenders who extracted money from the peasantry. But this too suffered from drawbacks and did not prove a successful substitution.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE FORMER JAIPUR STATE—The *Ryotwari* system of settlement, locally named as *chakbandi*, which was adopted during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh by the end of the nineteenth century, was first introduced in certain towns and big villages. It guaranteed both fixity of rent and of land tenure to the tenant but it was based on the crude system of measurement followed in the past. Those non-*khalsa* areas which were not settled under *chakbandi* continued to be assessed by *latai* system¹.

For introducing a regular *Ryotwari* settlement, survey operations were started in 1924 and the system of maintenance of land records was introduced for the purpose of having at least four years' statistics for framing assessment proposals. The initial settlement in the *Khalsa* portion for the *Ryotwari* system which the government was resolved to introduce throughout the State was started in 1933 and the entire *Khalsa* area of the State with the exception of seven villages of tahsil Gangapur having precarious conditions of cultivation, had been settled by 1942. Settlement was made for tahsils for a period of ten or twenty years. During this period the rent fixed by the Settlement Officer remained unchanged, unless the productive capacity of a holding was substantially altered by an improvement effected not at the expense of the tenant, or reduced by causes beyond the control of the tenant, or the area of the holding increased or decreased². The initial settlements were fixed for a period of ten years to allow for stable conditions of cultivation to develop as a result of security of tenure and guaranteed rent. Because of the marked improvement in economic conditions, settlements subsequent to 1943 were for twenty years³.

The *Ryotwari* settlement was based on the principle that land should be assessed in accordance with its capabilities and the standard of

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, for Samvat 2004 (1947-48), p 37.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.* p. 38.

assessment for the wet and dry areas was one-fourth and one-third share of the produce respectively. Before the actual starting of settlement operations, survey maps and records of possession were prepared and an economic survey was also undertaken to assess the conditions of the estate holders and the tenants. The area was divided into different soil classes, notable being, *Chahi* (irrigated from a well), *Nahri* (having advantage of canal irrigation), *Talabi* (tank-bed cultivation) *khatli* (river-bed cultivation), *Dehri* (flooded area) and *Barani* (dry area.) Each class of soil was further sub-divided according to factors that affected the natural productivity of the area e.g. depth of water, facilities of irrigation, texture or quality of soil and advantages and disadvantages of situation (proximity to a village or its opposite). The relative values of different sub-classes under a major class were determined in relation to the standard sub-class whose value was fixed at a notional sixteen annas. The next step was to determine rent rates and the aggregate amount of assessment for an area and divide the aggregate amount of assessment into holdings according to areas under various soil classes. The actual procedure for settlement operations was defined in the Jaipur State-Grants Land Tenures Act, 1947.

OCCUPANCY RIGHTS—The commonly prevalent tenure in the former Jaipur State was *Ryotwari* tenure under which the tenant dealt directly with the government or with the State grantee and was responsible for the payment of rent on his holdings. However, occupancy rights were properly defined in the Jaipur State Tenancy Act, 1945 and the State Grants Land Tenures Act, 1947. These Acts defined the following occupancy rights¹.

(i) *Pattadar* Tenants—A new class of tenants were created under the above Acts on payments of premium at fixed rates, whose tenures were made heritable under their personal laws. These tenants enjoyed full rights of transfer of holdings to an agriculturist and to a non-agriculturist with some limitations, and also enjoyed full rights over trees standing on their holdings.

(ii) *Khatedari* Tenants—These tenants enjoyed restricted rights of inheritance, of mortgage of land for ten years, of sub-letting of land for five years and of cutting trees from their lands for their agricultural and private needs but not for sale.

(iii) *Ghair Khatedars*—These tenants enjoyed heritable interest

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, for Samvat 2004 (1947-48)*, p. 39.

in their holdings like a *khatedar* but they could neither transfer their land, nor cut trees without permission of the government.

Regular Settlement¹

TAHSIL KARAUJI—The first regular settlement of tahsil Karauli was conducted during the years 1909-11. During this settlement, an area of 620 sq. miles or 1605.8 sq. km. was assessed. The chain used for settlement purposes measured 165 feet². Total land revenue proposed amounted to Rs. 3,16,631. The second settlement of this tahsil was conducted during the year 1958. The area covered by this settlement measured 700 sq. miles or 1813.00 sq. km. The standard chain of 165 feet was used. Total land revenue proposed amounted to Rs. 2,64,596. The term of settlement was fixed for twenty years.

TAHSIL KHANDAR—The area of tahsil Khandar was formerly included in Jaipur State. Settlement of an area of 384 sq. miles or 994.6 sq. km. of this tahsil first took place in 1947. The term of settlement was 20 years. The standard chain used for settlement purposes measured 165 feet. The revision settlement took place in 1951. The area of the tahsil settled was 98 sq. miles, or 253.8 sq. km. Total revenue proposed was Rs. 98,916.

TAHSIL GANGAPUR—Settlement of the area of this tahsil first took place during the erstwhile princely regime of Jaipur under the *Ryotwari* system. But the details of the settlement are not recorded. However, regular settlement of 142 sq. miles or 367.8 sq. km. area of this tahsil took place in 1943. The term of the settlement was upto 1962. Revision settlement of 37 sq. miles or 95.8 sq. km. (Jagir area) of tahsil Gangapur took place in 1951. The term of this settlement was upto 1963. Land revenue proposed during this settlement amounted to Rs. 64,652.

TAHSIL TODABHIM—The first regular settlement of this tahsil took place in 1943 and it was operative till 1962. A total of 105 sq. miles or 271.9 sq. km. (Jagir area) of the tahsil was settled and land revenue proposed amounted to Rs. 1,76,180. Revision settlement took place in 1951. Its term was upto 1962. This time the area settled was 203 sq. miles or 525.8 sq. km. (*Khalsa* area). Land Revenue proposed was Rs. 1,56,218.

1. The standard chain used for settlement purposes measured 165 feet. This measurement of chain was uniformly applied to the entire district in all settlements.
2. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Alwar.

TAHSIL NADOTI—The first regular settlement of this tahsil after the formation of Rajasthan was conducted in 1952. The term of this settlement was upto 1963. An area of 116.45 sq. miles or 301.6 sq. km. was settled and the land revenue proposed for this area amounted to Rs. 1,45,734.

TAHSIL BAMANWAS—An area of 92 sq. miles or 238.3 sq. km. of tahsil Bamanwas was first settled in 1947. Its term was upto 1966. The revision settlement was conducted during the period 1951 to 1963. This time the area settled measured 72.2 sq. miles or 187.00 sq. km. Land revenue proposed was Rs. 1,06,539.

TAHSIL MALARNA CHOR—Regular settlement of an area of 423 sq. miles or 1,095.6 sq. km. of tahsil Malarna Chor took place for the period 1947 to 1966. This settlement was revised in 1952 when an area of 200 sq. miles or 518.00 sq. km. was assessed. Land revenue determined during this settlement for the area amounted to Rs. 2,58,624.

TAHSIL MAHWA—The regular settlement of this tahsil was conducted in 1951. The jagir area measuring 52 sq. miles or 134.7 sq. km. was settled and an amount of Rs. 1,22,622 was determined as land revenue.

TAHSIL SAPOTRA—This area was formerly included in the erstwhile Karauli State. Its settlement was first conducted in 1909. During this Settlement, 388.6 sq. miles or 1,006.5 sq. km. area was assessed and an amount of Rs. 1,88,144 was determined as land revenue. The next settlement took place in 1958 and its term was upto 1977. The area measured 542 sq. miles or 1,403.8 sq. km. Land revenue determined for this area was 1,98,679.

TAHSIL SAWAI MADHOPUR—After the *Ryotwari* settlement of this area, regular settlement in Sawai Madhopur tahsil was conducted in 1947. Its term was upto 1966. The area covered under the settlement was 531 sq. miles or 1,375.3 sq. km. In 1951, another revision settlement took place in this tahsil and an area of 351 sq. miles or 909.1 sq. km. was surveyed. The term of this settlement was upto 1966. Land revenue for this area was determined at Rs. 3,74,016.

TAHSIL HINDAUN—Regular settlement of this area took place in 1943, when an area of 224 sq. miles or 580.2 sq. km. of this tahsil was surveyed and settled. The term of settlement was upto 1962. Land revenue for this area was determined at Rs. 2,42,615. In 1951, another settlement of an area of 46 sq. miles or 119.1 sq. km. of tahsil Hindaun was

conducted. The term of this settlement was also upto 1962 and the land revenue determined was 1,45,734.

Present System of Settlement

The present system of land revenue settlement operations and collection of land revenue is based on the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and the rules and regulations made thereunder. The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is incharge of all matters relating to settlement. The Collector is the Land Records Officer of the district.

When the survey of an area is to be conducted it is notified in the official gazette. The old unit of measurement based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. is retained along with new units, if the previous measurement was according to old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared denoting (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *Khasra* (field book), (d) estate holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his share, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area specifying the nature and class of tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundaries and pillars, (h) right in wells and tanks, (i) rights of irrigation, if any, from other sources and (j) census of live stock and population. All these records can be seen by interested parties free of cost on an application in writing.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes on the general physical and economic character of the area, of rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and their wages, changes in cultivating tenures, movement of rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rates and assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposal to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles (b) changes in soil classification (c) period which would form the basis of produce estimates and (d) commutation prices.

The soil is classified as : irrigated (*Chahi*, *Nehri* or *Talabi* and *Talabi Peta*, *Kachhar* or *Khatli*, *Barani*, or *Barsati* or *Mal*) dry cultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar*, *Bir*) and dry unculturable (*Ghair Mumkin*). Further sub-divisions for these soils may also be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the commonest class of soil is, as far as possible, taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class,

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates, the following points are kept in view: (a) collection from rents and cesses during the 20 years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) nature of the crops grown and average quality of produce, (d) value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) expenses of cultivation and cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and period of rest, (g) frequency of remission, suspensions and short collections, (h) rent rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved, and (i) rent rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for twenty years. The State Government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term of settlement.

LAND REFORMS

After the formation of Rajasthan, several laws were enacted to ameliorate the conditions of cultivators. Reform measures were introduced in the form of ordinance as early as 1949, and later replaced by acts enacted by the State Legislature. In order to protect the rights of the tenants against arbitrary ejection, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1949. The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949 was also introduced during 1949. These ordinances were repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 which itself has had several amendments. Other important enactments embodying land reforms were the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952; the Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Utilisation Act, 1954; Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act, 1956; the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956; and the Discontinuance of Cess Act, 1959.

RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS—The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 was a landmark in land reforms in Rajasthan. It provided for the resumption of Jagir lands, assessment of their land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in Jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir land. The following statement gives some relevant details:¹

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years and the office of the Collector (Jagir), Sawai Madhopur for years 1963-64 to 1966-67.

S.No. Year	Total Number of Jagirdars paid interim compensation	Amounts of compensation paid (Rs.'000)
1. 1957-58	272	901
2. 1958-59	201	470
3. 1959-60	260	325
4. 1960-61	5,000	424
5. 1961-62	4,000	589
6. 1962-63	3,000	526
7. 1963-64	—	25
8. 1964-65	—	10
9. 1965-66	—	29
10. 1966-67	—	3

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers. It lays down the procedure for survey, preparation and maintenance of land records for settlement of land and collection of land revenue. The Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Act, 1954 which came into force in 1958, provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956 consolidates and amends the laws relating to lending of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes and lists the various items for which loans may be granted and the terms and conditions thereof. With the passing of Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959, various cesses which were being collected in addition to rents on agricultural holdings, were discontinued with certain exceptions.

Revenue Units

Like all other districts of the State, Sawai Madhopur is divided for purposes of land revenue administration, into *girdawar* (inspector) circles. Each *girdawar* circle is divided into *Patwar Halkas* (or the jurisdictional area of a *Patwari*). For these revenue units, annual registers called *Jama Bandi* are maintained and crop inspections are carried out.

Sadar Qanungo (Land Records Inspector) is posted at the district headquarters. He supervises and inspects the work of the *Girdawar*, *Qanungo* and the *Patwaris*. The *Sadar Qanungo*, assisted by one Assistant

Sadar Qanungo and a few *Patwaris*, is incharge of the land records section of the Collectorate. There are at present (1973-74) 39 inspection circles in the district and these are divided into 418 *Patwar Halkas*.¹ Their tahsilwise distribution is given below and their names appear in Appendix I.

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of girdawar & (Inspection) circle	Number of <i>Patwar Halkas</i>
1.	Karauli	5	53
2.	Sawai Madhopur	5	52
3.	Khandar	2	24
4.	Bonli (Malarna Chor)	4	46
5.	Hindaun	3	37
6.	Todabhim	3	38
7.	Mahwa	3	30
8.	Gangapur	4	36
9.	Bamanwas	4	40
10.	Nadoti	3	30
11.	Sapotra	3	32
Total		39	418

Each inspection circle is headed by one inspector (*Girdawar*) and at each tahsil headquarters, there is one office *Qanungo* who looks after land records maintenance and the establishment work of *patwaris* working in the area.

Revenue Collection

Demand and collection of land revenue from the district during 1958-59 to 1970-71 are given in the following table.²

(Rupees in lakhs)				
Year	Demand (arrears & current)	Collection during the year	Remission and suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1958-59	411.51	52.39	—	359.12
1959-60	409.49	48.70	342.21	18.58

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	68.50	51.16	—	17.34
1961-62	70.19	52.26	—	17.93
1962-63	74.39	57.83	13.59	2.97
1963-64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1964-65	76.96	48.67	19.53	8.76
1965-66	83.80	64.20	—	19.60
1966-67	5.15	1.64	2.10	1.41
1967-68	87.44	63.05	—	24.39
1968-69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70	98.97	69.10	—	29.86
1970-71	34.02	18.74	9.32	5.96
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	91.11	61.00	—	30.11

Consolidation of Land Holdings

The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 came into force in December, 1954. Actual consolidation work started in May, 1957. The Planning Commission of the Government of India has designated consolidation work as a centrally assisted programme. Assistance in financial terms for consolidation work ranged upto fifty per cent of the expenses. Consolidation of land holdings was started in Sawai Madhopur district during the First Plan period. A total of 76 villages were taken up for consolidation work and an area of 72,343 acres was consolidated. During the Second Five Year Plan period, consolidation of 5,47,856 acres of land included in 422 villages was completed. During the period 1966-67 to 1973-74, consolidation of an area of 1,236 acres in one village was completed. Consolidation has proved beneficial to the cultivators as it provided improved facilities of farming in standard size of farms, better provision for collection of manure and use of agricultural implements and undisputed boundaries. The cost of consolidation was shared between the State Government, the Central

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959 onwards.*

N.A.—Not available.

Government and the individual land holder in the ratio of 1/4, 1/4 and 1/2 of the total cost respectively. Consolidation in the remaining parts of the district has not yet been undertaken.

Rajasthan Bhoodan Movement

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954 was enacted with a view to encouraging the *Bhoodan* movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. The movement aimed at acquiring land through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless persons. For this purpose the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Board was established under the Act of 1954. The headquarters of the Board is at Jaipur. Donation of land, distribution of donated land and matters ancillary thereto are looked after by this Board. Details of land donation and distribution in Sawai Madhopur district is as follows:¹

Year	No. of donors	Land donated (in hectares)	Land distributed (in hectares)	No. of families benefitted
1956	61	92	25	11
1957	—	—	—	—
1958	1	41	21	14
1959	—	—	58	34
1960	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—
1962	1	33	36	16

Ceiling on Land Holdings

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1960 stipulated a maximum limit of 30 standard acres of land which a family of five or less persons can possess. According to the provisions of the Act, surplus land with the family, if any, will have to be surrendered to the government. For ceiling purposes, a standard acre denoted a piece of land where at least 10 maunds of wheat is produced. In case wheat is not produced in that land, another crop was taken as equivalent for this purpose. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1960 has been modified by several amendments to enforce the ceiling effectively. In 1973, the State Government promulgated the Rajasthan Maximum Agricultural Holdings Ordinance Under

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

this, applications of 681 families were filed in this district out of which 329 applications were decided. The rest remain to be decided. Steps to enforce the 1973 ordinance effectively and expeditiously are under way in the district. The State Government has recently fixed a ceiling of 54 acres of agricultural land for a family in Karauli, Sapotra, Khandar, Malarna Chor, Nadoti and Sawai Madhopur tahsils. These tahsils have been categorised as semi-fertile areas. The ceiling of land in fertile areas included in Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Gangapur and Bamanwas tahsils has been fixed at 48 acres of agricultural land for a family of five or less persons.

Tenancy Rights

An important piece of land reforms in Rajasthan is the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This Act has reduced all types of tenancy to three viz., *Khatedar*, *Ghair Khatedar* and *Khudkasht*. It conferred upon all types of tenants (except *shikmi* tenants) the *Khatedari* rights with effect from October, 1955. Heritable right was bestowed on tenants, which meant that a *Khatedar* tenant could now bequeath his interest through will in accordance with his personal law. If a tenant died intestate, his interest in his holding devolved according to the provisions of his personal law. *Khatedar* tenants have also been given the right to transfer by sale or gift, their interest in the property either wholly or partly. Mortgaging and sub-letting of the holdings within certain limits has also been allowed, and provisions made for exchange of land for consolidation.

The Act also empowers the government to prescribe a ceiling for rent which can be collected by a tenant from his sub-tenant. Arrest and detention of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent are prohibited. The Act also provides special protection to tenants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Sale or mortgage of land by these persons to non-Scheduled Castes or Tribes is prohibited.

This Act may be termed as the most important piece of legislation since it accords the option to actual tenants to become real land holders. The Government has now a direct relationship with tenants because *Khatedari* rights have been accorded to all tenants after resumption of jagirs and abolition of *Biswedari* rights. Tenancy rights have also been accorded to tenants on *Khudkasht* and *Shikmi Kashtkars*. The State Government has recently decided to accord *Khatedari* rights to all those who have been tilling the land for the last ten years without infringing any conditions thereon. The State Government has also decided to distribute

pass books to cultivators in which entries regarding their land will be made. These pass books will facilitate tenants in revenue cases and for obtaining loans for agricultural purpose. A total of 95,357 pass books have so far been distributed in the district till 1974 and 1,41,067 pass books remain to be distributed.¹

Revenue cases

The powers and duties of the Revenue Courts and Revenue Officers in the district have been defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956. Cases dealt with in recent years by various Revenue Courts in the district are tabulated below:²

(No.)

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1961-62	2,138	13,243	15,381	11,916	3,465
1962-63	3,465	1,535	5,000	1,506	3,494
1963-64	1,239	4,242	5,481	4,140	1,341
1964-65	4,373	13,815	18,188	14,721	3,467
1965-66	416	2,163	2,579	1,983	596
1966-67	596	1,193	1,789	1,449	340
1967-68	55	211	266	124	412
1968-69	17,735	25,404	37,139	22,165	14,974
1969-70	14,974	16,272	31,246	17,585	13,661
1970-71	13,661	7,333	20,994	17,048	3,946
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	11,641	30,947	42,588	29,435	13,153

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During princely rule when this area formed part of the Jaipur and Karauli States, the main source of revenue apart from the land revenue were customs, excise duty, forests, stamps and registration fee,

1. *Land Reforms in Rajasthan, Analysis and Statistical Tables*, Revenue (Land Records) Development Department, Secretariat, Jaipur, p. 5.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.
N.A. = Not available.

electricity, tribute from Jagirdars and income from railways (only in Jaipur State).

At present the main sources besides land revenue in the district are excise and commercial taxes including sales tax, entertainment tax and taxes on vehicles etc. The Central Government's revenue sources include income tax, tax on property, customs and Union excise etc. Details of State revenue other than land revenue are given below:

EXCISE—Excise duty is levied by the State Government under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 on country spirit, Indian made spirit, imported spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian beer, opium, poppy heads and *Bhang*. Before 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of excise, entertainment tax, sales tax, passenger and goods tax etc. But in that year the department was bifurcated into (i) Excise and (ii) Commercial Taxes and the former was entrusted with the collection of excise duty only. In Sawai Madhopur district, the Excise Department is represented by an Assistant Excise Officer with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. His office was established in 1969. He functions under the control of the District Excise Officer, Bharatpur. The Assistant Excise Officer is assisted by four excise inspectors, one prosecuting inspector and the necessary complement of office staff and 18 guards. His jurisdiction is limited to Sawai Madhopur district only. He also looks after the prosecution of offenders against excise law. The district is divided into four circles viz. Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. One prosecuting inspector (excise) also functions in the district. He has his headquarters at Gangapur City and is responsible for conducting the court cases of the Excise Department. A statement about the income from various excise duties in Sawai Madhopur district for the period 1964-65 to 1972-73 (year-wise) is given below:¹

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income from Excise Duty
1964-65	1,371
1965-66	N. R.
1966-67	1,713
1967-68	1,354
1968-69	1,694
1969-70	1,775

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.
N.R.—Not reported.

1	2
1970-71	2,095
1971-72	2,280
1972-73	2,315
1973-74*	3,059

The figures indicate that income from excise duties in the area has been on the increase.

COMMERCIAL TAXES—Before the merger of the Jaipur State with Rajasthan, there functioned at Sawai Madhopur an Assistant Commissioner of the Customs and Excise Department of the Jaipur State. The Assistant Commissioner was assisted in his work by custom inspectors posted at each tahsil headquarters. After merger, the Assistant Commissioner at Gangapur continued to function but in 1955 the Department of Customs and Excise was re-designated as Excise and Taxation Department. However, in 1964 on account of further reorganisation and separation of excise, the department was renamed the Commercial Taxes Department. At present the Commercial Taxes Department in the district is represented by a Commercial Taxes Officer who is assisted by Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers and inspectors. The strength of the staff of Commercial Taxes Department in Sawai Madhopur district in 1974-75 was one Commercial Taxes Officer, eight Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers, six Commercial Taxes Inspectors, one accountant, one office assistant, six upper division clerks, 31 lower division clerks, one driver and 31 class IV employees. The revenue district of Sawai Madhopur, for tax realisation and enforcement purposes, has been divided into certain wards and each ward is put under an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer. The Commercial Taxation Department deals with the levy and realisation of Sales Tax, the Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax, Electricity duty, Entertainment Tax and other taxes imposed by the State Government.¹

Revenue collected by the Commercial Taxes Department during the last few years is given below:²

*Figures provisional.

1. However, since April, 1975, Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax has been separated from Taxation Department and merged with the State Transport Department.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

(Rs. '000)

Year	Sales Tax	Entertainment tax	Rajasthan Passenger and Goods tax
1966-67	5,948	85	624
1967-68	10,027	95	744
1968-69	10,432	125	886
1969-70	9,990	131	755
1970-71	7,832	147	999
1971-72	9,032	183	1,047
1972-73	7,914	155	844
1973-74	10,138	339	1,814

REGISTRATION FEE—Registration of vehicles and the registration of documents is performed by the Collector in the district. The Collector of the district functions as District Registrar but these powers are usually delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officer posted at the district headquarters. At other places the tahsildars of the area function as Sub-Registrar and their work is supervised and inspected by the District Registrar. At the State Level, the Registration Department is controlled by a member of the Board of Revenue, Ajmer who functions as Inspector General of Registration. The staff engaged in registration of vehicles comprises a transport inspector and a clerk. Statistics relating to the number of vehicles registered and revenue derived therefrom are given below :

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Income from registration fee
1965-66	51	1,354
1966-67	79	1,949
1967-68	72	1,686
1968-69	93	2,445
1969-70	50	1,126
1970-71	67	1,210
1971-72	56	1,042
1972-73	66	3,713
1973-74	72	4,088

STAMPS FEES—Under the Rajasthan Stamps Act, 1952, the District Treasury Officer has been empowered to function as custodian of stamps in the district. He is responsible for storage and sale of stamps to the stamp vendors who are authorised to function under him. These stamp vendors are appointed by the District Collector for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the district treasury as well as the sub-treasuries. The number of stamp vendors may vary according to their requirements of the area. At present there is one stamp vendor at the district headquarters and 14 stamp vendors at sub-treasury headquarters. Stamp vendors are allowed a commission on sale of judicial stamps at the rate of 1.55 per cent at all places and 3.10 per cent for non-judicial stamps at the district headquarters. The rate of commission allowed to stamp vendors selling non-judicial stamps at all sub-divisional headquarters is Rs. 4.70 per 100 rupees and at all other places (other than district and sub-divisional headquarters) Rs. 6.25 per one hundred rupees. Revenue from the sale of stamps during the period 1967-68 to 1973-74 in the district is given below :¹

(Rupees)

Year	Revenue from sale of non-judicial stamps	Revenue from sale of judicial stamps
1967-68	2,18,878	2,34,148
1968-69	2,59,589	2,38,494
1969-70	3,35,934	2,07,532
1970-71	3,86,030	2,01,185
1971-72	4,79,238	2,31,967
1972-73	6,35,798	2,25,158
1973-74	2,32,531	7,16,722

CENTRAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

UNION EXCISE DUTY—The Sawai Madhopur district falls within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Kota. At the district level the department of Central Excise is represented by three Inspectors with their headquarters at Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun and Karauli working under the control of Superintendent, Central Excise, Kota. These Inspectors are assisted by two sepoys each at their

1. Source : Office of the District Treasury Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

respective places. A statement showing the revenue collected from Central Excise during the period 1968-69 to 1974-75 is given below :¹

(Rupees)

Year	Income from Excise duty
1968-69	2,39,07,367
1969-70	2,61,99,861
1970-71	2,49,49,690
1971-72	2,29,23,234
1972-73	2,44,88,702
1973-74	2,32,65,907
1974-75	2,87,83,331

INCOME TAX—For assessment and collection of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax etc. an Income Tax Officer has been functioning at Sawai Madhopur since 1966-67. He is assisted by one Income Tax Inspector, one head clerk, three upper division clerks, one stenographer, two lower division clerks, one process server and a few class IV employees. The Income Tax Officer, Sawai Madhopur functions under the administrative control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jaipur Range, Jaipur. The primary function of the Income Tax Officer is to assess the income and wealth of persons having taxable income and wealth within the meaning of various sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. After assessment, recovery is also made by his office. The Income Tax Officer also performs the functions of Gift Tax Officer under the Gifts Tax Act, 1958. The amount of tax collected from Sawai Madhopur district during the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 is as under²:

(Rupees in '000)

Year	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax
1966-67	200	2	—
1967-68	350	6	—
1968-69	500	7	—

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Central Excise and Customs, Sawai Madhopur.

2. Source : Office of the Income Tax Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

1	2	3	4
1969-70	900	15	5
1970-71	1,000	15	4
1971-72	1,830	14	6
1972-73	1,085	30	10
1973-74	1,765	37	12
1974-75	2,530	40	14

Other sources of central revenue in the district are income from railways, post and telegraphs and telephones, etc. but data for these incomes are not maintained district-wise.

APPENDIX I

**Girdawar Circles (Inspector) and Patwar Halkas of Sawai Madhopur
District as on 31st March, 1974**

Name of Tahsil	Name of Girdawar (Inspector) Circle	Name of Patwar Halka
Karauli	(1) Karauli	(1) Jahangeerpur, (2) Beejalpur, (3) Gunesara, (4) Sahajpur, (5) Pareeta, (6) Tulsipura, (7) Gudla, (8) Karauli, (9) Karauli, (10) Karauli.
	(2) Keladevi	(1) Barkhera, (2) Kotamohri (3) Maholi, (4) Chainpur/Barriya, (5) Kashipura, (6) Semarda, (7) Lauhra, (8) Atewa, (9) Karsai, (10) Sasari.
	(3) Karauli	(1) Sengerpur, (2) Rod Kalan, (3) Manchi, (4) Harnagar, (5) Bichpari, (6) Khoob Nagar, (7) Kondar, (8) Chainpur, (9) Kota Chiaber, (10) Fatehpur, (11) Ratiyapura.
	(4) Masalpur	(1) Kheriya, (2) Bhavli, (3) Masalpur, (4) Seeloti, (5) Duka-wali, (6) Dada, (7) Jamura, (8) Khooda, (9) Rughapur, (10) Guwreda, (11) Jambora.
	(5) Mandrayal	(1) Garhi ka-gaon, (2) Lagra, (3) Bhankri, (4) Gurdah, (5) Baharda, (6) Dhorefa, (7) Nee-dar, (8) Rodhai, (9) Nayagaon, (10) Mandrayal, (11) Awand, (12) Chandelpura.
Sawai Madhopur	(1) Chauth ka Barwara	(1) Tapar, (2) Mahapura, (3) Shiwar, (4) Sarsop, (5) Isarda, (6) Ghothra, (7) Didayach, (8) Pawdera, (9) Rajwana, (10) Bal-riya, (11) Bhedola, (12) Chauth ka Barwara.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
	(2) Soorwal	(1) Bhagwatgarh, (2) Lorwara, (3) Jatwara Kalan, (4) Ajnoti, (5) Sunari, (6) Soorwal, (7) Menpura, (8) Jarawata, (9) Chharoda, (10) Jola,
	(3) Khilchipur	(1) Seloo, (2) Padana, (3) Olwara, (4) Shaharpura, (5) Chakeri, (6) Makholi, (7) Kundera, (8) Rawal, (9) Bhadlao, (10) Khilchipur, (11) Sherpur.
	(4) Sawai Madhopur	(1) Banjari, (2) Karmoda, (3) Alanpur (4) Thengla Jatwara (5) Ramdi, (6) Adalwara Kalan, (7) Dahakwa, (8) Gambhira, (9) Atoon Kalan.
	(5) Kushtala	(1) Jeenapur, (2) Kushtala, (3) Mui, (4) Dumoda, (5) Rawajna chor, (6) Pancholas, (7) Chitara, (8) Phalodi, (9) Dangarwara, (10) Lahsoda.
Khandar	(1) Bahrawada Kalan	(1) Bhoori pahari, (2) Dungri, (3) Bichpuri, (4) Baler, (5) Kuredi, (6) Rairawada, (7) Sehngor Kalan, (8) Akhegarh, (9) Bahrawada Kalan, (10) Kyarda Kalan, (11) Talawara.
	(2) Khandar	(1) Goth Bihari, (2) Khandar, (3) Bahrawada, (4) Aniyala, (5) Gothara, (6) Mei Kalan, (7) Gandawar, (8) Khandeolan, (9) Pali, (10) Daulatpura, (11) Bahrawanda Khurd, (12) Chhan, (13) Chhan.
Bonli	(1) Bonli	(1) Borda, (2) Mitrapura, (3) Udgaon, (4) Gotor, (5) Kushalpura, (6) Moran, (7) Bapui,

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
		(8) Bonli, (9) Mamdoli, (10) Ghunun, (11) Dafooli.
	(2) Peepalwara	(1) Lakhanpur, (2) Kolara, (3) Thadoli. (4) Bugdoli, (5) Nee-mod, (6) Hathroli, (7) Peepalwara, (8) Hindupura, (9) Gangwara, (10) Badgaw Sarwar, (11) Koryai, (12) Alooda
	(3) Malarna Chor	(1) Peeplada, (2) Jastana, (3) Galad Kalan, (4) Bariyala, (5) Khirni, (6) Jolanda, (7) Dehlod, (8) Bhadoti, (9) Malarna Chor, (10) Malarna Chor, (11) Neemod.
	(4) Malarna Doongar	(1) Behter, (2) Shripura, (3) Lakhanpur, (4) Malarana Doongar, (5) Diwara, (6) Gambheera, (7) Bhookha, (8) Bichhidona, (9) Daunaycha, (10) Chak Biloli, (11) Sankhra, (12) Shesha.
Hindaun	(1) Sooroth	(1) Kherili Goojar, (2) Pali, (3) Vijaipura, (4) Hukmi Khera, (5) Dhidora, (6) Dhandhawali, (7) Sooroth, (8) Bhukarawali, (9) Jatwara, (10) Kheri Hewaf, (11) Sherpur, (12) Jaf Nagla, (13) Bajna, (14) Lahchora, (15) Mahoo khas.
	(2) Shri Mahavirji	(1) Ibrahimpur, (2) Mandawara, (3) Dahra, (4) Jhareda, (5) Bargawan, (6) Nagla Meena, (7) Naurangabad, (8) Danalpur, (9) Irniya, (10) Patoda, (11) Sanet, (12) Katkar,

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
	(3) Hindaun	(1) Ganwadamuna, (2) Todoo-pura, (3) Khereta, (4) Sikroda, (5) Hindaun, (6) Karsoli, (7) Jagar, (8) Mothiyapur, (9) Kotri, (10) Palanpura.
Todabhim	(1) Todabhim	(1) Patoli, (2) Bhajera, (3) San-karwara, (4) Parli, (5) Bhaisa, (6) Matasoola, (7) Nangal Mandal, (8) Todabhim, (9) Kheri, (10) Karari.
	(2) Balghat	(1) Jonla, (2) Bali, (3) Deolen, (4) Tighriyan, (5) Jagdishpura, (6) Katara Ajij (7) Ladawali, (8) Moondiya, (9) Kudhawal, (10) Balghat.
	(3) Padampura	(1) Bhandari, (2) Machri, (3) Sehra Khar, (4) Padampura, (5) Khohra, (6) Cotra, (7) Dhawan, (8) Kamalpur, (9) Manoj, (10) Nangal Sherpur, (11) Pahari, (12) Kanjoli, (13) Bhopur, (14) Nisoora, (15) Shekhpura, (16) Ranoli, (17) Mehaswa, (18) Kirwara.
Mahwa	(1) Mandawar	(1) Kot, (2) Haldena, (3) Manda-war, (4) Garh Himmatgarh, (5) Rindli, (6) Ukroond, (7) Dhol khera, (8) Raseedpur, (9) Pakhav (10) Salempur.
	(2) Mahwa	(1) Mahwa, (2) Pali, (3) Hurla, (4) Balaheri, (5) Norangpura, (6) Gangwara, (7) Samleti, (8) Khon-chpuri, (9) Handiya.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
	(3) Khorla	(1) Nahida, (2) Santha, (3) Gahnoli, (4) Gajipur, (5) Pawta, (6) Bara Bujarg, (7) Kherla Bujarg, (8) Aund Meena, (9) Talchiri, (10) Bada Gaon, (11) Dhand.
Gangapur	(1) Wazeerpur	(1) Redayal Goojar, (2) Moncha, (3) Khandeep, (4) Medi, (5) Raipur, (6) Pawta, (7) Kishorpur, (8) Meena Baroda, (9) Wazeer-pur.
	(2) Piloda	(1) Baglai, (2) Kherli, (3) Syaroli, (4) Shekhpur, (5) Piloda, (6) Piloda, (7) Mahanandpur, (8) Udaikhurd, (9) Sewa.
	(3) Gangapur	(1) Jeewali, (2) Toksi, (3) Ganga-pur, (4) Khanpur Baroda, (5) Udai Kalan, (6) Ahmadpur, (7) Mirzapur, (8) Chooli.
	(4) Kunkata Kalan	(1) Khootla Salona, (2) Barh-Kalan, (3) Salimpur, (4) Baman Baroda, (5) Nogaon, (6) Kunkata-Kalna, (7) Bucholai, (8) Talawara, (9) Khera Ramgarh, (10) Tatwara.
Bamanwas	(1) Jahra	(1) Amarwa, (2) Amarwa Dungar-patti, (3) Bheetoli, (4) Meenakoleta, (5) Sikoli, (6) Jahra, (7) Tora, (8) Bareela, (9) Ranila, (10) Shafipura, (11) Jharoli, (12) Bhanwra.
	(2) Dabar	(1) Sukar, (2) Riwali, (3) Bichpari, (4) Liwali, (5) Kherli, (6) Dabar, (7) Kakrala, (8) Chandan Holi, (9) Naroli Chor, (10) Bhanwarki.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
	(3) Ba manwas	(1) Piplai, (2) Bamanwas, (3) Bamanwas, (4) Gandai, (5) Koyla, (6) Sitaur, (7) Sumel.
	(4) Berada	(1) Binjari, (2) Phulwara, (3) Bha-war, (4) Berada, (5) Sundri, (6) Bichhauch, (7) Mahrawar, (8) Barnala, (9) Batauda, (10) Jeewad, (11) Morpa.
Nadauti	(1) Gurha Chandji	(1) Talachida, (2) Rajaheda, (3) Pal, (4) Chirawada, (5) Raisana, (6) Gurha Chandji, (7) Timawa, (8) Garh Mora, (9) Rewasa, (10) Dulpura.
	(2) Nadauti	(1) Garh khera, (2) Jeetkipur, (3) Milanpura, (4) Nadauti, (5) Kema, (6) Lawad, (7) Shahar, (8) Salawad, (9) Bardala, (10) Bagor, (11) Khura Chainpura.
	(3) Nadoli	(1) Kemri, (2) Tesgaon, (3) Rosh, (4) Kemla, (5) Milok, Sarai, (6) Kunjela, (7) Baragaon, (8) Sop, (9) Bara Pichanol.
Sapotra	(1) Sapotra	(1) Naroli, (2) Kherla, (3) Badoda, (4) Ekat, (5) Hadoti, (6) Bagide, (7) Jorli, (8) Sapotra, (9) Chora-gaon, (10) Jakhoda, (11) Nayati, (12) Rawatpura, (13) Amargarh,
	(2) Kurgaon	(1) Baloti, (2) Salempur, (3) Kurgaon, (4) Mahmadpur, (5) Kheda, (6) Kachroda, (7) Gothara (8) Amargarh, (9) Khirkhira.
	(3) Karanpur	(1) Daulatpura, (2) Nayana ki Gwari, (3) Nibhaira, (4) Marmada, (5) Nanpur, (6) Maharajpura, (7) Karanpur, (8) Kased, (9) Rayar, (10) Bahadarpur.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following table indicates the important crimes in the district registered by the police for the period 1960 to 1974¹:

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Other Theft	Misc. IPC	Total
1960	4	9	12	61	145	30	104	257	622
1961	7	12	17	56	167	51	100	272	682
1962	6	18	21	96	220	62	168	287	878
1963	7	22	15	108	209	57	182	422	1,022
1964	7	26	22	123	291	39	166	425	1,099
1965	3	27	21	117	238	43	6	413	1,028
1966	2	24	18	198	238	54	226	401	1,161
1967	4	29	21	165	289	70	234	445	1,257
1968	5	34	21	200	282	51	226	505	1,324
1969	6	28	30	201	255	65	232	478	1,295
1970	3	19	24	191	228	39	228	527	1,259
1971	1	33	20	243	245	46	214	529	1,331
1972	8	57	25	262	306	27	257	571	1,513
1973	15	63	23	299	285	42	266	644	1,637
1974	13	55	40	396	317	64	354	710	1,949

Burglary, other thefts, cattle thefts, robbery and riots are among the more frequent crimes in the district. During the period 1960 to 1974, cases of dacoity and murder multiplied more than three times, robbery increased more than six times and rioting multiplied manifold. The number of cattle thefts, other thefts and miscellaneous crimes has also increased. The table shows that 1974 was the worst year. Increase in the incidence of crimes such as cattle thefts, other thefts and riots is mainly

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1961 onwards.

due to increase in population, development of transport and industrialisation in urban areas. Miscellaneous crimes have increased because of the activities of tribes like Kanjar, Sansi, Mina and Baori in the area. Increase in the number of dacoities can be ascribed to the mountainous topography of the area and nearness of the notorious Chambal ravines. Above all, the general increase in all type of crimes can be ascribed to the rise in prices of commodities and consequent hardship to poor people, coupled with unemployment which often drives people to crime¹.

The results of efforts to recover stolen property for the period 1960 to 1973 are given below²:

Year	Property stolen (Rs.)	Property recovered (Rs.)	Percentage of recovered property
1960	1,15,670	53,481	46.2
1961	2,15,017	65,534	34.8
1962	3,17,105	137,371	43.3
1963	2,51,947	91,306	36.2
1964	3,27,083	208,932	63.9
1965	2,49,760	90,353	36.2
1966	4,26,543	276,321	64.8
1967	5,18,072	143,989	27.8
1968	4,73,316	145,155	30.7
1969	3,34,273	153,410	45.9
1970	3,75,448	194,866	51.90
1971	7,06,793	431,707	45.9
1972	6,78,342	308,431	45.46
1973	7,31,778	318,920	43.7

It is evident from the table that while the value of property stolen yearwise during the period 1963 to 1973 has increased more than five times, the value of recovered property has also increased during this period more than five times.

1. Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1961 onwards.

POLICE

Historical Background

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Jaipur State Police was divided into two bodies, the city police under the *Faujdar* with a strength of 855 constables and *Chaukidars* and the district police under a superintendent¹. The later was called Superintendent of *Girai*. His headquarters were at Jaipur but he constantly moved about the districts. He had an Assistant and 11 Deputy Superintendents of Police under him.² Besides, 160 *Thanedars*, 582 constables and 11,058 *Chaukidars* also assisted him. He also exercised control over the police of 106 *Thikanas* in the State. Besides the city and district police forces, there were 5,782 jagirdars' horsemen who performed miscellaneous police duties under the orders of the Superintendent of *Girai*.³ Further, there were thousands of Minas and Nagas employed by the State on various terms in charge of forts etc., and they took part in the police arrangements of the State.⁴

During the year 1926-27, the State was divided into six divisions called charges, for police arrangements. Hindaun and Gangapur *Nizamats* were under one charge while Sawai Madhopur was placed under another charge.⁵ Each of these charges was placed under a Superintendent who had two or more inspectors, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables to assist him in police work. For each *Nizamat* area, there was one inspector. *Nizamats* were divided into several police stations called circles. Each of the circle was placed under a sub-inspector. These circles mostly coincided with revenue and judicial divisions. The entire police force of the State comprised one Inspector General of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of Police, nine Superintendents of Police, 17 inspectors of police, 84 sub-inspectors of police, 271 head constables and 1,705 constables.⁶

During the year 1947-48, the Jaipur State police force was headed by an Inspector General of Police. For purposes of police work the whole State was divided into two Police Ranges—Northern and Southern, each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The then district

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, p. 397.

2. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1905-06, p. 4.

3. *ibid.*, 1910, p. 3.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*, 1926-27, p. 34.

6. *The Jaipur Album*, edited by Ajmera and Jain, 1935, Chapter VIII, p. 2.

Sawai Madhopur was placed under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range. The district police was placed under a Superintendent of Police assisted by one or more Assistant Superintendent of Police.¹ There were ten police stations under the district police viz., Todabhim, Mahwa, Hindaun, Gangapur, Gathiyara, Sawai Madhopur, Malarna Doongar, Bonli, Khandar and Khajna Dcongar.² This police set up continued till the integration of Jaipur State in Rajasthan in 1949.

Police arrangements in the former Karauli State at the beginning of the present century were confined to a small force. It was mostly recruited from the troops stationed at the forts and castles. They were not provided with any weapon from the State, but kept their own swords and guns. This small force was distributed in the City *Kotwali* and in the police stations in the countryside. The City *Kotwali* and the Police stations were supervised by a Superintendent of Police. The Police Department in the State functioned under the direct control of the State Judicial Office. For police purposes, the entire territory was divided into seven circles, each placed in charge of a *Thanedar*. In 1904-05 the city police was placed in the charge of a *Kotwal* who was assisted by a literate constable, one *Jamadar* and 31 constables³.

During 1906-07, the police department was re-organised. The State was divided into three circles, controlled and supervised by one police inspector and three sub-police inspectors. This set up continued in the State with minor modifications from time to time upto the merger of the State in Rajasthan.

POLICE ORGANISATION AFTER THE FORMATION OF RAJASTHAN—
After the formation of Rajasthan, the district of Sawai Madhopur was placed in the Jaipur range. It was divided into four police circles, 16 police stations and 21 police outposts. Reserve police force was stationed at the district headquarters. The district police worked under the Superintendent of Police who was assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one with his headquarters at Gangapur and the other with his headquarters at Hindaun and four inspectors of police with headquarters at police circles. A list of police circles, police stations and out-posts in 1959 is given in Appendix I.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2004 (1947-48.)*, p. 81.
2. Source : The Office of the Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.
3. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1904-05*, p. 4.

Present Set-up

The Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur is the executive head of the police force working in the district. He functions under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan, Jaipur. For purposes of police administration the Sawai Madhopur district is divided into four circles viz., Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. Police circles are divided into police stations which, in their turn, are divided into police outpost. The distribution of police stations and police outpost circle-wise is given in Appendix II. Besides administration, control over arms, drill and discipline of the entire police force in the area is also exercised by the Superintendent of Police.

The police force posted in the area is categorised into civil and armed police. Civil police maintains law and order and armed police goes into operation where dacoities and robberies are committed. It is also deployed for restoration of law and order during riots or emergencies. The services of the armed police are also utilised for escorting movements from and to the treasury and for protection of government property.

Existing strength

The total strength of the civil police force in 1973 included one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, three inspectors of police, 22 sub-inspectors of police, 11 assistant sub-inspectors of police, 69 head constables and 472 constables. In 1973, the strength of the armed police consisted of one inspector of police, one sub-inspector of police, 40 head constables and 187 constables.

Functions of the police

The primary functions of the police are the prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order, apprehension of offenders, detection of offences, guarding of prisoners, protecting government treasuries and public property, prosecution of criminals, service of summons and execution of warrants. The police have, however, certain other duties like verification of character and passport, inspection of shops selling explosives and poisonous drugs and assistance to persons during emergencies or natural calamities. In order to maintain law and order in the district, the Superintendent of Police functions in close

association with the District Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police keeps the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented and ensures by constant supervision that the prevention, investigation and detection of crimes in the district are properly and efficiently performed by the police force.

Training of Police Personnel

Provision has been made by the Police Department for both initial and in-service training of police personnel¹. Initial training to recruits for civil constabulary is given at the Range Training Centre, Jaipur, the duration of such training being nine months. Recruits for armed police training course are deputed to the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Training Centre, Jodhpur. After completing five years of service, constables undergo a refresher course of three months duration at range headquarters. Police personnel such as head constables, assistant sub-inspectors of police and sub-inspectors of police undergo promotion cadre course of four to six months at Police Training School, Kishangarh. For specialised courses police inspectors are sent to Calcutta or Hyderabad. The Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan, decides how many people are to be nominated for training².

Welfare of Police Personnel

A mess is run at the police lines for police personnel who are not provided with family accommodation. Head constables and constables taking their meals in the mess in the Police Lines receive mess allowance @ Rs. 17 per month per person. The rate of mess allowance at police stations is Rs. 10 per month per person.

One co-operative canteen is being run in the Police Lines where articles of daily use, tea and snacks are sold at competitive rates.

A small dispensary staffed with a compounder and a part time doctor from the Government Hospital is functioning in the Police Lines for medical treatment of the police personnel in the Police Lines. The part time doctor visits the Police Lines twice in a week to examine ailing police personnel while the compounder is permanently posted in the dispensary. Cases requiring hospitalisation are referred to the General Hospital.

1. Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *ibid*.

A welfare centre for women also functions at the Police Lines. Training in sewing, tailoring and other handicrafts is imparted to women belonging to the families of police personnel and residing in the Police Lines. Expenditure for this centre is sanctioned from the Police Welfare Fund.

Play grounds are provided near the the Police Lines for foot-ball, hockey, tennis, basket ball and other games. For this purpose, money is sanctioned by the Police Department and the deficit, if any, is balanced from the sports fund which is a contributory fund of the police personnel.

Police personnel provided with family residential accommodation in the Police Lines are not charged rent for accommodation. Expenditure on welfare activities is incurred out of the welfare fund collected by the police personnel in accordance with the Rajasthan Police Welfare and Canteen Rules approved by the State Government. The State Education Department runs a primary school located within the Police Lines for the children of police personnel¹.

AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

Traffic Police

There is no separate establishment for traffic police in the district. However, a small contingent of one head constable and six constables has been assigned the duty of regulating vehicular and pedestrian traffic in Sawai Madhopur town. This contingent of traffic police forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district².

Challani Guards

Challani guards function at Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun, Karauli and Gangapur in this district. Each of the challani guard consists of one head constable and four constables. This contingent of the district police forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the area. They have been functioning since the organisation of the district police. These guards have been provided for escorting the under-trial prisoners from police custody to the courts and back.

Prosecution Police

Prosecuting staff also form part of the civil police sanctioned for

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1. Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.
 2. *ibid.*

the district¹. It looks after prosecution work in various courts of the district. A unit of the prosecution police comprises one sub-inspector of police, one head constable and two constables and is attached to a court. There are four sub-units in the district stationed at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli.

District Special Branch

The District Special Branch comprising one sub-inspector of police, four head constables and ten constables, has been functioning in the district for collection of intelligence and maintenance of security of very important persons visiting the district. The staff of the District Special Branch is included in the sanctioned strength of civil police of the district. This unit is stationed at the district headquarters.

Crime Branch

It includes one Inspector of police, two sub-inspectors of police, two assistant sub-inspectors of police, three head constables and eight constables. The staff of the crime branch remains stationed at the district headquarters and forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district. It functions in the district in order to take up detection cases of the area.

In addition there is the district reserve of civil and armed police with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. The reserve police is headed by a Reserve Inspector of Police who functions under the Superintendent of police and is assisted by one sub-inspector of police. There is no establishment of mounted police in the district. Similarly, there are no village defence societies. The Rajasthan Armed Constabulary functions in the district but it is directly controlled by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, R.A.C., Jaipur. A few battalions are posted in the police circles of Karauli and Sawai Madhopur as and when required for combating the dacoity menace in the ravine areas of Chambal.

Anti-Corruption Department

The Anti-Corruption Department has been functioning in Rajasthan since 1952. In the beginning, the organisation comprised a couple of police officers who formed a cell and functioned under the Criminal Investigation Department of the Police organisation. However, in 1957, this

1. Prosecution police staff has been separated from the police strength since April, 1974. This is now termed as Auxiliary Prosecution Police.

cell was reorganised and a full-fledged department was established under a Special Inspector General of Police whose designation was changed to Additional Inspector General of Police, in 1961. In 1974, the Additional Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption Department was given powers of a Head of the Department under the reorganisation scheme. In 1957, a central police station at Jaipur and under it a police out-post at Kota was established. The police out-post, Kota also served Sawai Madhopur district for anti-corruption purposes. Since 1971, an out-post of the department at Tonk is serving the Sawai Madhopur district. It is staffed by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one sub-inspector, one head constable and five constables¹.

Twenty-eight cases of corruption and 161 complaints of corruption pertaining to Sawai Madhopur district were registered during the period 1957 to 1974 (30. 6. 1974). Twenty-three cases and 118 complaints have so far been completed. During the period 1957 to 1974, three government employees were punished departmentally on charge of corruption and misconduct. Twenty-six departmental enquiries against government employees are pending with disciplinary authorities while one case is under trial in the court of Special Judge Anti-Corruption Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, which is the sole court to try cases challaned under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1974 by the Anti-Corruption Department. Kendriya Anvashan Bureau (Central Bureau of Investigation)

This bureau with its headquarters at Jaipur, is headed by a Superintendent of Police whose jurisdiction extends to whole of Rajasthan. There is no separate staff sanctioned for Sawai Madhopur district. This organisation deals with the cases of corruption and bribery etc., against the employees of the Central Government. However, no such case from the district was investigated during 1973-74.

RAILWAY POLICE

The railway police is responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in the running trains and on the railway premises. The Superintendent of police, with headquarters at Ajmer, is incharge of the railway police force for the whole of Rajasthan. He is administratively responsible to the Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan, Jaipur. There are two railway police stations, one at Sawai Madhopur and the other at Gangapur. The strength of the railway police force in the district is two sub-inspectors of police, five head constables and 39 constables.

1. Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The following statement indicates the number of crimes committed on the railways within the Sawai Madhopur district¹:

Year	Theft in running trains	Theft at stations	Theft in goods yards	Miscellaneous crimes	No. of cases of ticketless travellers
1970-71	22	10	15	53	7
1971-72	17	12	24	53	35
1972-73	13	13	19	54	29
1973-74	16	13	18	54	20

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

At the time of the formation of the Sawai Madhopur district in 1949, there was a jail at Karauli and sub-jails at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Hindaun. The jail at Karauli was also categorised as a sub-jail after the integration of the former Karauli State in Rajasthan. During 1973-74 there were four sub-jails in the district. All the prisons in Rajasthan are established under the Rajasthan Prisons Rules, 1951. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur is the head of the Jail Department. He exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons in the State subject to the orders of the State Government. The Jail Department functions under the administrative control of the Home Department.

Prisoners sentenced for more than one month are sent to the Central Jail, Jaipur and only convicts with short sentences and under trials are kept in the sub-jails. Each of the four Sub-jails has an Assistant Jailor, designated as officer-in-charge of the sub-jail. The concerned Sub-Divisional Officer of the area functions as the inspecting authority of the sub-jail. The Collector of the district also acts as the official visitor to sub-jails. There is also provision for the appointment by the State Government of two non-official visitors for each sub-jail. These non-official visitors, when nominated by the Government, form a Visitors' Board. The members of the Visitors' Board can inspect the sub-jail, hear complaints from the inmates and suggest measures for improving the jail conditions.

The organisational set up of sub-jails in the district is as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ajmer.

Sub-Jail, Sawai Madhopur

The Sawai Madhopur Sub-Jail, located at the district headquarters is housed in a building constructed in 1967. It is located between the Collectorate and Police Lines, Sawai Madhopur. It is categorised as a second class sub-jail and can accommodate a maximum of 30 inmates at a time. There is separate provision for housing female inmates. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one month and under-trial prisoners are kept here till their cases are decided or they are released on bail. There is no separate arrangement for housing special class prisoners and juvenile delinquents and such persons are sent to the Central Jail, Jaipur.

In 1974, the jail staff consisted of one Assistant Jailor, one head warder and 7 warders. The immediate controlling authority of the sub-jail is the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

Medical aid to the prisoners is extended by a part-time compounder who visits the sub-jail daily to attend to ailing inmates. Since the stay of inmates is short, welfare and vocational training facilities in the Sawai Madhopur sub-jail are non-existent. Food stuff to the prisoners is provided according to the scale prescribed by the State Government. Details of prescribed diet for prisoners in the sub-jails of Sawai Madhopur district are given in Appendix III. Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with the rules laid down in the Rajasthan Jail Manual, 1951. An year-wise statement of jail population and expenditure for the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 is given in Appendix IV.

Sub-jail, Gangapur City

The sub-jail, Gangapur City was established as a lock-up after the formation of Rajasthan and in 1965 it was raised to its present status as a first class sub-jail. It is located in the south of Gangapur town near the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. It is housed in an old building which can accommodate a maximum of 100 inmates at a time. There are separate quarters for keeping female prisoners. Convicts sentenced for imprisonment upto one month are detained here. Those sentenced for a short term and undertrial prisoners are also kept here. Juvenile convicts are sent to the Central Jail, Jaipur.

The Assistant Jailor, designated as Officer-in-charge, sub-jail is head of the sub-jail administration. He is assisted by two head warders and eight warders. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Gangapur is the Officer-in-

charge of this sub-jail. The other inspecting officers are the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan.

One part-time compounder attends to the sick prisoners. The inmates are allowed to meet their relatives once a week on production of a written application to the jail authorities. Jail discipline and watch and ward arrangements are maintained according to the rules of the Rajasthan Jail Manual, 1951. No Jail indiscipline on the part of inmates has been reported in recent years. Diet to the prisoners is provided according to the prescribed schedule given in Appendix III. An year-wise statement of Jail population and expenditure for the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 is given in Appendix IV.

Sub-Jail, Karauli

The Sub-Jail, Karauli was established during the administration of the former Karauli State. After integration of the Karauli State in Rajasthan in 1949, it was categorised as a 3rd class sub-jail. Since then it has been functioning in the same capacity. The sub-jail is housed in an old building located in the south of the town. It can accommodate 20 prisoners at a time. Only under-trial prisoners and those sentenced for one month imprisonment are kept here. There is one jail barrack reserved for female prisoners.

The jail administration is headed by an Assistant Jailor designated as officer-in-charge, and assisted by one head warder, warders and a few part time class four employees. A part time compounder attends to sick prisoners daily. The Assistant Jailor functions under the control of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Karauli who is the Officer-in-charge of the sub-jail.

Since the sub-jail in Karauli accommodates prisoners only for a limited period the welfare amenities for prisoners and occupational training facilities are minimal. The inmates are allowed to meet their relations on production of a written application according to the rules contained in the Jail Manual, 1951. Jail discipline and watch and ward arrangements are also in accordance with the Jail Manual. The annual statement of jail population and expenditure during the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 is at Appendix IV. Food to prisoners is provided according to the scale prescribed, which is given in Appendix III.

Sub-Jail, Hindaun

The Hindaun Sub-Jail was established before the creation of the

State of Rajasthan. After integration of princely States, it was classed as a second class sub-jail. It is since functioning as such. It is housed in a government building constructed before 1949. A part of the building is still in the possession of the Police Department. The jail building is situated in the centre of the city on the main thoroughfare. It can accommodate a maximum of 15 male and five female prisoners only. Female prisoners are accommodated in a separate cell. However, there is no separate provision for housing juvenile and political prisoners.

The jail administration is headed by an Assistant Jailor under the guidance of Sub-Divisional Magistrate who functions as the officer-in-charge. The Assistant Jailor is assisted by one head warder, seven warders and a part time sweeper. Among the other controlling officers are the Collector of the district, Deputy Inspector General Prisons and the Inspector General Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur. At present there is no board of non-official visitors.

Since it is a sub-jail, only under-trials and prisoners sentenced for one month are housed here. Because of the short stay of prisoners, arrangements for vocational training and welfare amenities are absent. Jail discipline, watch and ward arrangement and permission to inmates to meet outsiders are regulated in accordance with Jail Manual, 1951. No case of indiscipline on the part of the prisoners in recent years has been reported. A statement of the jail population and expenditure in recent years has been given in Appendix IV. Food to the inmates is provided according to the scale prescribed, details of which are given in Appendix III.

JUDICIARY

The present Sawai Madhopur district came into existence in 1949 after integration of the princely States in Rajasthan. The entire former Karauli State and three *Nizamats* of the former Jaipur State, viz., Gangapur, Hindaun and Sawai Madhopur were grouped together to form this district. Therefore, the history of the development of judicial administration in the area is linked with the history of Jaipur and Karauli States.

Before the closing years of the 18th century, there were neither any written laws nor any system of properly constituted courts in the Jaipur State. Justice was administered in accordance with some fundamental penal concepts as well as certain dicta regulating the devolution of property, marriage and gift contained in the Hindu *Smritis* and *Shastras*

and the Mohemedan *Hadis*. These were supplemented in other matters by local customs. The Maharaja with the aid of the Hindu *Pandits* and Muslim *Qazis*, used to administer justice either personally or through the *Munsif* (Prime Minister) and other State officials. There was no separate judiciary. In some cases people settled their disputes with the assistance of the village panchayats.

The first step towards formation of judicial courts was taken in the year 1839 when civil and criminal courts were established in Jaipur city. In 1849, several sets of rules were framed laying down the procedure to be followed in the courts and regulating court fees, lawyers fees etc. During 1885-86 a Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation, the Evidence and the Stamp Acts and a Criminal Procedure Code were published. These came into force in 1887. In the year 1890, rules relating to the levy of stamp duty were codified. All the acts were based on similar enactments in British India, with modifications to suit local requirement.

During the first decade of the present century, courts functioning in the area were those of tahsildars and *Nazims*. Tahsildars in the area tried civil suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value and also criminal cases. They were empowered to punish criminal offenders with imprisonment upto one month and fine upto Rs. 11.¹ The *Nazims* in the area could try any civil suit arising in their district and on the criminal side could give the punishment of imprisonment upto two years and fine upto Rs. 200. They could also hear appeals against the decisions in civil and criminal cases of their respective tahsildars. Appeals against the decisions of *Nazims* in civil and criminal cases could be made to the *Adalat Diwani* (Civil Court), Jaipur and the *Faujdari Adalat* (Court of the Chief Magistrate,) Jaipur respectively. Next in judicial hierarchy, was the Appellate Court which consisted of four judges, two on the civil side and two on the criminal side. It heard appeals against the decisions of the *Diwani* and *Faujdari Adalats*.² The Council was the highest court in the State and the final appellate authority in all matters, civil, criminal and revenue. It dealt with all serious criminal cases beyond the powers of the appellate court and when presided over by the Maharaja could pass sentence of death on Jaipur State subjects.³

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, Oxford, 1908, pp. 394-95.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

In 1925, some re-organisation of the judicial administration in the districts of Jaipur State took place. The *Nazims*, tahsildars and *Naih-Nazims*, if any, ceased to exercise civil jurisdiction which was transferred to the newly created civil courts in each district. In 1942, the territory of Jaipur State was divided into three sessions divisions and a court of the District and Sessions Judge was located at each of these places. Gangapur division was composed of the area of three *Nizamats*, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun and Gangapur. The District and Sessions Judge had his headquarters at Gangapur. The court of the Munsif, Hindaun was abolished and the Subordinate Judge, Gangapur was shifted to Hindaun. The Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sawai Madhopur was also linked with the court of the Sub-Judge of Hindaun who was thus to hear all civil suits of the cognizance of both a Munsif and a subordinate judge in the three *Nizamats* of Hindaun, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur.¹

Under the Jaipur High Court Act, 1942 the Jaipur High Court was constituted with one Chief Justice as its president and three judges as its members. It was the highest court of justice in the State and its decisions were final in all matters both civil and criminal and all courts, civil and criminal, were subject to its superintendence and control.² The High court did not exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction but it possessed extra-ordinary jurisdiction to try all such original cases.³

At the time of integration of the State in Rajasthan, the judiciary in Jaipur comprised District Judges, Civil Judges, Munsifs, and small causes courts on the civil side. On the criminal side it comprised Sessions Judges, Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges. The four Deputy Commissioners of the four revenue districts of the State were ex-officio District Magistrates. Under the District Magistrates functioned whole-time Magistrates and Ex-officio Magistrates.⁴

In 1949, after the formation of Rajasthan, the following courts were functioning in the district :

1. Civil and Additional Sessions Judge Court, Gangapur—The court functioned under the District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur, but exercised the same powers as the District and Sessions Judge's Court.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, pp. 113-114.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, for Samvat 2004* (September, 1947 to August, 1948, p. 45.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, 1948, p. 75.

2. Courts of Munsifs at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Karauli and Hindaun—These courts functioned under the control of District Judge, Bharatpur and entertained all suits (original) and proceedings of a civil case wherein the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value. The Munsif at Karauli also exercised 1st class magisterial powers.

3. Civil Judge's Court, Gangapur—It also functioned under the District Court, Bharatpur.

4. District Magistrate's Court, Sawai Madhopur—Functions of this court were discharged by the Collector who exercised first class magisterial powers. Appeals against his decisions in criminal cases were filed with the Sessions Court, Bharatpur.

5. Additional District Magistrate's Court, Sawai Madhopur—The Additional District Magistrate was also vested with first class magisterial powers.

6. Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts at Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Hindaun and Gangapur—The presiding officers of these courts were also vested with first class magisterial powers.

7. Extra Magistrate's Court, Hindaun—The extra Magistrate enjoyed 1st class magisterial powers and appeals against his decisions lay with the Sessions Court, Bharatpur.

In addition, tahsildars of the district, except of Todabhim and Khamnor, exercised 2nd class magisterial powers.

The entire former Karauli State was grouped with the three *Nizamats* of Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Hindaun of the former Jaipur State, to form the present Sawai Madhopur district. The pattern of judicial administration in the erstwhile Karauli State in the beginning of this century is evident from the following extract from the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*.¹

“In the administration of justice the Karauli courts follow generally the British Indian enactments; but certain sections have been added to the Penal Code including the one declaring the killing of cows and peafowl to be offences. The lowest courts were those of *Tahsildars*, who can try civil suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, and on the criminal side can punish with imprisonment upto one month and with fine upto Rs. 20, or both. The court of the Judicial Officer, besides

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, Oxford, 1908, p. 31.

hearing appeals against the orders of *Tahsildars*, can try any civil suit, and on the criminal side can sentence up to three years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 500, or both; it can also pass a sentence of whipping not exceeding 36 stripes. The Council is the highest court in the State; it hears appeal against the orders of the Judicial Officer, tries criminal cases beyond his powers, and, when presided over by the Maharaja can pass sentence of death. The Council consisted of five members and was presided over by the ruler."

During the second decade of the present century the judicial machinery consisted of five *Tahsildars*, the Judicial Officer, the Judicial Member of the State Council and the ruler. The *tahsildars* exercised the powers of magistrate of the third class in criminal cases and decided civil suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under. The Judicial Officer exercised the powers of a District Magistrate and heard appeals from the orders of *tahsildars* and tried civil suits of any value. The Judicial member of the council had powers to hear civil and criminal appeals from the orders of the Judicial Officer with certain limitations. The ruler was the highest judicial authority who heard appeals against orders of any court in the area and exercised powers of life and death¹.

The above judicial set up continued till the intergration of Karauli State in Matsya Union and then with Rajasthan with minor modifications².

Present Set up

After the formation of Rajasthan and creation of Sawai Madhopur district in 1949, the Collector, Sawai Madhopur was appointed as District Magistrate by virtue of his office. Similarly, the Sub-Divisional officers at Karauli, Gangapur, Hindaun and Sawai Madhopur were appointed as Sub-Divisional Magistrates and all *Tahsildars* in the area vested with either second class or third class magisterial powers. An Additional District Magistrate vested with first class magisterial powers with headquarters at Karauli had a territorial jurisdiction extending over Karauli sub-division. Extra Magistrates having first class magisterial powers were posted at Hindaun, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. Their territorial jurisdiction extended over Gangapur and Hindaun sub-divisions, Karauli sub-division and the entire district respectively. The extra-Magistrates exercised powers under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code³.

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, for various years.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Set up of General Administration*, Government of Rajasthan, 1951.

At present the judicial administration of the district is placed under the control of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Gangapur whose territorial jurisdiction extends over the entire Sawai Madhopur district. It was created in 1968. It is the principal court with original and appellate jurisdiction within the district in both criminal and civil cases. The Additional District Judge hears all suits or original proceedings cognisable by civil courts under Section XVIII of the Rajasthan Civil Appeals Ordinance, 1950. It also hears civil appeals arising from the judgements and decrees and orders in suits upto the value of Rs. 10,000 passed by subordinate civil courts of the district. Its original jurisdiction in civil suits extends over cases having a valuation above Rs. 10,000. He also hears cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, Guardians and Wards Act and Succession Act, Insolvency cases and Debt Relief cases above Rs. 5,000. As Additional Sessions Judge, he is empowered to hear and try sessions cases by virtue of powers conferred upon his court under Section nine and explanation three of the Criminal Procedure Code. Appeals against the judgement and orders of the subordinate magisterial courts are heard and decided by the Additional Sessions Judge who also can entertain revision petition against the orders of the subordinate magisterial courts of the district and the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sawai Madhopur, by virtue of powers vested in him under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Additional District and Sessions Judge exercises general control and supervision over all the Civil courts in the district and can inspect their working periodically. The Additional District Judge functions under the administrative control of the District Judge, Bharatpur and the High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur. The office staff of this court consists of one reader, one stenographer, seven lower division clerks and 11 class four employees.

There is also the court of Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over the entire Sawai Madhopur district. The court has powers of a debt relief court and a small causes court.

Besides, on the civil and criminal side, courts of Munsif and Judicial Magistrates function at Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. The powers, territorial jurisdiction and staff of these courts are detailed below :

COURT OF MUNSIF-CUM-JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, SAWAI MADHOPUR—
This court has been functioning since 1969 under the Rajasthan Civil Court Ordinance, 1950. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over the

entire sub-division of Sawai Madhopur. The Munsif Magistrate is vested with powers to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of which the value does not exceed Rs. 5,000. He is authorised to act as judge of the Debt Relief Court with powers to hear cases upto Rs. 5,000 and cases upto the value of Rs. 100 as a small causes court judge. As Judicial Magistrate, he is vested with the powers of a first class magistrate for Indian Penal Code cases¹. In addition to these powers, the Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Sawai Madhopur is empowered to hear and decide revisions under Section 59 of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads Act, 1959, against the judgement and decrees and orders passed by the Nyaya Panchayats within his territorial jurisdiction. He also acts as the Presiding Officer of the election tribunal for cases arising as election petitions after elections to the Panchayats and municipal boards in his territorial jurisdiction.² The office staff of the court comprises one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks and ten class four employees.

COURT OF MUNSIF-CUM-JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, GANGAPUR CITY— This court was established in 1950. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over the entire revenue sub-division of Gangapur. The office staff of the court consists of one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks and two class four employees. The powers and functions of the court are the same as detailed earlier.

COURT OF MUNSIF-CUM-JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, HINDAUN— This court has also been functioning in the area since 1950 and its territorial jurisdiction extends over the revenue sub-division of Hindaun. The office staff comprises one upper division clerk (reader), four lower division clerks and ten class four employees. The powers and functions of the court have been discussed earlier.

COURT OF THE MUNSIF-CUM-JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, KARAUJI— It has been functioning in the area since 1950. The territorial jurisdiction

1. Under notification of the Law Department, Government of Rajasthan, vide No. 408/2/Jud/74/Part-III Jaipur dated 29.3.1974, magisterial powers of 1st class have been vested with all the existing courts of Munsifs at Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Gangapur and Hindaun. The notification resulted in transfer of magisterial power of the respective Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the area who have now been left only with some limited magisterial powers to deal with the law and order situation in the area. This notification takes further the separation of judicial powers from executive officers in Rajasthan.
2. The judicial and magisterial powers of other Munsifs-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Karauli, Gangapur and Hindaun are the same as detailed above.

of this court extends over Karauli Sub-Division. The office staff comprises one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks and ten class four employees. The powers and functions of this court are the same as given for the Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Sawai Madhopur.

The Judicial Courts in the Sawai Madhopur district function under the over all control of the District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur. The set up of the judicial courts in the district is summed up below:¹

1. Additional District and Sessions Judge Court, Gangapur.
2. Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Sawai Madhopur.
3. Munsif and Judicial Magistrate Courts, Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun, Gangapur and Karauli.
4. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Sawai Madhopur.
5. Judicial Magistrate, Gangapur.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of in the district during 1963-64 to 1972-73:²

Year	(Number)			
	Previous balance.	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year
1963-64	1,656	2,936	4,592	2,651
1964-65	1,207	2,978	4,185	2,378
1965-66	126	3,319	5,445	2,903
1966-67	2,542	3,500	6,042	3,199
1967-68	2,843	3,430	6,273	3,045
1968-69	4,219	3,091	7,310	3,122
1969-70	2,438	1,583	4,021	2,120
1970-71	1,901	1,952	3,853	1,861
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1. Source : The Office of the Additional District and Sessions Judges Court, Gangapur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1964 onwards.

* N.A. = Not available.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

With the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats in the district were established in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. Under this Act, the Nyaya Panchayats are vested with powers to hear both civil and criminal cases. They try minor criminal offences and civil suits of minor magnitudes and can impose fines upto rupees fifty. In civil cases it takes cognizance of suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 250. Application for revision of orders of the Nyaya Panchayats can be filed with the Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrates in civil suits and criminal cases. In civil matters, in case a decree is passed and there is difficulty in executing the same, a report is sent to the Munsif or to the civil Judge having jurisdiction who executes them as if those were passed by his own court.

The Nyaya Panchayats are constituted for each group of five to seven village panchayats for disposal of petty rural suits. The number and locations of Nyaya Panchayats in Sawai Madhopur district are given in Appendix V.

Legal Profession

There are four Bar Associations in the district viz., Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. The affairs of these Bar Associations are conducted through an elected executive body consisting usually of a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer and a few members on the executive body. The membership of the Bar Associations is confined to practicing advocates of the area. These associations endeavour to promote good will and understanding between the bench and the Bar. These also look after the professional interests and welfare of the members. Bar Associations maintain reference libraries and subscribe to daily newspapers for use of their members. Leading law journals and reports are also subscribed for the bar library. Some details of bar associations in the district are given below:

BAR ASSOCIATION, GANGAPUR—Established in 1950, the association has at present (1973-74) a membership of 51 legal practitioners. Among the office beares of the association are a president, a vice president, a secretary, a joint secretary, a treasurer and six executive members. Admission is Rs. 5 and membership fee is Rs. 3 per month. The association has its own building and has a library containing 100 books. It has also constructed a litigants shed,

BAR ASSOCIATION, HINDAUN—It was established in 1947. At present (1973-74) its membership is 33. The membership fee is Rs. 2 per month. The Bar Association maintains a small library and subscribes to three daily newspapers.

BAR ASSOCIATION, KARALI—It was established in 1941. Its present (1973-74) membership is 26 advocates and three pleaders. Rs. 5 is charged as admission fee and Rs. 2 per month as subscription. The library maintained by the association has 76 books. Two newspapers are subscribed to.

BAR ASSOCIATION, SAWAI MADHOPUR—The Bar Association in Sawai Madhopur was started in 1950. Its present (1973-74) membership is 40 advocates. A fee of Rs. 5 per month per member is charged by the association. It has a good reference library containing 350 books. In addition, two weekly magazines and three daily news papers are subscribed to.

APPENDIX I

List of Police Circles, Police Stations and out-posts of Sawai Madhopur district in 1959

S.No.	Name of Police Circles	Name of Police Stations	Name of out posts
1.	Gangapur	1. Garh Himmatsingh 2. Garh Mora 3. Gangapur	1. Bamanwas 2. Nadauti 3. Wazirpur
2.	Hindaun	4. Hindaun 5. Mahwa 6. Todabhim	4. Balghat 5. Hindaun 6. Salimpur 7. Mandawar
3.	Karauli	7. Kaila Devi 8. Karauli 9. Masalpur 10. Mandrail 11. Sapotra	8. Kaila Devi 9. Maharajpura 10. Gudla 11. Karauli City 12. Kurgaon 13. Patkui 14. Bhavli 15. Naroli
4.	Sawai Madhopur	12. Bonli 13. Khandar 14. Malarna Doongar 15. Raniangana Doongar 16. Sawai Madhopur	16. Bahrawada 17. Bahrawada Khurd 18. Bhooripahari 19. Barawara 20. Sourda 21. Sawai Madhopur

Source : *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan, 1951,*
pp. 65-66.

APPENDIX II

List of Police Circles, Police Stations and out-posts of Sawai Madhopur district in 1974

S.No.	Name of Police Circles	Name of Police Stations	Name of out posts
1.	Sawai Madhopur	1. Sawai Madhopur	1. Sawai Madhopur Town 2. Chauth-ka-Barwara 3. Isarda
		2. Malarna Doongar	4. Malarna Station
		3. Bonli	5. Choki Minpura
		4. Khana Doongar	6. Bahrawada Kalan
		5. Khandar	7. Bahrawada Kurd
2.	Gangapur	6. Gangapur	8. Choki Town Gangapur
		7. Garhmora	9. Choki Wazirpur
			10. Bamanwas
			11. Gurha Chandji
3.	Hindaun	8. Hindaun	12. Hindaun Town
		9. Todabhim	13. Sooroth
		10. Mahwa	14. Salempur
4.	Karauli	11. Karauli	15. Mandawar
			16. Karauli Town
			17. Gudla
			18. Hindupura
			19. Kurgaon
		12. Sapotra	20. Naroli
		13. Mandrayal	
		14. Kaila Devi	21. Karanpur
		15. Masalpur	22. Maharajpura
			23. Chainpura

Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX III

Scale of diet for 'A' and 'B' class prisoners

Name of Commodity	Scale as per rules 55, Part XV, Section III of Rajasthan Prisons Rules, 1961 in new weights	
FOR LABOURING MALE/FEMALE CONVICTS*		
EARLY MORNING MEAL		
1. Tea	7 grams	} or 233
2. Milk	117 grams	
3. Sugar	14 grams	
4. Wheat flour	87 grams	} or bread loaf 117 grams butter 14 grams or Gruel 467 grams
5. Ghee	14 grams	
MID-DAY AND EVENING MEALS		
Wheat flour	496 grams	
or		
Clean Rice	583 grams	
or		
Wheat flour	292 grams & cleaned rice 233 grams	
or		
Wheat flour	407 grams & Meat with bones 467 grams	
or		
Loaf bread	583 grams	
or		
Rice	408 grams	
Root vegetables	233 grams	
Other vegetables	233 grams	
Dal	175 grams or 58 grams to those given meat	
Ghee or Butter	29 „	
Sweet Oil	29 „	

* Non-labouring male/female convicts are entitled to a diet as mentioned in the scale above, except that the quantities of wheat flour, loaf, bread, rice, meat, Ghee, butter, gur and sugar remain two-thirds of the quantities authorised under Rule 55 mentioned earlier.

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2
Salt	29 grams
Sugar or <i>Gur</i>	14 „
Milk	117 „
Condiments	29 „
<i>Amchur</i>	7 „
or	
<i>Chatni</i>	7 „
or	
Lime Juice	29 „
Fruits	13 N. P. three times a week
Fire wood or Coal	700 grams

Scale of diet for C class prisoners as per Rule 21, Part IX, Section I of
Rajasthan Prisons Rule, 1951

Name of commodity	Revised scale of diet in new metric weights	
	Labouring	Non-labouring
Flour	583 grams	525 grams
<i>Dals</i>	87 „	58 „
Oil	15 „	15 „
Vegetables	233 „	233 „
Condiments	7 „	7 „
Salt	17 „	17 „
<i>Gur</i>	29 „ (twice a week to convicted prisoners only)	
Potatoes or sweet potatoes	117 grams	117 grams
or		
<i>Jawar Phoola</i> or		
<i>Dhani</i> or Parched		
Gram or Soaked Gram	58 „	58 „

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Jail Population and expenditure in Sub-Jails for the years
1966-67 to 1973-74, district Sawai Madhopur

Year	Total number of prisoners at the begi- nning of the year	Total number of prisoners admitted dur- ing the year	Total number of prisoners released dur- ing the year	Number of prisoners remained	Expenditure incurred during the year (Rs.)
SUB-JAIL, HINDAUN					
1966-67	17	466	481	2	28,057
1967-68	2	345	327	20	20,485
1968-69	20	229	239	10	25,315
1969-70	10	250	233	27	25,291
1970-71	27	481	488	20	32,826
1971-72	20	348	348	20	29,344
1972-73	20	561	560	21	46,043
1973-74	21	343	347	17	33,423
SUB-JAIL, KARAUJI					
1966-67	13	234	241	6	16,363
1967-68	6	198	188	16	22,209
1968-69	16	230	216	30	21,846
1969-70	30	96	126	—	29,552
1970-71	—	121	73	48	18,955
1971-72	48	500	526	22	20,280
1972-73	22	368	363	27	24,000
1973-74	27	334	326	35	36,416
SUB-JAIL, SAWAI MADHOPUR					
1966-67	34	274	305	3	21,625
1967-68	3	253	240	16	22,363
1968-69	16	205	211	10	27,137
1969-70	10	295	289	16	24,131
1970-71	16	322	328	10	28,260
1971-72	10	223	227	6	26,601

APPENDIX IV. (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1972-73	6	354	348	12	26,597
1973-74	12	683	659	36	45,861
SUB-JAIL, GANGAPUR CITY					
1966-67	63	348	341	70	38,779
1967-68	70	436	447	59	42,581
1968-69	59	393	406	44	3,783
1969-70	44	265	245	64	43,482
1970-71	64	488	519	33	47,947
1971-72	33	438	439	32	42,361
1972-73	32	549	545	36	48,512
1973-74	36	672	663	45	59,525

1, Source : The office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

List of Nyaya Panchayats in Sawai Madhopur District

S.No.	Name of Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Panchayat Samiti
1.	Shiwar	Sawai Madhopur
2.	Chouth-ka-Barwara	"
3.	Bhagwatgarh	"
4.	Soorwal	"
5.	Kundera	"
6.	Khilchipur	"
7.	Alanpur	"
8.	Kushtala	"
9.	Bichpurj Gujran	Khandar
10.	Bahrawada Kalan	"
11.	Khandar	"
12.	Bahrawada Khurd	"
13.	Phalodi	"
14.	Mitrapura	Bonli
15.	Khirni	"
16.	Malarna Chor	"
17.	Bonli	"
18.	Malarna Doonger	"
19.	Peepalwara	"
20.	Peepalda	"
21.	Khandeep	Gangapur
22.	Wazeerpur	"
23.	Udai Kalan	"
24.	Khanpur Baroda	"
25.	Mirzapur	"
26.	Talawara	"
27.	Riwali	Bamanwas
28.	Bamanwas	"

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
29.	Batauda	Bamanwas.
30.	Piplai	"
31.	Berada	"
32.	Gurha Chandji	"
33.	Garh Mora	"
34.	Nadanti	"
35.	Shahar	"
36.	Dhidora	Hindaun
37.	Sooroth	"
38.	Mahookhas	"
39.	Mandawara	"
40.	Bargawan	"
41.	Jagar	"
42.	Sri Mahavirji	"
43.	Kotri	"
44.	Mandawar	Mahwa
45.	Raseedpur	"
46.	Mahwa	"
47.	Kherla	"
48.	Balakheri	"
49.	Santha	"
50.	Shekpura	Todabhim
51.	Nangalsherpur	"
52.	Balghat	"
53.	Moondiya	"
54.	Tighriyan	"
55.	Padampura	"
56.	Bhajera	"
57.	Jonl	"

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
58.	Parceta	: Karauli
59.	Gudla	"
60.	Maholi	"
61.	Lauhra	"
62.	Chenapura	"
63.	Dukawali	"
64.	Masalpur	"
65.	Guwreda	"
66.	Seeloti	"
67.	Narauli	~ Sapotra
68.	Sapotra	"
69.	Amargarh	"
70.	Karanpur	"
71.	Mandrayal	"
72.	Lagra	"
73.	Garhi-ka-Gaon	"

Source : The office of the Zila Parishad, Sawai Madhopur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

An account of some of the State and Central Government Offices and autonomous bodies located in Sawai Madhopur district which do not find a place in the other chapters of this volume, is given here.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture Department¹

The District Agriculture office was established in May, 1949, and functions under the supervision of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur. The controlling authority of the department is the Director of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur. As on 31.3.1974, the staff of the office included one District Agriculture Officer, one Assistant Agronomist, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, fifteen agricultural assistants, five *Mukkadams*, forty-seven fieldmen, one mechanic, five *halis*, one gardner, two farm managers, eight investigators alongwith other ministerial staff and Class IV employees. The posts of Assistant Plant Protection Officer and Assistant Agronomist were created after the inclusion of Sawai Madhopur in the intensive agriculture programme from 1970. The district has ten plant protection units one each in every Panchayat Samiti. Each unit consists of one plant protection supervisor and 4 to 5 fieldmen and is provided with equipment and insecticides.

The agriculture extension programme is carried out by the District Agriculture Officer through the agency of the Panchayat Samiti.

The District Agriculture Officer is responsible for looking after all agricultural activities in the district. He helps in the preparation of agricultural production programmes for the area and in carrying out schemes and programmes of the department including the conducting and supervising of agricultural demonstrations. He keeps the field staff, in the Panchayat Samitis of the district in his jurisdiction, posted with the latest technical information on agriculture and its application. He is specially responsible for the implementation of various schemes relating to horticulture, High Yielding Varieties Programme, distribution of seeds, soil

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

testing, intensive agriculture programme, plant protection, sugarcane development, pulse development, oil seeds development, multiple cropping, cost of cultivation schemes, fertiliser distribution and compost development schemes taken up in the district.

Animal Husbandry Department¹

An office of the Animal Husbandry Department was established at Tonk in 1950 under the charge of the District Animal Husbandry Officer to extend the veterinary facilities in the link districts of Tonk and Sawai Madhopur. He works under the direct control of the Director, Animal Husbandry, Jaipur.

During 1973-74, the staff of the District Animal Husbandry Office included one Animal Husbandry Officer, one upper division clerk, one junior accountant, one livestock inspector, one lower division clerk and two Class IV employees while each hospital consists of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one stockman, one *syce*, one waterman and one sweeper.

The main duties of the District Animal Husbandry Officer are inspection of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and supervision of other activities relating to castration, inoculation etc. He also gives guidance for the improvement of livestock. He arranges preventive measures for checking contagious diseases among livestock through various veterinary dispensaries and hospitals in the district. He advances loans for the opening of cattle breeding farms, dairy farm etc. Technical assistance is also provided to the field staff of the Panchayat Samitis and to livestock farmers in the district. He organises cattle fairs and is the Co-ordinating Officer for all the schemes and activities of the Animal Husbandry Department in the district. Besides, Animal Husbandry Extension Officer has the duty to select the farmers eligible for receiving cattle under the cattle distribution scheme and to implement Dairy Farming Schemes.

Co-operative Department²

An office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies was set up at Karauli in 1959 to promote the co-operative movement in the district. This was shifted to Sawai Madhopur in 1960. The Assistant

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Tonk.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Department, Sawai Madhopur.

Registrar works under the administrative control of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bharatpur and Collector of the District. The Collector has got the powers of the Additional Registrar, Co-operative Societies. The Assistant Registrar has both field and office staff. The field staff, during 1973-74 included three Land Valuation Officers, one technical assistant, five supervisors, one marketing inspector, one consumers' inspector and one assistant inspector. The office staff includes ten Co-operative Extension Officers, one office assistant, one junior accountant, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks and four class four employees.

The administration of all the co-operative institutions in the district is being controlled and co-ordinated by the Assistant Registrar under the Rajasthan Co-operative Act, 1965. He is responsible for the registration, organisation, re-organisation, ~~cancellation~~, inspection of and enquiries into the affairs of the co-operative societies in the district. He is also empowered to deal with the arbitration, supersession, imposition of surcharge and liquidation of inefficient and uneconomic co-operative societies. The Assistant Registrar is also responsible for the recovery of bank loans advanced to co-operative societies and exercises operational control over credit facilities extended by the rural co-operative banks in the district. He endeavours to establish a link between credit and non-credit societies and provides credit for seeds, manures, agricultural implements and essential consumer goods. The Assistant Registrar also provides marketing facilities to the farmers of the district by constructing rural godowns; provides help in the functioning of farming societies, distribution of fertilisers through co-operative marketing societies and by advancing long term loans.

District Treasury Office¹

The work of the District Treasury is being looked after by the Treasury Officer who functions under the control of District Collector and the Chief Accounts Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The District Treasury at Sawai Madhopur was established in October, 1949. Besides the District Treasury Officer, in 1973-74, the staff included 11 Sub-Treasury Officers, one accountant, one office assistant, five upper division clerks, seven lower division clerks, four accounts clerks and three class IV employees. The main functions of the District Treasury include enforcement of pay

1. Source : Office of the District Treasury Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

orders and Government bills, payment of pensions, compilation of accounts of the district, stock and sale of judicial, non-judicial, revenue and service stamps etc. The sub-treasury officers are responsible to the Treasury Officer.

Economics and Statistics Department¹

The office of the District Statistical Officer, controlled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur, was set up in Sawai Madhopur district in May 1975. Prior to this there was only a Statistical Assistant at Sawai Madhopur. In 1974, the staff of the office of the District Statistical Officer included two statistical assistants, one field inspector, one computer, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee. The District Statistical Officer is responsible for collection and compilation of statistical data on various aspects of the economy of the district and for its onward transmission to headquarters at Jaipur. He collects and compiles statistics on the progress of the District Plan and prepares the district's statistical outline. He provides statistical data for the quarterly progress reports of Panchayat samitis, municipal yearbook, annual survey of industries, vital statistics, printing presses and publications' statistics, small scale industries survey, census of Government employees, agricultural wages, type studies, crop cutting experiments, prices and national sample survey.

Evaluation Organisation²

A field office of the Evaluation Organisation was set up at Sawai Madhopur in 1972, under the supervision of an investigator who functions under the control of a Junior Research Officer posted at Jaipur. The overall controlling authority of the office is the Director, Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur. The field office is primarily responsible for eliciting data for the census/sample/case/rapid studies etc. initiated by the headquarters organisation, besides identifying local problems in the implementation of plan schemes and carrying out their evaluation. Progress appraisal and concurrent evaluation of the centrally sponsored employment oriented schemes has also been entrusted to the field unit.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Forest Department¹

In the former Jaipur State, of which Sawai Madhopur was a part, forest administration in the area was managed by the *Shikar-Khana* Department. There was then no systematic or scientific management of forests. The need for conserving forests was felt as early as 1868. In December, 1870 a proclamation on the subject was issued by the former ruler of Jaipur to the Chieftains, but the department itself was established only towards the closing years of the 19th century. It was merged in 1900, with the *Shikar-Khana* department. In 1925, a superintendent of Forest Department was appointed and in 1939, the Jaipur Forest Act was enacted to protect and preserve forests in the area.

Systematic and scientific arrangements of forests started only in 1951, when a tentative working scheme was drawn for Sawai Madhopur district and the Rajasthan Forest Act was enacted in 1953. Since then, the forest area of the district is under the overall control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan, Jaipur.² The entire Sawai Madhopur district has been placed for jurisdictional purposes under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Tonk; the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur and the Field Director, Project Tiger Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur. For administrative purposes, the district has been divided into four ranges, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Karauli and Sapotra. The Karauli and Sapotra ranges lie in Tonk Forest Division, created in 1973, while Sawai Madhopur and Khandar are under the Field Director, Tiger Project, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur, created in 1974³. The smallest unit of the range is the beat in-charge or a forest guard, further supervised by assistant foresters and foresters in their circles. The Range Officer is in-charge of the range and is the basic executive for all purposes of administration. The Karauli and Sapotra ranges of Tonk Forest Division are controlled and protected by one Divisional Forest Officer, one Assistant Conservator of Forests, two Forest Officers, six foresters, five assistant foresters, fifty-four forest guards and two range clerks of lower division level. The Sawai Madhopur and Khandar ranges also work under the control of two Range Forest Officers, thirteen foresters and assistant foresters and fifty-six forest guards.⁴

1. Source : Offices of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur, and Divisional Forest Officer, Tonk.

2. Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur and Divisional Forest Officer, Tonk.

3. *ibid.*

4. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Tonk.

The forest department also meets the legitimate requirements of the local population for fire wood, furniture, building wood, grazing and other forest produce. It promotes industries based on forests e.g. lacquer work, *Khas* scent, toy making etc.¹

Established in 1957-58 there is also a game sanctuary at Sawai Madhopur.² Situated amidst Khandar hills and rivers and near and around the Ranthambhor fort, it is a natural and rich abode of wild life and attracts tourists seasonally. Both, herbivorous and carnivorous animals exist in the dense shades of the forest. It has been placed under the administrative control and charge of the Field Director, Project Tiger Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

In 1974, some additional staff for the project was sanctioned in order to enforce right protection of forests and wild life of the project area. During 1974, the Project Officer was assisted by two forest rangers, four foresters and twenty-two forest guards. The Forest Department has constructed a long road for vehicles enabling visitors and tourists to watch wild life at close quarters. In order to ensure preservation of wild life, the State Government has prohibited the shooting, hunting, netting and trapping of animals and birds in this area.

Industries Department³

Established in October, 1972 the District Industries office works under the control of Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur headed by the District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur. He is mainly responsible for industrial development in the district. In 1973-74 the staff of the District Industries Office included one power loom inspector, one weights and measures inspector, two accounts clerks, two peons and one manual assistant. There were other staff members also posted as Industries Inspector at Gangapur, assistant inspector (weights and measures) and manual assistant at Hindaun. The District Industries Officer is also responsible for implementing government policy on industrialisation and the development of small scale industries and preparation of project reports on the basis of availability of raw material and products in demand. He also looks after the industrial estates in the district. He helps in providing financial assistance for new entrepreneurs as well

1. *Working Plan of Tonk Forest Division, Rajasthan, 1965-66 to 1974-75 Chapter V*, p. 83.
2. *ibid.*, Chapter VI, p. 191.
3. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

as well as to existing units for establishment and expansion through various financial institutions and banks. He vets proposals for new units and suggests improvements. He also helps in getting machines and tools on hire purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation and in procuring scarce raw material from the raw material depots of the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.

The District Industries Officer also functions as an enforcement authority of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1958. He looks after the implementation of metric system of weights and measures. His main function is to carry out their periodical stamping and organises reverification camps at important business centres. Prosecutions are also launched under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1958 against defaulters.

Irrigation Department (Construction Division)¹

The Irrigation Department (Construction Division) was set up in the district in February, 1971. The division is headed by an Executive Engineer, assisted by three Assistant Engineers. These Assistant Engineers are the heads of Sub-Divisional offices and are mainly responsible for the technical work in the office as well as on the site. In the Divisional Office, the Executive Engineer is assisted by a Divisional Accountant and a head draughtsman.

Besides these, during 1973-74 staff of the office of Executive Engineer included twelve engineering subordinates and other technical and ministerial personnel. As the name suggests, this office is mainly responsible for the construction of irrigation projects in Sawai Madhopur district, like *bunds* and canals and the maintenance of existing ones. It is executing the Panchana Irrigation Project and the Deopura Irrigation Project.

The department also undertakes heavy repair works of water tanks, canals and *bunds* breached or damaged by heavy rains. It is also responsible for controlling floods in the district and irrigating the land under the command of huge tanks.

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)²

Construction and maintenance of roads and public buildings is

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Construction Division), Sawai Madhopur.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), Sawai Madhopur.

the responsibility of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department located at Sawai Madhopur since October 1969. Previously it was looked after by Executive Engineers with their offices at Tonk and Bharatpur. With the increasing needs of the district, an independent division at Sawai Madhopur was created in 1969 and the office of the Executive Engineer was established in the same year. During 1973-74 his staff included four Assistant Engineers, one accountant, one stenographer, eight upper division clerks, an accounts clerk and store keeper, seventeen lower division clerks, one assistant store-keeper, one computer, sixteen overseers, one senior and one junior draftsman, two tracers, one ferroman and nine class IV employees.

The district has four sub-divisional offices headed by Assistant Engineers. They are situated at Mahwa, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Karauli. Each one of them is responsible for the execution of works within his jurisdiction. Development, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and government buildings in the districts are the important tasks of this office. It has also undertaken improvements in the roads constructed during the earlier Five Year Plans. It has constructed government buildings for colleges, hospitals and public health centres in the district.

Public Health Engineering Department¹

An Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department was established in August, 1971, as a separate divisional office for Sawai Madhopur district. The divisional office of Executive Engineer, works under the control of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur. For administrative purposes, the Sawai Madhopur division has been divided into three sub-divisions, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun and Tonk. The first two are sub-divisions of Sawai Madhopur district and the third of Tonk district. While the divisional office works under the control of the Executive Engineer, the sub-divisional offices are under the control of Assistant Engineers, one for each sub-division. During 1973-74 each of these Assistant Engineers were in their turn, assisted by four overseers, other technical staff, ministerial staff and class IV employees.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Sub-Division, Sawai Madhopur.

Public Relations Department¹

Established in 1958, the office at the district level is headed by a Public Relations Officer and is controlled by the Director of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Besides the Public Relations Officer, the staff of the district office in 1973-74 included one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one operator, one driver and two class IV employees. This office disseminates information on developmental and other activities of the Government by organising film shows, exhibitions and distribution of publicity material. The district office also possesses a mobile van for publicity in the interior parts of the district. It organises press conferences and assists the Government offices by publicising their activities through its various publications.

Social Welfare Department²

Prior to 1st July, 1967 when a separate District Social Welfare Office was set up in Sawai Madhopur district, social welfare activities in the district were supervised by the District Social Welfare Officer, Bharatpur. Now the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, stationed at Sawai Madhopur heads the district office and functions under the administrative control of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur. During 1973-74, the staff of the district office included one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees besides one District Probation and Social Welfare Officer. He works for the advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the district through social welfare programmes undertaken from time to time. He looks into the grievances and difficulties of the backward classes and tries to remove them by bringing them to the notice of various government departments. The various activities and achievements of the Social Welfare Department are detailed elsewhere in this volume.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT**District National Savings Office, Sawai Madhopur³**

The District Savings Officer posted in the district is entrusted

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
3. Source : Office of the District Savings Officer, National Savings (Government of India), Sawai Madhopur.

with the task of popularising and giving wide publicity to various schemes of small savings. He appoints agents under standardised agency system and addresses meetings and arranges camps to acquaint the public with various schemes and the benefits accruing from them, contacts official and non-official agencies for promotion of savings and handles money for investment in savings certificates and opening of savings bank and post office time deposit accounts. He also motivates Branch Post Masters in booking business in Post and Telegraph department by organising Branch Post Masters' training camps.

Post and Telegraph Department¹

The Superintendent of Post Offices, Sawai Madhopur division with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur since 1st December, 1971, controls the post offices of this district. He, in his turn, is controlled by the Post Master General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur. The Superintendent of Post Offices is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent and four inspectors with other necessary staff. In respect of telegraph services, the district is bifurcated into two sub-divisions² namely, Sawai Madhopur Sub-Division and Hindaun Sub-Division. Each Sub-Division is looked after by a Sub-Divisional Officer of Telegraphs who supervises the working of telegraph offices and telephones in the district. During 1973-74, each sub-divisional Officer was assisted by a head clerk, five time scale clerks and two class IV employees.

AUTONOMOUS BODY

Rajasthan State Electricity Board³

The Hydro-Electric Power Supply Station is situated at Sawai Madhopur, which feeds power to the whole area of Sawai Madhopur District Division, except the two tahsils of Mahwa and Todabhim which do not fall under the jurisdiction of this District Division, but are looked after by the Executive Engineer, District Division, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Bharatpur. Hydrl-Electric Power Supply was first brought to the district in 1962, from the Gandhi Sagar Hydrl-Power Station via Grid Sub-Station Kota to Grid-Sub-Station Sawai Madhopur. Then an office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board was established at Sawai Madhopur District Division. The Executive Engineer looks

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sawai Madhopur.

2. Source : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Sawai Madhopur.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (District Division), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Sawai Madhopur.

after the operation, maintenance as well as construction of electrical installation for the area under his jurisdiction in the district. The staff of his office as on 31. 3. 1974, consisted of four Assistant Engineers and eleven Junior Engineers. Besides these, there were 132 technical staff, 64 ministerial staff, one accounts clerk and 20 class IV employees. During 1974, the area of Karauli, Hindaun and Gangapur was looked after by the Assistant Engineer stationed at Karauli with the help of three Junior Engineers posted at Gangapur, Hindaun and Karauli. In 1973-74, the area of Sawai Madhopur, Bonli and Khandar was looked after by the Assistant Engineer (Distribution Lines), Sawai Madhopur, with the help of two Junior Engineers with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur and Bonli. The Grid Sub-Station, Sawai Madhopur was looked after and maintained by the Assistant Engineer (Grid Sub-Station) with the assistance of four Junior Engineers all stationed at Sawai Madhopur, and working in shifts under the jurisdiction of District Division, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Sawai Madhopur.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The municipal administration in Sawai Madhopur district dates back to the year 1884 when a Municipal Council at Karauli was established. This was one of the measures taken by the former Karauli State for the adoption of the system of Local Self-Government. In the Jaipur State territory now included in the Sawai Madhopur district, a municipality was first established in 1933 at Hindaun, the then *Nizamat* headquarters. In 1944 and 1945, municipal administration was further extended to three more towns, viz., Gangapur (1944), Todabhim (1945) and Sawai Madhopur (1945). In 1965, a Notified Area Committee for Man town was established by the State Government. Man town is a recent urban agglomeration for whose development and self-administration it was considered proper to bifurcate it from the area included in the Sawai Madhopur Municipal Board. These Municipal institutions were started to look after the town's sanitation and street lighting and to grant permission for the construction of buildings. For these limited activities, the Municipalities were empowered to levy octroi duty on goods imported into the towns and from time to time some funds were provided as grant-in-aid by the rulers of former Jaipur and Karauli states. Presently, there are five Municipal Boards, namely, Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun, Gangapur, Karauli and Todabhim and one Notified Area Committee at Man town.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the municipal boards were reorganised under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 with a view to bringing all the municipalities of the convenanting states of Rajasthan under one law. The Act of 1951 defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in the State. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed with the object of bringing uniformity in municipal administration. Under the Act of 1959, the term of members of the municipalities is fixed at three years but it is extendable by the State Government for specific reasons. Elections to the Municipal institutions after 1959 were held on the basis of universal adult franchise exercised through secret ballot. The municipal area of a town is divided into wards, the number of which is fixed by the government. Women and persons belonging to the backward classes are given representation in the local

bodies, by way of co-option and reservation of seats. The chairman and the vice-chairman are elected by the members themselves. For efficient functioning of the municipal bodies, some committees such as Public Health, Sanitation, Taxation, Finance, Town Planning, Water Supply, House Tax, octroi and building and construction works are formed from among the councillors. The Executive Officer to each of the Municipal Board is appointed by the Local Self-Government Department of the State Government. The Executive Officer is held responsible for the day-to-day administration.

The Act empowers a municipality to levy obligatory taxes as house tax, octroi duty, tax on professions and callings and optional taxes like tax on vehicles, toll tax (on vehicles), and tax on conservancy services. Some other important sources of income are license fees, revenue from enforcement of by-laws, rent on municipal land and buildings and public donations, if any. The State Government may advance loans and grant subsidy in order to meet financial obligations of the local bodies for implementing specific schemes and projects.

MUNICIPALITIES

Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur

The Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur was established in 1945 under a notification of the former Jaipur State issued in August, 1944.¹ In the beginning, it was a nominated municipal board, in which the *Nazim* of the area nominated persons from the public representing different castes in the town. The number of nominated members was ten. This system continued till 1950. In 1951, elections to the Municipal Board on the basis of adult franchise and secret ballot were first held. At present, the town is divided into 13 municipal wards out of which two are double member wards. The elected members co-opt two women members for the Municipal Board. Therefore, the present memberships of the board consists of 17 Municipal Councillors. The last elections to the Municipal Board were held in 1970. The board has since been dissolved, and it is administered by the Additional Collector, Sawai Madhopur. The Chairman and the vice-chairman of the Municipal Board are elected by the members. The status accorded to the board at present is fourth class.

AREA—When the Municipal Board was established it extended within the four walls below the mountain ranges. The area

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur.

reported at present is 7.87 sq. km.¹ Notification of the municipal limits was done by the Jaipur State Government in 1944.

POPULATION—The population of Sawai Madhopur town in 1971 was 21,105 as compared to 20,952 in 1961. The slight increase in population as compared to other cities in Rajasthan where the increase was substantial may be accounted by the bifurcation of Man Town area from the present Municipal Board. The Man Town has also been categorised as a Notified Area Committee by the State Government.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—At the time of its establishment the Municipal Board office was housed in a government building which was handed over to it just after formation of Rajasthan in 1949. Now it is housed in its own building.

STAFF—The number of members of the staff in the board office as on 31-3-1973 was 86². Details for 1973-74 are as below³:

- (a) **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**—One Executive Officer, two class four employees and one chowkidar.
- (b) **TAX COLLECTION**—One revenue inspector, two *Nakedars*, six sub-*Nakedars* and eight *Naka*-guards.
- (c) **SANITATION**—one sanitary inspector, one jamadar, one driver, three *Bhistis*, three *Harijan* mates and 47 sweepers.
- (d) **PUBLIC WORKS**—One overseer and one class IV employee.
- (e) **ESTABLISHMENT**—One lower division clerk.
- (f) **ACCOUNTS**—One upper division clerk and one class IV employee.
- (g) **LAND AND BUILDINGS**—One lower division clerk and one class four employee.
- (h) **REVENUE**—One *Moharrir*.
- (i) **LIGHTING**—One *Moharrir*.
- (j) **MISCELLANEOUS**—One *Moharrir*.

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1967-70, p. 26.

2. *ibid*.

3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur,

INCOME—The income of the Municipality from 1965-66 to 1973-74 is given below¹:

		('00 Rs.)								
S.No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	348	886	1,026	1,252	1,326	1,473	1,543	1,801	1,801
2.	Taxes on houses and land	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Other rates and taxes	35	—	42	72	74	64	71	—	52
4.	Realisation under special acts	17	31	43	119	140	—	—	52	48
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of buildings	2	85	59	32	—	—	2	—	303
6.	Other fees and revenue	153	—	29	—	—	—	119	4	159
7.	Grants received from the government	161	150	—	—	210	211	—	—	165
8.	Grants received other than the Government	—	3	10	1	—	—	—	120	—
9.	Miscellaneous	—	156	86	83	53	53	38	18	69
10.	Sale of physical assets	191	64	53	107	14	13	146	708	689
11.	Other receipts	425	258	196	152	696	373	442	1,554	490
Total		1,332	1,663	1,544	1,818	2,513	2,187	2,361	4,257	3,776

There has been constant fluctuation in the revenue of the Municipal Board. Octroi is the principal source of the income as it is evident from the above table. The sources of income of the Board are octroi

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (Figures for 1973-74 have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

duty, toll tax, licence fee, income from sale of municipal property and land and compost.

EXPENDITURE—The expenditure incurred by the municipality during the period 1965-66 to 1973-74 is given below¹:

S.No.	Heads of expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	84	158	136	173	147	232	281	74	76
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	231	—	—	664	754	803	929	1,223	1,223
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	354	—	314	292	298	—	—	—
4.	Public institutions	—	350	1,084	208	266	378	—	21	28
5.	Miscellaneous	160	144	—	80	8	7	20	587	952
6.	Roads	153	489	145	70	48	158	801	997	998
7.	Others	30	—	13	48	60	48	97	952	—
8.	Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	—	145	47	315	—	—	—	—
9.	Other expenditure	488	251	72	149	78	164	932	—	364
Total		1,146	1,746	1,595	1,753	1,968	2,088	3,060	3,854	3,641

The above table reveals that principal heads of expenditure are sanitation, public lighting, water supply and public institutions.

Some of the important activities of the Municipal Board are described below²:

SANITATION—During 1973-74 the Municipal Board employed 47 sweepers both males and females to clean the roads and streets of the town daily. One tractor removes refuse from the town. In addition, 25 hand-driven carts remove sullage from the streets and roads. The work of the sanitation staff is supervised by a sanitary inspector. Phenyl and other disinfectants are used to disinfect municipal drains.

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (Figures for 1973-74 have been obtained from the Director Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur.

WATER SUPPLY—Water in the town is made available by the water works of the Public Health Engineering Department. During 1973-74 there were 47 public stand-posts for those who could not afford connections in their houses. For public hydrants, no charges are paid to the water works by the Municipal Board.

LIGHTING—The Municipal Board arranges for the street lighting in the town. During the year 1973-74 the number of street lights (both electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes) was 415.

ROADS—Construction of roads in the town and their maintenance is under the control of the Municipal Board. The total length of municipal roads was 28.62¹ km. which included both tarred and cemented roads. A few roads are made of concrete also.

CONSTRUCTION—During the year 1973-74, work relating to construction and repairs of roads, public latrines, urinals and municipal drains was undertaken. Expenditure on this work was mainly met out of sale proceeds from Municipal land and from amounts advanced as subsidy by the State Government. The municipal drains are open and constructed in U and V shape. Their total length was 8.4 km. There are at present (1973-74) 16 public latrines, two urinals and two bus-stands constructed by the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS—The Board maintains three public parks and a public reading room. The Board arranges for lifting dead animals and stray cattle from the town. A vegetable market is maintained by the Board. Local fairs, namely Teej and Gangor are organised by the Board.

Municipal Board, Gangapur City

A municipality was established in 1944 in the town under the then Jaipur State Municipalities Act, 1943. The municipality then functioned under the *Nazim*, Gangapur, who was assisted by one nominated president and ten nominated members. The nominations were made by the *Nazim* himself on the basis of caste. This arrangement remained effective till 1951 when the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act introduced a system of adult franchise and secret ballot. The first elections to the Municipal Board were, however, held in 1959. The municipal area was divided into 11 wards out of which four were double-member wards. The fifteen elected members co-opted two women members. Thus the

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 387.

number of members in the municipal board was 17. The last elected board functioned till December, 1973 when it was dissolved and since then an Administrator has been looking after the affairs of the Board. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board are elected by the members themselves. The status accorded to the Board is second class¹.

AREA AND POPULATION—The limits of municipal area were notified in 1954. It has an area of 2.31 sq. km.² The population of Gangapur (city) in 1971 was 27,453 against 22,591 in 1961.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—The Municipal Board office formerly functioned in a government building. In 1964, it was shifted to its own newly constructed building.

STAFF—Among the staff of the Board are included an Executive Officer, one sanitary inspector, four clerks, 38 persons in the taxation section, one draughtsman, 68 persons in sanitation section and four class four employees³. The office is divided into four sections, namely, Sanitation, Development, Revenue and Taxation.

INCOME—Revenue accrues mainly from octroi duty, realisation under by-laws, fees and fines, sale of municipal land and proceeds from Municipal property. Details of income of the Municipal Board from 1965-66 to 1973-74 are given below⁴:

('00 Rs.)

S No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	1,555	1,589	1,772	2,738	2,918	3,044	3,278	3,461	3,963
2.	Taxes on houses and land	8	4	539	365	409	304	319	318	380
3.	Other rates and taxes	60	57	112	130	925	1,250	467	412	200
4.	Realisation under special Acts	40	46	42	32	76	105	—	42	41

1. Office of the Municipal Board, Gangapur City.

2. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 241.

3. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Gangapur (City).

4. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (Figures for 1973-74 have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of buildings		76	122	129	144	47	70	43	176	243
6. Other fees and revenue		—	17	42	24	43	—	—	811	139
7. Grants received from the Government		99	254	274	223	100	939	949	—	137
8. Grants received other than the Government		29	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous		145	119	101	158	214	—	—	—	164
10. Sale of Physical assets		164	121	803	—	—	—	70	—	90
11. Other receipts		166	329	386	594	—	—	12	—	—
12. Interest receipts		9	16	1	5	1	2	5	—	59
Total		2,351	2,674	4,201	4,413	4,733	5,724	5,143	5,220	5,416

The above figures reveal that the total income of the Municipal Board has been fluctuating since 1967-68.

The principal heads of expenditure of the Board during the period 1965-66 to 1973-74 are given below:¹

(‘00Rs.)

S.No.	Heads of expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	136	178	132	306	222	—	317	382	356
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	506	689	824	1078	1273	—	1950	3438	2192

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (Figures for 1973-74 have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Hospitals & Dispensary		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Miscellaneous	659	864	1,511	1,143	906	—	1,955	—	1,685	
5. Public Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
6. Roads	911	674	—	2,168	1,559	1,472	1,650	1,151	981	
7. Others	55	—	1171	—	—	—	—	—	493	—
8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	54	—	68
9. Other expenditure	327	177	339	—	501	—	—	—	—	451
Total	2,594	2,582	3,977	4,695	4,474	1,485	5,926	5,464	5,806	

The above table reveals that the principal heads of expenditure are sanitation, roads, water supply and lighting and miscellaneous expenditure.

Details of the activities of the Board are given below:

SANITATION—During 1973-74 the Board employed one sanitary inspector, four jamadars and 67 sweepers for maintaining the sanitary conditions in the city.¹

It has two tractors, one tempo (auto-vehicle) and hand trollies to remove refuse out of the town. The refuse so collected is sold out. Phenyl and other disinfectants are used to disinfect municipal drains.

WATER SUPPLY—A water supply scheme for the town functions under the Public Health Engineering Department. The Board has arranged for 40 public stand-posts of water supply for the convenience of the citizens during 1973-74.

STREET LIGHTING—Street lighting is provided by the Municipal Board. It involved an expenditure of Rs. 30,590 in 1973-74. A lineman is employed to look after it. There are 582 electric points installed in the town.²

ROADS AND MUNICIPAL DRAINS—Construction of roads, streets

1. Office of the Municipal Board, Gangapur City.

2. *ibid.*

and drains and their maintenance are the responsibility of the Board. The total length of roads in the town at present (1973-74) is 24.90¹ km.

CONSTRUCTION—Construction undertaken by the Municipal Board out of its own income during the last three years was related to roads, surface drains and public latrines. There are at present eight latrines and five lavatories for public use in the town.

MISCELLANEOUS—The Board maintains two public parks, the Nehru park and the bus-stand park, a cattle pond and a bus-stand.

Notified Area Committee, Man Town (Sawai Madhopur)

The Notified Area Committee, Man Town was established in 1965 under a notification of the State Government issued on 12.11.1965. The Committee at the time of its establishment comprised 11 nominated members in addition to the Collector, Sawai Madhopur as its chairman. In 1970, the term of the committee expired and a new committee was again constituted which too included nominated members but this time it was headed by a public worker of the area. Among the nominated members, were the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, the Chief Town Planner, the Sub-Divisional Officer of the area, the Medical Officer of the City Dispensary, Sawai Madhopur, local member of the Legislative Assembly, the Sarpanch of the adjoining Panchayat (Jatwara), Chairman of the Municipal Board, Sawai Madhopur, *Pradhan* of the Panchayat Samiti, Sawai Madhopur and a few public workers residing in the area. The last nominations to the committee were done in 1974.

The territorial limits of the Committees were notified by the Government in 1965. During the Census of 1971, the area was divided into 26 blocks. The population of Man town recorded in 1971 was 15,522 persons as against 6,999 persons recorded in 1961². In 1971, the town had an area of 22.63 sq. km.³

At the time of its establishment the committee office was housed in the chamber of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sawai Madhopur. In 1968, it was shifted to Alanpur and since 1970 it has been functioning in the building of the Man Town Bal Mandir.

The office sections of the Notified Area Committee with details of the staff (1973-74) are given as follows:

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 387.
2. *Census of India, 1971, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 169.
3. *ibid.*

(a) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—One Executive Officer, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks, two *Moharrirs* and three class IV employees;

(b) SANITATION—One assistant sanitary inspector, one *jamadar*, one *Bhishti* and 32 sweepers (both male and female);

(c) OCTROI—Two *Nakedars* and three Sub-*Nakedars*;

(d) PUBLIC PARKS—Two gardeners and one chowkidar;

(e) PUBLIC WORKS—One surveyor and two incharge reading rooms;

(f) ONE LINEMAN—(electricity).¹

Details of some of the important activities of the committee are given below :

SANITATION—During 1973-74, the sullage of the town was carted away with the help of 15 hand trollies.

WATER SUPPLY—Water in the town is obtained from the water works maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department since 1969. The committee incurs an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 yearly on extension of pipe line etc.

LIGHTING—The committee spends Rs. 12,000 yearly on lighting arrangements in the area. There are about 500 electric poles on which electric bulbs and tube lights are fitted. A lineman is employed to look after them.

ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK—The committee has constructed roads of different types viz., cemented, painted and *kuchha*. Road mileage in the area is 22.50 kms. In addition, 15 km. of roads in the committee area are maintained by the State Government. An amount of Rs. five lakhs was spent on development works, namely, construction of roads and drains, public parks and buildings during the last five years. An amount of about Rs. 14,000 yearly is received from the State Government as aid for construction work. Surface drains of U & V type measuring 27 thousand feet have so far been constructed.

MISCELLANEOUS—The committee maintains a public garden just opposite the Collectorate, two reading rooms—one at Bazaria and the other at Alanpur and a cattle pond. The annual expenditure incurred on these comes to Rs. 5,000. An educational institution named Bal Mandir

1. Office of the Municipal Board, Man Town,

is in receipt of financial assistance from the committee. There are temporary bus-stand, a tonga stand and a rest house (dak bungalow) in the committee area.

INCOME—The income of the notified area committee is mainly from octroi duty, license fee, committee property and rights, enforcement of municipal laws and bye-laws and miscellaneous sources. During the year 1973-74 this added upto Rs. 2,71,133 while expenditure during this year was Rs. 1,91,000¹. Among the main heads of expenditure are general administration, tax realisation, public health, lighting, education, garden, repairs and construction works etc. Income and expenditure figures for the period 1965-66 to 1972-73 are given in the table below²:

('00 Rs.)

S.No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Octroi	2	106	149	153	129	146	181	250
2.	Other rates and taxes	—	—	—	206	3	61	56	58
3.	Realisation under special acts	—	—	—	12	52	—	—	4
4.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house	—	3	5	5	2	26	38	14
5.	Other fees and revenue	—	—	7	3	72	173	126	284
6.	Grants received from the Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	72
7.	Miscellaneous	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
8.	Sale of physical assets	—	—	—	1,106	—	—	9	—
9.	Other receipts	73	8	145	—	—	1,381	232	1,441
10.	Taxes on house and land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Grant received other than Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		75	117	306	1,493	258	1,787	714	2,123

1. Office of the Notified Area Committee, Man Town.

2. Nagar Palika Samank, 1966 onwards.

('00 Rs.)

S.No.	Heads of expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Public lighting and water supply	—	16	27	309	66	164	104	104
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	—	38	62	219	—	159	180	180
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	21
4.	Public institutions	—	—	—	28	—	1	21	—
5.	Miscellaneous	—	50	—	1	—	364	488	1,181
6.	Roads	—	—	—	4	270	617	1,074	—
7.	Others	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	329
8.	Other expenditure	—	—	69	—	—	474	137	—
9.	Payment on sinking fund and suspense account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	104	158	585	336	1,779	2,004	1,815

Municipal Board, Toda Bhim

The Municipal Board, Toda Bhim was established in 1945 by the then Jaipur State under the Jaipur State Municipalities Act, 1943. In the beginning, it comprised only nominated members appointed by the *Nazim* of the area who took care to give representation to the different castes of the town. The elective system was introduced after the passing of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The Board area was first divided into six municipal wards and later into 13 during the elections to the Board in 1973-74. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are also elected by members themselves. The status accorded to the Board by the Local Bodies Department is that of fourth class.

AREA AND POPULATION—The area of the municipal town is 14.80 sq. km. The population of Toda Bhim town in 1971 was 10,454 as against 8,653 in 1961.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—The Municipal Board office formerly functioned in a private rented house. Now it is housed in its own building.

STAFF—The total number of the staff as on 31-3-1973 was 261 which went up to 44 in 1973-74². The staff consists of an Executive Officer, an octroi inspector, three *Nakedars*, one surveyor, three clerks, two *Moharrirs*, three *Naka* guards, three class IV employees, one chowkidar, one jamadar and 25 sweepers. The Board office, for the purposes of administration, is divided into establishment, public health, sanitation and accounts sections.

The main functions of the Municipal Board are described below:

SANITATION—The Municipal Board has one bullock cart and three hand trollies for carting out refuse from the town. Arrangements have been made to clean and disinfect the streets and the roads of the town.

WATER SUPPLY AND LIGHTING—Water is supplied by the water works of the Public Health Engineering Department. There are 182 street electric points throughout the town. An employee of the Board looks after lighting arrangements and an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 yearly is incurred on it.

ROADS—Construction and maintenance of roads in the municipal area is the responsibility of the Municipal Board. Municipal roads in the town measure 5 km. In 1974, the Board constructed a drain passing through the high school premises. No other construction work was undertaken in recent years.

MISCELLANEOUS—There are two small public parks and a cattle pond maintained by the Board. The Board has got constructed five public latrines, six lavatories and a bus-stand in the town.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The expenditure incurred by the Municipal Board during the year 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 1,28,637 as against an income of Rs. 1,15,675³. The main heads of revenue are octroi duty, taxes on houses and land, rates and taxes, fees and grant-in-aid from the State Government. Among the heads of expenditure are included general administration, public lighting, sanitation and miscellaneous expenditure. The following tables give the income and expenditure figures of the Board for the period 1965-66 to 1972-73⁴:

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1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 523.
 2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Toda Bhim.
 3. *Ibid*.
 4. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards.

('00 Rs.)

S.No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Octroi	141	161	141	168	168	169	208	186
2.	Taxes on houses and land	42	29	14	34	34	34	18	29
3.	Other rates and taxes	—	—	—	13	13	40	32	10
4.	Realisation under special Acts	2	—	2	8	8	3	2	49
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house	—	7	5	42	42	13	—	30
6.	Other fees and revenue	10	—	43	189	189	87	—	315
7.	Grants received from the Government	48	43	—	43	43	—	240	43
8.	Interest receipts	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Grants received other than the Government	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	120
10.	Miscellaneous	29	—	230	—	95	15	14	36
11.	Sale of physical assets	52	—	—	—	—	41	70	—
12.	Other receipts	58	186	—	—	—	24	331	135
Total		383	427	435	592	592	426	915	953

S.No.	Heads of expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Public lighting and water supply	15	25	42	28	28	36	43	118
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	4	114	114	134	134	—	146	182
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4.	Public institutions	—	—	20	—	—	5	581	127
5.	Miscellaneous	6	—	4	51	415	—	—	11
6.	Roads	25	98	—	7	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Others		3	—	28	247	7	316	—	375
8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account		—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
9. Other expenditure		323	177	—	116	—	—	115	213
Total		376	414	208	583	584	406	888	1,026

Municipal Board, Hindaun

A Municipality at Hindaun was established in 1933 by the then Jaipur State of which Hindaun city was the *Nizamat* headquarters. It was a nominated body which comprised the *Nazim* of the area, Medical Officer, Police Superintendent and one public man. The expenditure incurred by this institution was borne by the State itself. However, a Municipal Board came into existence in 1944 under the Jaipur State Municipalities Act, 1943. In 1944, the Municipal Board comprised 12 members. After the passing of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Municipal Board was reconstituted under the new Act. Elections on the basis of adult franchise and secret ballot were first held in 1954 and 12 members were elected. Elections to the Municipal Board were last held in 1970. At present the Sub-Divisional Officer, Hindaun is looking after the affairs of the Board, the term of the elected members having expired. The town at present is divided into 21 municipal wards out of which 6 wards are reserved to elect persons from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. The elected members co-opt two women members and elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board. The municipal status accorded to the Board is fourth class.

AREA AND POPULATION—The municipal limits were notified by the State Government in 1957. It has at present (1973-74) an area of 12.00 sq. km.¹ The population of Hindaun city in 1971 was 27,895 against 20,237 in 1961.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—Till 1959, the Municipal Board office functioned in a rented (private) building but in 1960 its own building on the city road was ready. Since then it functions there.

STAFF—The Municipal Board office is divided into a number of sections for administrative convenience. The names of sections along with details of the staff attached to each of the sections are as follows: The

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 24.

total number of the staff of the Board as on 31.3.1973 was 184.¹ In 1973-74 the staff position was as follows:²

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION—The section comprises one Executive Officer, one head clerk, 11 clerks, one stenotypist, one accountant, two chowkidars and eight class IV employees.

TAXATION SECTION—There is one Revenue Officer, one revenue inspector, 11 *Nakedars*, 14 sub-*nakedars* and 15 *Naka*-guards in this section.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—The staff of this section consists of one health inspector, three drivers, four jamadars, five *Bhistis* and 96 sweepers (both male and female).

LIGHTING SECTION—One *lineman* and two attendants are in this section.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION—One overseer and five gardeners work in this section.

In addition, there are two legal advisers and two persons in-charge of the library and reading rooms of the Board.

Some important activities of the Municipal Board are detailed below :

SANITATION—Roads and streets of the town are cleaned daily by the sanitation staff. Disinfectants are used periodically to disinfect public drains. The filth and refuse of the town are removed by two tractors with trollies and a tempo. Hand-driven small carts are also used for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLY—Water in the municipal area is supplied by the water works of the Public Health Engineering Department. The water supply scheme for Hindaun city was completed in 1972. There are public stand posts for free water supply to the public maintained by the Municipal Board.

LIGHTING—The entire municipal area of Hindaun is electrified. An amount of Rs.14,550 was spent in 1973-74 on lighting arrangements.

ROADS AND MUNICIPAL DRAINS—Construction and maintenance of the Municipal roads, streets and lanes are the responsibility of the

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 387.

2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Hindaun.

Board. The length of the Municipal roads is 46.40 km.¹ The main road is tarred and measures one km. in length while the remaining roads are paved with stones found in abundance in the area. During the last five years the Municipality has constructed foot paths for a few roads. The Board received Rs. 20,000 from the Public Works Department as grant. This has since been spent on roads.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—During the last five years the Board has constructed ten public latrines and five lavatories. Rs 5,000 received from the Social Welfare Department as a specific purpose grant have been spent under 'Bhangi Kashta Nivaran' scheme for converting dry latrines into flush latrines.

MISCELLANEOUS—During 1973-74 the Municipal Board maintained two public parks, one reading room, one reading room-cum-library and one cattle pond. Rs. 14,487, Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 300 yearly were spent on these three items respectively². During 1973-74, there were in all ten public lavatories, 16 urinals, a few residential quarters for municipal employees and 20 shops situated outside the Municipal Board office. The Municipal Board has not yet undertaken any clearance scheme nor has it executed any town planning scheme. However, for planned development of the town an Urban Improvement Trust functions in Hindaun.

INCOME—The main sources of income of the Municipal Board are octroi duty, house and land tax, licence fees under bye-laws, income from municipal property and rights, proceeds from sale of municipal land and grant-in-aid received from the State Government. The income³ of the Board during the year 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 5,79,002. The following table gives the main sources of total income of the municipal board during the period 1965-66 to 1972-73⁴.

('00 Rs.)

S. No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Octroi	2,212	3,043	2,545	3,121	2,785	2,985	3,998	3,998
2.	Taxes on houses and land	82	153	344	195	147	109	315	315

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 387.

2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Hindaun.

3. *ibid*.

4. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1965 onwards.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Other rates and taxes		7	22	31	18	24	—	45	4,314
4. Realisation under special acts		76	151	106	20	20	17	15	15
5. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house		48	41	33	19	27	32	68	73
6. Other fees and revenue		381	212	470	668	393	—	—	587
7. Grants received from the Government		166	101	101	—	202	101	220	220
8. Grants received other than the Government		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Interest receipts		19	—	15	12	47	65	17	17
10. Miscellaneous		—	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	1,128
11. Sale of physical assets		—	—	—	155	—	—	996	—
12. Other receipts		598	—	—	—	801	2,241	725	—
Total		3,589	5,309	3,645	4,208	4,446	5,550	6,399	10,667

Among the important heads of expenditure are included general administration, establishment, tax realisation, public health and sanitation, lighting, construction works and public parks etc.¹ The following table gives details of the expenditure of the Board for the years 1965-66 to 1973-74.²

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Hindaun.

2. Source : *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (except for the year 1973-74 which have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

('00 Rs.)

S. Heads of expenditure No.	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1. Public Lighting and water supply	124	151	207	146	136	164	229	229	147
2. Drainage, con- servancy	500	760	883	1,118	1,213	1,336	1,758	1,758	2,201
3. Public institu- tions	—	21	41	—	—	79	—	—	177
4. Miscellaneous	—	712	—	1,136	1,175	—	1,775	1,775	1,719
5. Roads	1,337	—	1,661	844	711	1,407	1,768	—	992
6. Others	—	2,094	—	—	33	80	—	1,768	—
7. Payment of sin- king fund and suspense account	—	1,712	—	—	1,880	—	—	—	—
8. Other expendi- ture	1,547	251	—	—	—	2,758	1,205	1,205	240
Total	3,508	5,701	2,792	3,244	5,148	5,824	6,735	6,735	5,476

Municipal Board, Karauli

Established in 1884 under the former Karauli State Act, it is the oldest Municipal Board in district of Sawai Madhopur. In the beginning it was a nominated board on which members representing the different localities of the town were nominated by the Karauli State. The president of the municipality was a nominated member and belonged to the ruling family. After the 1951 Act had come into force members elected on the basis of adult franchise replaced the nominated Board. Since 1952, elections to the Board were held from time to time. The last elections to the Board were held in 1970. The town at present is divided into 21 municipal wards. The elected members co-opt two women members and elect a president from amongst themselves.

AREA AND POPULATION—The area of the Municipal Board is

notified by the State Government. It is now about 35 sq. km. The population of the town in 1971 was 27,793 persons as against 23,696 persons in 1961.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—The Municipal Board office is housed in its own building since its establishment. It formerly belonged to the State Government but now has been handed over to the Board. The building is known in the town as Pali Kucheri building.

STAFF—As many as 122 employees were working in the Board on 31-3-1973¹. The staff of the Municipal Board during 1973-74² consisted of 18 persons in the ministerial section, 64 persons in the sanitation section and 25 persons in the octroi section. The office of the Board for administrative purposes is divided into four sections namely, ministerial, sanitation and public health, octroi and lighting. The municipal office is headed by an Executive Officer appointed by the State Government.

Details of some of the activities of the Municipal Board are given below:

SANITATION—During 1973-74 the staff employed on sanitation work comprised one sanitary inspector and 64 sweepers including both male and female. The sullage of the town is regularly removed with the help of two tempos with trollies, two bullock carts and 12 hand driven carts (wheel barrow). The municipal roads, streets, lanes and drains are cleaned once daily. Phenyl and D.D.T. powder are used by the sanitation staff to disinfect drains.

WATER SUPPLY—Drinking water is provided by the water works maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department. Formerly, the water works of the town was functioning under the control of the Board but now it has been handed over to the Public Health Engineering Department. The Board has installed public stand-posts for water supply to those who cannot afford private connections in their houses. Special provision has been made by the Board for water supply in Harijan colonies with financial assistance from the Social Welfare Department.

LIGHTING—In 1973-74, the Board arranged for street lighting at 500 electric points at different places. All the localities of the town are electrified. An amount of Rs. 22,051 was spent on lighting during 1973-74³.

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 523.

2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Karauli.

3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Karauli.

ROADS—The Board is responsible for construction and maintenance of municipal roads which measure 33.39 km. in the town. However, no recent construction or repair of roads has taken place. Streets inside the town are both *Kuchchi* and *pucci*.

Municipal drains in the town are of both U and V shape and measure about 5 km.

MISCELLANEOUS—In order to stop carrying night soil on head by sweepers, the Board no longer accords permission for dry latrines. Further, the board has stopped according permission to construct dry latrines in private houses. However, night soil taken out of private houses is carried in covered tumblers by the sanitation staff. Electricity and water supply have been extended to *Harijan* colonies with financial assistance received by the Board. The Board has constructed four flush latrines, eight urinals and a bus-stand.

INCOME—The main sources of income are octroi duty, houses and land tax, proceeds from sale of municipal land, income from municipal property, bye-laws and Act and grant-in-aid received from the State Government. The following table gives details of income from various sources during the period 1965-66 to 1973-74.¹

('00 Rs.)

S.No.	Heads of income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	502	984	1,009	1,224	1,238	131	1,347	1,156	1,190
2.	Taxes on houses and land	48	53	63	69	67	93	91	96	113
3.	Light and water	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Other rates and taxes	83	83	7	55	391	400	717	78	—
5.	Realisation under special acts	60	59	79	87	104	83	98	120	99
6.	Receipts from markets slaughter houses and rent on house	13	13	14	14	10	17	49	218	247

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, 1966 onwards (except figures for the year 1973-74 which have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Other fees and revenue		2	1	4	4	5	5	25	300	397
8. Grants received from the government		141	62	6	121	121	121	3	118	139
9. Grants received other than the government		300	30	—	—	52	500	—	3	—
10. Miscellaneous		9	4	59	343	4	16	25	—	53
11. Sale of physical assets		13	1	95	27	90	20	35	59	176
12. Other receipts		72	242	384	206	106	270	376	602	709
Total		1,308	1,532	1,720	2,150	2,188	1,656	2,766	2,751	3,123

Details of expenditure incurred by the Municipal Board during the period 1965-66 to 1973-74 are given below in a table:¹

(‘00 Rs.)

S. No.	Heads of expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	202	52	263	176	203	272	305	241	264
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	532	574	730	942	1,059	1,094	1,399	27	903
3.	Public institution	9	15	9	13	10	14	30	30	—
4.	Miscellaneous	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	1,135
5.	Roads	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	207	35
6.	Others	—	524	—	731	756	839	1,056	25	2
7.	Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	612	—
8.	Other expenditure	22	207	276	225	69	260	460	1,568	657
9.	Repayment of loan to government	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		1,309	1,396	1,953	2,087	2,097	2,479	3,250	2,828	2,996

1. *Nagar Pali ka Samank*, 1966 onwards (except figures for the year 1973-74 which have been obtained from the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

There is not much variation in pattern of sourcewise income and headwise expenditure from one Municipality to another. While Hindaun shows the highest percentage of per capita income in terms of revenue from taxes, Karauli has that distinction in relation to Government grants, loans and advances. As regards the percentage of per capita expenditure, Gangapur shows the highest figures. While in case of expenditure on general administration Hindaun has that position.¹ It will be observed that the system of sanitation is, generally speaking, traditional though each town has provision for latrines. In the removal of night soil, the usual methods of head and cart load as also of wheel barrows prevails. Three out of the six towns have protected water supply Schemes; and all the towns are electrified. None of the six towns, however, has provisions for fire fighting services.²

URBAN IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS

Urban Improvement Trust, Gangapur City

For the planned development of the City, the Urban Improvement Trust, Gangapur was established in March, 1964 by the Town Planning Department of the State Government under the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959. The major aims of the Trust were allotment of land and systematic and planned development of the City area. Nominations to the Trust were last made during 1972-73. Among the members of the Trust are the Collector of the district, Deputy Town Planner, Jaipur range, Jaipur; Executive Engineer, Public works Department, Sawai Madhopur, Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Sawai Madhopur, Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, Sawai Madhopur, Chairman Municipal Board, Gangapur and two members of Municipal Board, Gangapur. The day-to-day administration of the Trust is looked after by a Secretary to the Trust appointed by the State Government. In addition to the Secretary, there is one Assistant Engineer, one overseer, one trespass inspector, one stenographer, four clerks, one senior draftsman, one tracer, three chowkidars, one driver, one surveyor, one gardener and two class IV employees.

In order to cater to the needs of the increasing population and developing industrial area, the trust took up a scheme in 1969-70. A sum of Rs. 1,46,424 was spent on construction of roads. Development of both residential and commercial plots was done costing Rs. 66,823 and 61,593

1. Census 1971, Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur District, Series 18, part X-A & X-B, pp. XIII-XIV.

2. *Ibid.*, p XV.

respectively during the period 1967-68 to 1973-74. Rs. 45,887 were spent on installation of pipe lines and electrification in 1972-73. The Trust has developed two public parks, namely, Shastri Park and the Children's Park and spent Rs. 57,296 on their establishment during the period 1967-68 to 1972-73. Pavement or footpath in the town at a cost of Rs. 17,043 was done in the year 1970-71.

The second development scheme of the Trust came into operation in 1968-69. Under this scheme, roads have been constructed during the period 1968-69 to 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 50,582. The road mainly constructed under this scheme runs from the dak bungalow to the Public Health Centre Office. Municipal drains costing Rs. 3,398 have also been constructed during 1972-73 and 1973-74. Rs. 6,212 were spent in 1969-70 on the construction of a footpath in the area.

On its third development scheme (1968-69 to 1973-74), the Trust has so far spent Rs. 87,714 on roads, Rs. 52,046 on drains, Rs. 55,587 on building construction and Rs. 4,299 on a public park.

The sale of plots is the useful source of income to the Trust and the money received is utilised for improving roads, drainage, water and other civic facilities. The Trust hopes to complete its development schemes in the near future. The Trust is also receiving loans from the state government. The following table gives the income and expenditure of the Trust for the period 1970-71 to 1973-74:¹ (Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	2,15,925	2,79,199
1971-72	3,23,164	2,66,268
1972-73	2,66,136	1,65,921
1973-74	1,90,843	1,93,990

Urban Improvement Trust, Hindaun

The Urban Improvement Trust, Hindaun was established in 1964 under the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959, to provide facilities and civic amenities to the residents of the area in a planned way. Hindaun is an important town of the district and is located on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge railway line. The famous red sand stone is sent out from this place. Being an important trade centre it was necessary to have

1. Source : Office of the Urban Improvement Trust, Gangapur City.

planned development of the city. The construction and composition of the Trust is similar to the Gangapur Trust.

The Trust first took up a scheme of town development called Mahan Nagar Scheme in 1968. Under this scheme land was levelled for construction of residential sites, plots allotted for shops and a few plots auctioned under low-income housing scheme. The provision of electricity, water, building, roads and garden in Mahan Nagar area was made at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. A road leading to the station from the Urban Improvemet Trust office was widened and named Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg. The old *Chaupter* was named the Nehru Circle and a Nehru Park for children was completed at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Under the second development scheme, the Trust took up the construction of a bus-stand at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

PANCHAYATS

In ancient times local bodies in the rural areas called the Panchayats, served the community interests of the inhabitants by deciding petty civil and criminal cases according to the customary laws. But these bodies were neither properly constituted nor did they have official powers. Their decisions were carried out because there was the strength of the social sanctions behind them. However, Panchayats were not concerned with the performance of the municipal functions which they do these days.

In the year 1944, after passing of the Jaipur village Panchayat Act, 1944, Panchayats in *Khalsa* villages having a population of 1,000 or more and in *non-Khalsa* villages having a population of 2,000 or more were established. Their number in the erstwhile state was 290¹. Panchayats could impose taxes on their houses, on shops, carts and open sites. Other taxes could be imposed with the sanction of the government, according to local conditions. The main source of income, however remained cattle-pond fees. The State Government also gave an annual subsidy of Rs. 100 to each Panchayat in the *Khalsa* area. Street lighting, cleaning of wells and sanitation were the important functions of village Panchayats. A new Jaipur Village Panchayat Raj Act, 1948 was also passed to widen considerably the sphere of activities of Panchayats both in executive and judicial matters, but this act could not be effectively introduced owing to the merger of the State in Rajasthan, in 1949. After the formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Village Panchayat Act, 1951,

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 49.

was passed to bring about uniformity in the Panchayat Samitis in operation in the various covenanting States. In October 1953, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act came into force and village Panchayats were reorganised with the establishment of village Panchayats and tahsil Panchayats throughout Rajasthan.

According to the provisions of the Act of 1953, every village or a group of villages having a population between 1,000 and 5,000 formed a Panchayat. Each Panchayat area was divided into wards and a Panch was elected from each ward. The system of adult franchise, universal suffrage and secret ballot was introduced in Panchayat elections. The Panchayats looked after sanitation and public health, street lighting, registration of births and deaths, regulation of local fairs and rural water supply etc. Other important functions were also entrusted to Panchayats after the advent of the community development programmes in 1954-55. These local units were, henceforth, to be utilised as agencies for implementing village development programmes. Panchayats were also invested with some judicial powers and could try some petty civil cases and exercise third class magisterial powers. They could also impose fines upto a maximum of Rs. 15 in administrative cases and upto Rs. 50 in judicial cases.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION—With the establishment of democratic rule in the country, local self-government institutions assumed greater importance. These were now required to play an effective role in making the democratic process a success. Although local bodies had been functioning in the State for the last sixty or seventy years, they were always subject to control and direction of the government agency, mainly at the district level. The local bodies at the higher level hardly had any supervisory powers. The lower bodies, therefore, depended on the government guidance. These bodies lacked the self-confidence and self-reliance so necessary for their success. Therefore, the state government decided in 1958 to introduce the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation (Panchayati Raj) throughout the State.

Organisation of Panchayats

Under the existing law, every village, or the group of the villages, in the district having a population between 1000 to 5000 persons has a Panchayat. The number of Panchas varies from eight to fifteen according to population. The term of a Panchayat is three years but it can be extended by the State Government. Elections are held on the basis of universal adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of the panchayat is divided

into wards equal in number to the number of Panchas fixed for the Panchayat. The number of Panchas is fixed by the government. The Chairman of a Panchayat called as Sarpanch is elected by the entire electorate.

Functions of Panchayats

The functions of a village Panchayat are mainly municipal, developmental and administrative. It is obligatory for a Panchayat to arrange for supply of pure water for human consumption, maintenance of stud bulls, construction of minor irrigation works and construction and repairs of school buildings in the villages. At present, the main emphasis is on agricultural development. Village Panchayats are expected to organise the village community for economic, social, cultural and educational betterment.

Gram Sabha

It is obligatory for a panchayat to convene twice a year, a meeting of all adult residents in the Panchayat area in which, the programme and works undertaken by the Panchayat and their progress are to be explained and views of the residents thereon recorded and considered in the next meeting of the Panchayat. This meeting of adult residents is called the *Gram Sabha*. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act was passed by the State Legislature on September 2, 1959. It received the assent of the President on 9th September, 1959. Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in Rajasthan were constituted on the 2nd October, 1959. With the coming into being of these two bodies, the three tier scheme of local government was introduced in the rural areas of the State. Under the new scheme, the then tahsil Panchayats were abolished and their place was taken by the Panchayat Samitis. Panchayats were delimited and made co-terminous with the smallest unit of revenue administration viz. Patwar circle with a population between 1,500 and 2,000. Panchayats under the new scheme were divested of judicial functions and some Nyaya Panchayats vested with judicial powers were constituted. The jurisdiction of Panchayat Samitis coincided with the development blocks and at the district level the Zila Parishad was established to co-ordinate local government activities for the whole district.

Elections under the new set up were first held in 1960 on the basis of universal adult suffrage through secret ballot. The table given below shows the names of Panchayat Samitis, number of village

panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats under each Panchayat Samiti in Sawai Madhopur district:¹

S.No.	Panchayat Samiti	No. of village panchayats	No. of Nyaya panchayats
1.	Mahwa	33	6
2.	Hindaun	41	8
3.	Gangapur	32	6
4.	Karauli	38	9
5.	Sapotra	44	7
6.	Todabhim	40	8
7.	Sawai Madhopur	43	8
8.	Khandar	29	5
9.	Bonli	37	7
10.	Nadauti (Hq. Bamanwas)	52	9

Financial Resources

Panchayats are entitled to a grant from the land revenue actually collected in the panchayat circle and some matching grants for development works. The percentage of grant of land revenue is determined by the State Government. Panchayats have also been empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, pilgrims, buildings, commercial crops and octroi duty on import of goods in the area. Panchayats also get income from fees, fines, fees for services rendered, sale of government land for buildings, grazing lands and water rates on irrigation tanks. The budget of a Panchayat is approved by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. However, Panchayats can incur expenditure within their own resources².

Functionaries of Panchayats

The sarpanch functions as the chief executive and the Panchayat Secretary attends to the ministerial work, and performs the duties assigned to him by the Sarpanch. Sarpanch convenes the meetings of the Panchayat and presides over them and is responsible for safe custody of

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat & Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Community Development & Panchayat Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

the cash. The expenditure is incurred only under his authority. He along with other Panchas, arranges and supervises the execution of work in the Panchayat area. The gram sevak or the village level worker assists in developmental activities. The Patwari is a state government official but he is expected to help the Panchayat and Panchayat samiti in crop inspection, mutations for attestation and in all the developmental activities of the Panchayats in his area. The forest guard of the forest department helps the panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forest. Details of villages and village panchayats are given in Appendix I.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Panchayat Samitis in the district were established under the Act of 1959. These are the primary units for planning and local development in their area. There are ten panchayat samitis in the district. They are at Mahwa, Hindaun, Gangapur, Karauli, Sapotra, Todabhim, Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Bonli and Nadauti (Hq. at Bamanwas).

A Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members:

(a) Ex-officio Members

(1) All Sarpanchas in the Block

(2) Krishi Nipuns selected for the Block by its Zila Parishad through crop competitions.

(b) Co-opted Members

(1) Two women, if none is already sitting, or one if there is a sitting member.

(2) Two persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes under conditions as in (1) above.

(3) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in b (1) above, provided the population of such tribes in the Block exceeds 5 per cent of its total population.

(4) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.

(5) One representative of the co-operative societies in the Block.

(6) One representative of the *Gramdan* villages having a population not less than 1,000

(c) Associate Members

Members of the State Legislature whose constituency falls in the

particular Panchayat Samiti are taken as its associate members. But they do not have a right to vote or to be elected to any office of the Panchayat Samiti.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years. It elects its own Pradhan or Chairman.

Standing Committees

The Panchayat Samiti works through its standing committees, though any programme meant for the benefit of any one Panchayat circle will be carried out or executed only through the agency of the Panchayat of that circle. Panchayat Samitis are obliged to form the following Standing Committees:

- (i) Standing Committee for Production Programme
- (ii) Standing Committee for social service, and
- (iii) Standing Committee for finance, taxation and administration.

However, the Panchayat Samitis of the district have constituted more than three standing committees.

Among the functionaries of the Panchayat Samiti are included one Pradhan, one Vikas Adhikari, some Extension Officers, village level workers, teachers, stock man, necessary ministerial staff, vaccinator and driver etc. All these are paid out of the Panchayat Samiti budget.

PRADHAN—The Pradhan is the elected head of the Panchayat Samiti. He exercises administrative control over Vikas Adhikari and other members of the staff in relation to implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its Standing Committees. He convenes and presides over the Panchayat Samiti meetings. He is expected to promote co-operation and enthusiasm and give guidance to all those concerned with the execution of Panchayat Samiti programmes.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—He is the chief executive and head of office of the Panchayat Samiti and administratively controls the whole Panchayat Samiti staff. He co-ordinates the activities of the various extension officers, village level workers, teachers and others. He acts like a captain of a team and carries out decisions and programmes approved by the Panchayat Samiti. The Vikas Adhikari also takes care that rules and regulations of the Government are complied with.

Functions

The Panchayat Samitis are in charge of the developmental work

within the area. Developmental work covers agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, primary education, communications, co-operation, cottage industries, development work among backward classes, medical relief, local amenities and encouragement of thrift through small savings and other miscellaneous activities related to development of the area. The Panchayat Samitis have full freedom to formulate their own plans of development. The plans and schemes have naturally to be within the framework of the state plan.

Financial Resources

These consist of certain taxes such as cess on rent for the use or occupation of agriculture land. Primary education cess, tax on fairs held in the area of the Samiti, income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones, entertainment tax outside the municipal area and tax on trades, callings or professions and industries. It receives grants for liabilities transferred by the various departments and annual ad-hoc grants from the State Government. The samitis also have power to raise loans. Loans may also be advanced by the State Government. Matching grants for schemes transferred by the State are also received. The Panchayat Samitis have full freedom to frame their own budget with the approval of the Zila Parishad.

Details of Income and Expenditure of Panchayat Samitis are given in Appendix IV. Other details about the Panchayat Samitis such as staff members, area, etc. are given in Appendix II and III while physical achievements have been given in Appendix V.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Zila Parishad, Sawai Madhopur was constituted in 1959 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959. Before its formation, a District Board functioned at Sawai Madhopur. It was formed at the district level by tahsil panchayats. The members of the District Board used to elect one of the elected members of the Board as its President who exercised full administrative control over affairs of the Board. The District Board functioned in the field of primary education, *Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya*, reading rooms, construction and repairs of buildings and roads in its area (rural) etc. After the passing of the Act of 1959, the District Board was abolished.

Sawai Madhopur Zila Parishad consists of Pradhans of all the Panchayat Samitis in the district, members of Parliament, members of

the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district, two co-opted (women) members and the President of the District Co-operative Bank. The Collector of the district is its ex-officio member but has no right to vote but can participate in its deliberations. The Deputy District Development Officer of Sawai Madhopur acts as its secretary, being an officer of the State Administrative Service. He also acts as assistant to the Collector and exercises administrative control over the affairs of the Zila Parishad. The Chairman of the Zila Parishad known as the Pramukh is elected by Pradhans, members of parliament, members of legislative assembly and co-opted members of all the Panchayat Samitis of the district. The term of the Zila Parishad is three years but it can be extended by the State Government under a notification.

The Collector of the district also acts as the District Development Officer and ensures proper co-ordination in the smooth and effective working of the various government departments at the district level so that all Panchayat Raj institutions may function properly and receive necessary technical and administrative guidance. He keeps informed the Zila Parishad about the progress in developmental works in the district. The Collector is assisted by the Deputy District Development Officer who inspects the Panchayat Samitis and their working and reports about progress of work to the Collector.

The Zila Parishad functions through four standing committees namely (i) Administration and Finance, (ii) Education and Social Education, (iii) Production and (iv) Social Service. Each of these Committee is composed of five or six members.

According to the Act of 1959, the Zila Parishad has been assigned only advisory functions with regard to Panchayat Samitis in the area. It co-ordinates the work of the Panchayat Samitis, prepares a development plan of the district and maintains liaison between the State Government at the one hand and Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis on the other. Budgets of the Panchayat Samitis are discussed in the Zila Parishad meetings and necessary advice is given. Although no direct functions have been assigned to the Parishad it functions as a guide to the Panchayat Samitis, and organises game tournaments at district level to provide encouragement to youth in the rural areas. Camps for discussions and training of Panchas and Sarpanchas are also organised.

The office staff of the Zila Parishad comprises one U.D.C.-Steno,

one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks and two class IV employees.

The Zila Parishad does not have any independent source of income. Its own fund consists of moneys received from the State as grants for meeting its establishment charges and allowances to its members and donations or contributions received from the Panchayat Samitis or from the public in any form. The Zila Parishad submits its budget to the State Government for approval. The sanctioned amount and expenditure of the Parishad during the year 1970-71 to 1973-74 is given below :¹

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	1,53,429.26	59,009.39
1971-72	1,39,591.63	75,734.35
1972-73	5,74,288.47	1,36,041.04
1973-74	5,82,920.71	4,79,773.61

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing village panchayats with number of villages and population in each Panchayat in Sawai Madhopur district

S. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Name of village panchayats	Number of villages	Population (1971)
1.	Mahwa	1. Kot	5	3,127
		2. Haldena	7	2,983
		3. Reendli	8	2,493
		4. Mandawar	1	4,514
		5. Garh Himmat Singh	2	3,372
		6. Ukroond	2	2,073
		7. Jatwara	4	2,297
		8. Parla	8	3,103
		9. Salempur	5	2,672
		10. Raseedpur	4	2,531
		11. Dhol Khera	9	2,971
		12. Balaheri	2	2,125
		13. Tudiwana	3	2,866
		14. Gagwana	4	2,737
		15. Hurla	5	2,860
		16. Norangwara	7	2,426
		17. Samleti	8	2,694
		18. Mahwa	1	6,108
		19. Ramgarh	6	3,456
		20. Khonchpuri	9	3,283
		21. Handiya	5	3,538
		22. Palanhera	5	2,866
		23. Santha	2	2,823
		24. Gahnoli	3	2,887
		25. Gazipur	5	2,301
		26. Pawta Goojer	2	3,137
		27. Bara Bujarg	6	2,346
		28. Kheria Bujarg	4	2,735

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		29. Aundmeena	5	2,524
		30. Talchiri	5	2,660
		31. Baragaon	4	2,822
		32. Nahra	4	2,924
		33. Dhand	3	2,474
2.	Bamanwas (Nadauti)	1. Amarwa with Doongarpatti	1	2,961
		2. Bhanwra	3	1,539
		3. Sukar	2	1,725
		4. Riwali	2	2,070
		5. Bichpuri	4	1,203
		6. Liwali	1	2,912
		7. Kherli	12	3,409
		8. Piplai	6	2,989
		9. Pattikhurd Bamanwas	1	3,522
		10. Kakrla	8	3,142
		11. Meena Koleta	9	2,869
		12. Jahra	6	2,824
		13. Rancela	6	2,572
		14. Gandal	5	2,749
		15. Shafipura	8	3,133
		16. Koyla	7	2,734
		17. Sitapur	6	2,888
		18. Binjari	6	2,278
		19. Sumel	5	2,672
		20. Phulwara	6	2,566
		21. Berada	9	3,388
		22. Bichhauchh	5	3,345
		23. Naroli	4	2,843
		24. Sanchauli	7	2,594

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		25. Barnala	2	2,558
		26. Batauda	4	2,856
		27. Morpa	7	2,612
		28. Talchida	2	2,515
		29. Jeewad	2	1,951
		30. Rajahera	7	2,870
		31. Pal	3	2,568
		32. Chirawada	2	2,094
		33. Garhmora	2	2,944
		34. Raisana	3	2,766
		35. Garh Khera	2	2,230
		36. Jeetkipur	5	2,149
		37. Dulpura	10	2,313
		38. Gurtha Ganadji	1	3,066
		39. Timawa	3	2,135
		40. Bheelapara	5	3,016
		41. Nadauti	3	3,108
		42. Kema	7	2,892
		43. Kemri	1	3,813
		44. Tesgaon	4	2,893
		45. Roshí	3	3,153
		46. Kemla	3	3,349
		47. Kunjela	3	2,957
		48. Sop	3	3,288
		49. Shahar	2	3,118
		50. Bardala	3	3,506
		51. Bagor	8	2,985
		52. Pattikalan Bamanwas	1	4,585
3.	Bonli	1. Berada	4	2,051
		2. Mitrapura	4	2,934

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Udgaon	4	2,303
		4. Gotor	4	2,265
		5. Kushalpur	7	2,025
		6. Moran	4	2,388
		7. Bapui	3	2,144
		8. Lakhanpur	5	2,068
		9. Kolar	5	2,078
		10. Bangroli	6	3,625
		11. Neemod (Rathore)	5	2,226
		12. Hathroli	5	2,207
		13. Peepalwara	3	2,557
		14. Hindupura	2	2,343
		15. Baragaon	9	3,000
		16. Bonli	1	6,329
		17. Koryai	4	2,400
		18. Mandoli	5	2,445
		19. Jhanoon	4	2,483
		20. Datooli	5	2,124
		21. Peepalda	1	2,869
		22. Jastana	2	1,950
		23. Goladkalan	9	2,529
		24. Khirni	1	5,093
		25. Golonda	3	1,969
		26. Mandoli	6	3,034
		27. Malarana Chor	1	3,578
		28. Neemod (Karel)	8	2,633
		29. Bahter	2	2,845
		30. Taranpur	9	2,896
		31. Malarna Doongar	1	4,925
		32. Sesa	10	2,951

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		33. Gambheera	3	2,559
		34. Bhookha	7	2,238
		35. Bichhidona	8	2,694
		36. Chak Biloli	5	2,264
		37. Sankra	8	3,398
1.	Todabhim	1. Sankarwara	8	2,617
		2. Patoli	4	1883
		3. Parlikhalsa	7	3,607
		4. Bhajera	3	1,824
		5. Jhareesa	3	2,622
		6. Matasoola	4	2,192
		7. Nangal Mondal	4	2,499
		8. Manderdoo	3	2,389
		9. Kheri	4	2,444
		10. Karari	7	3,101
		11. Jonl	3	2,927
		12. Bonl	1	2,471
		13. Deolen	3	2,064
		14. Tighriyan	2	2,221
		15. Mohammadpur	2	2,741
		16. Jagdishpura	6	2,326
		17. Katara Aziz	7	2,647
		18. Ladawali	5	2,484
		19. Mundiya	1	2,959
		20. Kudhawal	8	3,452
		21. Balghat	3	2,810
		22. Bhandari Androoni	5	2,878
		23. Machri	6	2,327
		24. Manno	3	1,934

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		25. Sehrakhar	3	2,261
		26. Khohra	1	1,769
		27. Padampura	1	2,747
		28. Gorda	2	1,762
		29. Dhawan	2	893
		30. Kamalpura	4	2,589
		31. Mehswa	1	2,917
		32. Ranoli	6	2,688
		33. Jat Nagar Morda	1	3,130
		34. Pahari	4	2,084
		35. Nangal Sultanpur	1	2,652
		36. Kanjoli	3	2,258
		37. Bhapur	2	1,750
		38. Nisoora	1	2,211
		39. Shekhpura	3	2,069
		40. Kirwara	4	2,127
5. Karauli		1. Jahangeerpur	7	2,904
		2. Beejalpur	7	3,311
		3. Gunsara	5	2,486
		4. Sampur	5	3,115
		5. Pareeta	3	3,209
		6. Tulsipura	9	2,539
		7. Sengarpura	3	2,275
		8. Rodkalan	7	3,028
		9. Gudla	1	2,343
		10. Manchi	5	2,290
		11. Ratiyapur	4	2,434
		12. Rampur	4	3,181
		13. Kota	3	3,230
		14. Maholi	4	2,854

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		15. Chainpur	6	2,935
		16. Kashipura	6	2,429
		17. Gerai	4	3,034
		18. Lauhra	1	3,894
		19. Atcwa	5	3,831
		20. Karsai	2	3,480
		21. Saseri	5	3,058
		22. Khoobnagar	6	3,358
		23. Konder	6	2,812
		24. Chainpur	5	2,882
		25. Kota Chhawar	5	2,409
		26. Pandakhera	5	2,826
		27. Fatehpur	1	3,194
		28. Mhawali	2	2,194
		29. Masalpur	1	2,192
		30. Narayana	8	2,233
		31. Seeloti	10	2,920
		32. Dukawali	7	2,326
		33. Dada	2	2,592
		34. Jamura	7	1,719
		35. Khooda	8	2,602
		36. Rughpura	8	2,253
		37. Guwreda	6	1,627
6.	Gangapur	1. Redayalgoojar	7	2,436
		2. Mohcha	2	2,571
		3. Baglai	3	2,966
		4. Khandeep	1	3,186
		5. Mari	2	2,547
		6. Raipur	2	2,433

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
		7. Pawta	3 2,051
		8. Meena Baroda	2 2,928
		9. Wazeerpur	1 5,323
		10. Syaroli	4 2,953
		11. Piloda	1 3,445
		12. Mahanandpur	5 1,314
		13. Udai Khurd	1 2,939
		14. Sewa	1 2,643
		15. Jeewli	5 2,155
		16. Tohksi	2 2,218
		17. Mahu Kalan	7 4,424
		18. Khanpur Baroda	4 2,770
		19. Udai Kalan	1 4,056
		20. Ahmadpur	6 3,128
		21. Khootla Saloda	4 2,134
		22. Barhkalan	8 3,383
		23. Mirzapur	5 3,319
		24. Chooli	3 3,088
		25. Salempur	4 2,725
		26. Baman Baroda	4 2,389
		27. Nagaon	3 3,120
		28. Kunkata Kalan	6 2,468
		29. Bucholai	6 2,497
		30. Talawara	7 2,566
		31. Narayanpur Tatwara	2 2,534
		32. Khera Barh Ramgarh	5 2,173
7. Hindaun		1. Kherli Goojar	3 2,794
		2. Pali	5 3,063
		3. Vijaipura	3 2,278

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		4. Hakimkhera	2	2,656
		5. Dhidora	1	3,209
		6. Somlam	4	2,233
		7. Sooroth	1	4,894
		8. Bukravali	2	2,537
		9. Jatwara	2	2,250
		10. Kheri Hewat	2	2,437
		11. Sherpur	4	3,109
		12. Nagla Jat	6	3,213
		13. Vajna Kalan	3	3,515
		14. Lanchora	3	2,354
		15. Mahoo Ibrahimpur	3	2,490
		16. Mahoo Khas	2	2,173
		17. Bairdar khurd	4	2,926
		18. Mandawara	4	2,663
		19. Dahra	6	2 235
		20. Jhareda	1	2,739
		21. Bargawan	2	2,810
		22. Nagal Meena	3	2,670
		23. Chandan Gaon	3	1,783
		24. Naurangabad	2	3,428
		25. Danalpur	4	3,312
		26. Irniya	4	2,088
		27. Patoda	4	2,553
		28. Sanet	3	2,800
		29. Katkar	1	3,173
		30. GaudaMeena	4	2,716
		31. Todoopura	3	2,180
		32. Vajheda	5	2,521

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		33. Khera	2	2,409
		34. Kachroli	1	2,380
		35. Sikroda Meena	4	3,285
		36. Khareta	3	2,330
		37. Karsali	4	2,770
		38. Jagar	1	4,562
		39. Mothiyapur	6	2,551
		40. Kotri	2	2,406
		41. Palanpur	3	2,503
8. Khandar		1. Bhooripahari	3	2,090
		2. Doongri	6	2,553
		3. Bichpuri Gujran	6	2,600
		4. Baler	4	2,700
		5. Kuredi	5	2,604
		6. Rairawada	6	2,295
		7. Seegor Kalan	8	2,121
		8. Akhegarh	7	2,235
		9. Bahrawada Kalan	3	2,393
		10. Kyardakalan	6	2,636
		11. Talawara	4	2,627
		12. Goth Bihari	15	1,344
		13. Khandar	2	4,324
		14. Barnawada	7	2,421
		15. Aniyala	5	2,052
		16. Gothra	7	2,254
		17. Meikalan	5	1,944
		18. Gandawar	3	1,732
		19. Khandeolan	5	2,226
		20. Bahrawada Khurd	3	3,296

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		21. Daulatpura	7	3,218
		22. Chhan	8	3,348
		23. Dumoda	12	2,275
		24. Khajna Chaur	6	3,824
		25. Pancholas	6	3,211
		26. Chitara	10	2,362
		27. Phalodi	2	9,093
		28. Lahsoda	5	2,688
		29. Dangarwara	9	2,273
9. Sawai Madhopur		1. Mahapura	3	1,280
		2. Tapar	5	2,793
		3. Shiwar	1	4,458
		4. Sarsop	1	2,581
		5. Isarda	1	3,814
		6. Didayach	4	2,060
		7. Jhonpra	4	2,187
		8. Pawdera	3	1,888
		9. Rajwana	5	1,486
		10. Balariya	4	2,095
		11. Chauth-ka Barwara	1	5,188
		12. Bhedola	6	2,294
		13. Banjari	6	2,059
		14. Bhagwatgarh	1	4,604
		15. Lorwara	6	3,018
		16. Jatwara Kalan	4	2,702
		17. Ajnoti	4	2,794
		18. Sunari	3	2,216
		19. Soorwal	1	3,226
		20. Menpura	2	2,080
		21. Seloo	4	2,451

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		22. Jarawata	3	2,302
		23. Padana	3	2,091
		24. Olwara	5	2,909
		25. Shaympura	1	2,541
		26. Chakeri	2	2,148
		27. Makholi	4	2,169
		28. Kundara	1	2,495
		29. Rawal	2	1,924
		30. Bhadlso	4	1,016
		31. Chharoda	3	1,791
		32. Khilchipur	1	3,176
		33. Sherpur	8	3,212
		34. Karmoda	4	2,558
		35. Ramri	6	1,909
		36. Jola	5	1,768
		37. Adalwara Kalan	3	1,905
		38. Dahakwa	3	2,029
		39. Ghameera	3	2,138
		40. Jeeñapur	6	2,269
		41. Kushtalan	1	2,620
		42. Mui	5	2,705
		43. Attoni Kalan	5	1,424
10. Sapotra		1. Naroli	1	3,023
		2. Kherla	4	3,031
		3. Jeerota	2	3,181
		4. Ekat	5	2,956
		5. Haroti	4	2,704
		6. Bagida	4	2,581
		7. Jorli	1	2,652

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		8. Bookna	3	2,506
		9. Sapotra	1	3,054
		10. Chorgaon	4	2,751
		11. Jakhoda	3	2,631
		12. Inayati	1	2,143
		13. Bhattoon	3	2,681
		14. Baloti	3	2,852
		15. Salampur	1	2,812
		16. Kurgaon	4	2,658
		17. Mahamadpur	8	3,600
		18. Lediya	5	2,217
		19. Kachroda	5	2,432
		20. Dabra	2	2,166
		21. Looloj	4	2,013
		22. Gothara	1	2,332
		23. Amarwar	2	2,261
		24. Baloti	7	2,942
		25. Bajna	5	2,730
		26. Amargarh	3	2,640
		27. Daulatpura	13	2,426
		28. Nibhaira	10	2,527
		29. Nanpur	16	2,720
		30. Karanpur	6	3,263
		31. Kased	7	2,574
		32. Bahadarpur	11	3,220
		33. Bhugadar	2	2,565
		34. Lagra	3	2,358
		35. Bhankri	2	2,369
		36. Gurdah	3	2,502

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		37. Dhoreta	10	2,134
		38. Needar	9	2,663
		39. Rodhai	4	3,068
		40. Magepura	8	2,279
		41. Ranipura	4	2,533
		42. Mandrayal	2	3,957
		43. Ond	3	2,278
		44. Chandclipura	6	1,864

Source : *Rajasthan Gazette Notification, Ordinary & Extra-ordinary, part 6-A, B & C, 1973-74*, pp. 1-13 C, dated 18 Dec., 1973, Panchayat & Development, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Staff of Panchayat Samitis, District Sawai Madhopur

(No.)

Panchayat Samiti	Vikas Adhikari	Agriculture Extension Officer	Educational Extension Officer	Co-operative Extension Officer	Gram Sewak	Over-seer	U.D.C.	L.D.C.	Accounts clerk	Driver	Class IV	Vaccinator	Animal Husbandry Extension Officer	Stock man	Others
1. Mahwa	1	2	2	1	15	-	1	5	2	1	6	-	-	2	1 (Office Assistant)
2. Hindaun	1	1	2	1	17	-	3	4	1	1	4	-	-	2	-
3. Gangapur	1	2	2	1	15	1	1	3	2	1	5	-	-	2	-
4. Karauli	1	2	2	1	15	-	2	4	2	1	5	-	-	-	-
5. Sapotra	1	-	2	1	10	-	2	3	2	1	5	-	-	2	-
6. Todabhim	1	1	2	1	17	-	2	4	2	1	5	-	-	-	-
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	2	2	1	17	-	2	4	2	2	10	-	1	2	1 (Lady Nutrition Extension Officer)
8. Khandar	1	2	2	1	15	-	3	3	1	1	5	1	-	-	-
9. Bonli	1	2	2	1	15	1	2	4	2	1	10	1	1	4	2 (dresser)
10. Nadaufi	1	2	3	1	15	-	3	4	1	1	9	-	-	-	-

Source : Offices of Panchayat Samitis, District, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX III

Details about Panchayat Samitis, District Sawai Madhopur

	Mahwa Hindaun Ganga- Karauli Sapotra Toda- Sawai Bonli Nadauti pur Madhopur									
1. No. of Panchayats	33	41	32	37	44	40	43	29	37	52
2. No. of Nayay Panchayats	6	8	6	9	7	8	8	5	7	9
3. No. of members (Sarpanch, members, M. P. and M.L.A.)	34	42	33	39	—	42	45	30	39	54
4. No. of Colleges	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
5. Area (sq. km.)	478	601	640	1,339	1,852	525	1,220	1,375	1,016	1,393
6. No. of villages	153	125	117	186	205	142	147	175	173	229
7. No. of Hospitals/dispensaries/ Primary Health Centres	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3

Source : Office of the Panchayat Samitis, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX IV

Income and Expenditure of Panchayat Samitis of Sawai Madhopur District during the years 1968-69 to 1973-74

Year	Income	Expenditure
1. MAHWA		
1968-69	9,00,336	7,75,948
1969-70	8,59,100	8,51,016
1970-71	8,46,934	7,48,148
1971-72	9,53,086	9,93,826
1972-73	9,86,838	10,61,201
1973-74	10,49,162	9,73,813
2. HINDAUN		
1968-69	8,81,682	9,00,164
1969-70	9,19,597	8,62,596
1970-71	8,35,536	7,53,889
1971-72	8,59,222	9,10,550
1972-73	10,79,593	10,17,352
1973-74	10,94,011	10,54,375
3. GANGAPUR		
1968-69	6,04,057	5,75,187
1969-70	7,13,671	6,79,369
1970-71	7,13,671	6,79,369
1971-72	8,44,507	7,95,362
1972-73	8,05,366	8,98,434
1973-74	9,91,567	9,95,998
4. SAPOTRA		
1968-69	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71	8,30,825	7,46,373
1971-72	8,97,289	8,09,672
1972-73	10,53,216	8,65,158
1973-74	9,21,033	10,44,488

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3
5. KARAULI		
1968-69	7,60,741	6,68,260
1969-70	8,22,046	10,18,948
1970-71	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72	9,44,156	10,05,850
1972-73	10,45,650	10,34,597
1973-74	11,64,014	11,88,878
6. TODABHIM		
1968-69	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70	5,22,110	8,67,842
1970-71	9,84,934	7,53,800
1971-72	6,39,264	8,09,372
1972-73	8,77,611	10,21,980
1973-74	11,45,233	11,77,280
7. SAWAI MADHOPUR		
1968-69	12,46,859	2,55,352
1969-70	8,63,003	9,99,702
1970-71	10,46,093	8,11,824
1971-72	8,79,424	9,31,753
1972-73	9,19,832	10,60,061
1973-74	13,19,181	11,66,445
8. KHANDAR		
1968-69	4,10,815	5,72,884
1969-70	4,72,820	5,70,610
1970-71	6,66,154	6,23,779
1971-72	4,97,740	6,09,976
1972-73	7,59,995	6,66,175
1973-74	7,29,178	7,37,413
9. BONLI		
1968-69	6,30,473	7,21,560

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3
1969-70	7,33,747	7,38,163
1970-71	8,85,542	6,36,588
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	9,36,885	8,39,214
10. NADAUTI		
1968-69	12,90,184	12,83,310
1969-70	9,86,133	12,56,390
1970-71	8,88,086	7,83,639
1971-72	13,57,534	10,43,566
1972-73	15,12,458	18,92,976
1973-74	15,50,741	14,34,455

Source : Office of the Panchayat Samitis of Sawai Madhopur district.

APPENDIX V

Physical Achievements of Panchayat Samitis in Sawai Madhopur District during the year 1973-74

S. No.	Development Programme	Unit	Sawai Madhopur	Khan-dar	Toda-bhim	Bonli	Mahwa	Bamanwas (Nadauli)	Karauli	Hindaun	Sapotra
1.	Seeds distributed	Qtls.	74	1298	4959	11312	954	7712	4490	4278	138
2.	Fertilisers distributed	"	1590	19992	1006	11829	12170	6920	21856	731	4589
3.	Manure	"	450	6868	15000	2614	6098	21550	245450	27976	—
4.	Improved agricultural implements distributed	Number	—	26	—	—	55	48	217	—	1
5.	Agricultural implements	"	21	18	7	15	50	53	20	18	28
6.	New manure pits dug	"	850	136	962	412	164	696	849	2	—
7.	Fruit plants distributed	"	1774	—	3100	1229	—	10	—	—	—
8.	Irrigation wells constructed	"	88	7	12	—	29	37	80	33	4
9.	Pumping sets installed	"	141	53	38	12	118	1	76	95	68

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Roads improved	Mile	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
23.	Culverts constructed	Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Drinking water wells constructed	"	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—
25.	Working Co-operative Societies	"	59	39	43	—	43	70	—	59	—
26.	Membership	"	9472	8112	7700	—	6953	9194	—	11739	—

Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, 1975*, Sawai Madhopur, pp. 184-189.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

In earlier times educational instruction and training among Hindus, Jains and Muslims were closely connected with religious institutions. Temples, *Muktubs* and *Chatsalas* were the places of learning. Available records suggest that education was imparted through *Muktubs* and *Chatsalas* even upto 1877-78 in Jaipur Staté. The following table gives details of the number of *Muktubs*, *Chatsalas* and pupils studying in them in the part of Jaipur State now included in Sawai Madhopur district during 1877-78 :¹

Name of the place	No. of <i>Muktubs</i>	No. of <i>Chatsalas</i>	No. of pupils
Hindaun	7	—	170
Sawai Madhopur	1	10	220
Todabhim	1	7	145
Gangapur	1	12	270
Bonli	—	3	55
Mahwa	1	5	224

In Karauli State indigenous schools were existing even upto 1870 where only the alphabet and letter writing were taught. In the town "An English and Persian school was established in July 1871. There were 16 boys studying English and Persian" in this school.²

In 1875 a similar school³ was established in Sawai Madhopur under the administration of the Jaipur State. In 1888-89 five primary schools were opened at the tahsil headquarters of the erstwhile Karauli State. In 1889 a High school was started by the Karauli State in the town of Karauli. This was affiliated to Allahabad University. In January 1893, a new feature was added to this school according to which Patwari

1. *Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States (1877-78)*, Jaipur Agency Report, p. 90.
2. Col. Powlet in his *Gazetteer of Karauli State*, quoted by Drake Brockman in his *Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli*, 1905, p. 375.
3. Source : Office of the Headmaster, Government Higher Secondary School, Sawai Madhopur.

classes were started. It was done on the suggestion of Col. Walter, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, during his annual tour of the State in January 1887.¹ According to the Administration Report of Karauli State (1896-97) there were six schools in the State by that time. The Jaipur State had started 10 English Middle schools in the year 1899, two of them were situated at Gangapur and Hindaun². In 1905-06 the High school of Karauli had six departments³. The English department—this department prepared students for the entrance examination of Allahabad University and the Rajputana Middle school examination of Ajmer. The Sanskrit Department taught Sanskrit as the major language. Students of this institution used to appear at the Shastri examination of Punjab and Madhyama examination of Banaras College. The Persian Department—prepared students for the Munshi Fazil Examination of Punjab. Another department in the Karauli High school used to send the students to the final examination of the United Provinces. The Patwari classes were held for the local Patwari examination. The six departments conducted classes for the children of the Sardars of the State.

Apart from the High school and a girls' school situated in Karauli town, there were five village schools located at Mandrail, Kurgan, Sapotra, Karanpur and Machilpur⁴ during 1905-06. In these schools, facilities upto upper primary standard were available. The total number of pupils on the roll in Karauli State on 31st October, 1906 was 503. Village schools were inspected twice a year by the teacher of a High school empowered for his purpose. The headmaster of the High school was also competent to inspect the village school. Education was imparted free of cost to all. Scholarships were awarded to successful students by the State. Total expenditure on education during the year 1905-06 was Rs. 6,304.⁵ In 1905, the primary school running in Sawai Madhopur was up-graded to middle school standard.⁶

In the year 1906-07 the Shastri class for Sanskrit and Munshi Fazil class for Persian were abolished from the High school of Karauli State because the Punjab University disallowed outsiders to appear at its

-
1. Drake Brockman : *Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana State, Bharatpur, Dholpur & Karauli*.
 2. *Report on Public Instruction, Jaipur State, 1899*, p. 11.
 3. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1905-06*, p. 3.
 4. Source : *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 362.
 5. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1905-06*, p. 3.
 6. Source : Headmaster's Office, Government Higher Secondary School, Sawai Madhopur.

examinations. In the same year Patwari classes were also transferred to the settlement department. The girls' school situated in Karauli town had a strength of 20 students by 1906-07. The total strength of the students in all the schools in the State on 31st October, 1907 had gone upto 827¹.

The women's education in the State could not get any momentum because of the apathy of the people. *The Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, 1907-08, says : "The people of this State have a natural aversion for education, they have not yet learnt to appreciate the value of education. With great difficulty they can be induced to send up their boys to schools. Such being the normal condition, it can hardly be expected that they will send their girls to school for education"².

During 1911-12, a separate branch school was opened in Karauli city because the lowest Hindi class in High school was overcrowded³. Meanwhile a Middle school was started in Mahwa in 1908⁴.

The headmaster of the High School at Karauli used to function as the Director of Public Instruction for the branch schools of the State. He was responsible for framing rules and courses of study for them.

During 1913-14, one branch school was opened at Karauli mainly through the exertions of the inspector of Muffassil schools. The number of branch schools, thus went up to eight⁵. With the exception of Mandrail, all branch schools in the Karauli State were managed by a single teacher⁶. The processes of opening new schools and upgrading old ones continued. The primary school of Gangapur city was up-graded to Middle school standard in 1922. A primary school at Chauth ka Barwara was opened in 1925 another at Todabhim in 1929 which was up-graded to middle school standard in 1944. Likewise, the middle school of Gangapur city became a High school in 1945.

With the establishment of girls' school at Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur city in 1930, women's education in the area got a fillip. In the year 1929-30, the High school situated at Karauli was affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara) and Central India (Gwalior-Ajmer). The Board was

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, 1906-07, pp. 22-23.

2. Source : *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, 1907-08, p. 27.

3. *ibid.*, 1911-12, p. 33.

4. Source : Office of the Headmaster, Government Higher Secondary School, Mahwa.

5. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, 1913-14, p. 40.

6. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 37.

established in the same year i.e. 1929¹. In 1943-44 the Middle school of Hindaun was raised to High school standard.

High schools situated at Karauli, Gangapur city and Sawai Madhopur were up-graded with facilities up to Higher secondary class in 1955-56 and 1960 respectively. In the year 1958-59 alone, there were 610 different kinds of educational institutions in the district, including six Higher secondary and six High schools. The number of teachers was 1615 and of students 43108. The increase in the number of different types of institutions is evident from the table given in Appendix I. The number of educational institutions, students and teachers in various years is given in Appendix II.

Literacy and Educational Standards

According to the Census of 1901, only 2.3 per cent of the people of Karauli State were able to read and write. The percentage of literate males to the male population in the district was 4 and that of literate females to the female population was only 2². Hindaun, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur were constituents of the former Jaipur State. In 1901, 17.72 per cent in Gangapur, 16.95 in Hindaun and 19.38 in Sawai Madhopur could read and write.³ The literacy percentage in Sawai Madhopur district is less than that of the State as a whole. At the time of 1951 Census the percentage of literate persons in the district in the total population was 6.62 as against 8.38 in the State. Similarly the percentage of literate males to the male population in the district (11.46) was less than that of the State (13.69). The same trend was noticed in female literacy, where the percentage in the district and the State was 1.12 and 2.62 respectively⁴. According to the Census of 1961, 12.58 per cent persons were literate in the district as compared to 15.21 per cent in the State, percentage of male literates to the male population of the district (excluding the age group 0-4) was 21.05 as against 23.71 in the State. A further analysis shows that 29.33 per cent of male population in urban areas was literate (Rajasthan 37.61 per cent). The percentage of literacy in rural areas of the district was 10.79 (almost the same as for the State as a whole 10.85). The percentage of female literates to female population (excluding the age group of 0-4) of the district during the Census of 1961 was 3.05

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1929-30*, p. 35.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana, Eastern Rajputana States*, 1906.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, p. 388.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, p. 140 and *Census of India, 1951*, Vol. X, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Part II-A, Tables.

as against 5.84 for the State. The percentage of literacy among females in the rural areas was 2.03 as compared to 12.18 in the urban areas. The literacy figures with respect to males, followed the same trend as was that of females. 43.91 and 18.43 per cent males were literate in urban and rural areas respectively according to the 1961 census. Similarly the percentage of male literacy in the rural areas was 18.43 against 18.34 for the State.

At the time of 1971 Census², it was found that 16.29 per cent of the total population of the district was literate. 35.61 per cent of the district's urban population knew how to read and write while only 13.68 per cent of the rural population had this attainment. Male literacy rate in the district was 25.89 per cent. It was 49.06 per cent in urban areas and 22.74 per cent in rural areas. Literacy among the women-folk was comparatively poor. Though the district average came to 5.18 per cent, it was only 3.22 per cent in the rural areas of the district. It was, however, 19.83 per cent in the urban areas.

At the time of the 1971 Census, literacy percentage of males at tahsil level was as follows: Mahwa-27.92, Todabhim-27.31, Hindaun 29.50, Nadauti-23.18, Bamanwas-21.76, Gangapur-33.30, Karauli-21.12 Sapotra-19.12, Malarnachor-22.13, Sawai Madhopur-30.78 and Khandar 18.74. Similarly percentage of female literacy in the different tahsils of the district was as follows: Mahwa-5.09, Todabhim-3.41, Hindaun-6.27, Nadauti-2.56, Bamanwas-1.97, Gangapur-8.57, Karauli 4.76, Sapotra-3.19, Malarnachor-3.79. Sawai Madhopur-8.49 and Khandar-2.48.

A further analysis shows that the literacy rates at the tahsil level for total areas vary from 11.18 per cent in Khandar tahsil to 21.86 per cent in Gangapur tahsil. The range of variation in the case of rural areas of the tahsil is from 10.33 per cent in Karauli tahsil to 17.24 per cent in Mahwa tahsil. In the urban areas of the different tahsils, literacy rates range from 25.93 per cent in Todabhim tahsil to 41.83 per cent in Gangapur tahsil. Male literacy rates in various tahsils range from 18.74 per cent in Khandar tahsil to 33.30 per cent in Gangapur tahsil. In the case of rural areas, such rates vary from 16.71 per cent in Karauli tahsil to 27.92 per cent in Mahwa tahsil. However, in case of the urban areas of

1. *Census of India 1971, Population Statistics*, pp. 22-24

2. *Census 1971, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Section II*, pp. vi-vii.

the various tahsil, literacy rates range from 39.95 per cent in Todabhim tahsil to 56.03 per cent in Gangapur tahsil. Comparatively low literacy figures for females are observed at the tahsil level, varying from 1.97 per cent in Bamanwas tahsil to 8.57 per cent in Gangapur tahsil. In rural areas the female literacy rates range from 1.97 per cent in Bamanwas tahsil to 5.09 per cent in Mahwa tahsil. Urban female literacy rates, however, range from 9.98 per cent in Todabhim to 24.87 per cent in Gangapur tahsil.

Educational Standards

At the time of the 1961 Census, out of a total number of 9,43,574 persons, 8,23,975 were found to be illiterate of which 3,98,328 were male and 4,25,647 female¹. 7316 men and 822 women had an educational level of primary or junior basic and 5981 men and 280 women were matriculates or above. Detailed breakdown of educational level for urban and rural areas during the Census of 1961 is given in the statement below² :

	(Number)	
	Males	Females
EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN URBAN AREAS		
Literate (without educational level)	18,918	4,978
Primary or Junior Basic	1,063	199
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,355	174
Technical Diploma (not equal to a degree)	11	—
Non-technical diploma (not equal to a degree)	10	4
University degree (other than a technical degree)	17	18
Technical degree or diploma equal to a degree or post-graduate degree	175	182
EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN RURAL AREAS		
Literate (without educational level)	73,988	7,316
Primary or Junior Basic	6,253	623
Matriculation or above	3,152	77

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur*, pp. 214-216.

2. *ibid.*

Tahsil-wise break-up of educational standard in the rural areas of the district in 1961 is given below¹ :

Tahsil	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mahwa	31669	35385	8556	1252	353	24	541	12
Toda Bhim	33557	36778	7919	503	1254	65	262	3
Hindaun	39911	40891	7247	664	1134	117	279	15
Nadauti	21946	23745	5139	413	325	24	143	3
Bamanwas	26485	28395	5457	307	86	10	192	—
Gangapur	30416	33119	6471	391	476	27	185	3
Karauli	48866	45673	7644	819	274	38	182	1
Sapotra	29811	29942	5243	554	472	54	220	3
Malarna								
Chor	35170	37620	6977	930	456	27	257	3
Sawai								
Madhopur	50878	54512	10464	1233	961	204	766	33
Khandar	20482	20776	2871	250	462	33	125	1

At the time of the 1971 Census², literate and educated persons in the district were 1,94,471 which included 1,65,800 males and 28,671 females. Among these 37,645 males and 12,957 females lived in urban areas and 1,28,155 males and 15,714 females lived in rural areas. The number of scholars engaged in professional and academic institutions is given in Appendix II.

Primary Schools

Primary education in the district is increasing every year. In the year 1956-57 there were 484 primary schools.³ This number rose to 618 in 1960-61.⁴ By the end of 1965-66 the total number of primary schools in the district was 917.⁵ In the year 1972-73, the total number of schools⁶ which

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur*. pp. 216-219.
2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Hand Book, Sawai Madhopur District, Primary Census Abstract*, p. 3.
3. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volumes of the said year.
4. *ibid*
5. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volume of the said year.
6. *Directory of Educational Institutions, Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur District, 1973-74*, pp. 18-55.

exclusively imparted education up to primary level was 949. 45 new primary schools were opened in 1973-74 bringing the total to 994.¹

Middle Schools

There were 39 middle schools in the year 1956-57. Eleven more schools were opened by the year 1960-61. During the year 1965-66, the number of middle schools in the district was 68. 77 middle schools were spread all over the district by 1969-70. Expansion of education upto Middle school standard is the characteristic feature of the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 in which the total number went up to 130 and 230² respectively.

Secondary Schools

There were only five secondary schools in the district by 1956-57. One more such school was opened in the session 1957-58. More secondary schools were added in the years 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1969-70 bringing them to a total of 13, 20 and 25 secondary schools respectively³. The total number of secondary schools⁴ by 1973-74 was 33 (list given in Appendix III).

Higher Secondary Schools

Only three Higher secondary schools were functioning in the district during 1956-57. This number rose to eleven in 1960-61. Eleven⁵ Higher secondary schools continued to exist by the year 1969-70. By the end of 1973-74 there were 14 Higher secondary schools in the district⁶. A brief description of the various Higher Secondary schools of the district obtained from their respective offices is given below :

1. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAWAI MADHOPUR—This school came into existence in 1875 as a primary school but was raised to middle level in 1905 and made a High school in 1946. In 1960, it was converted into a Higher secondary school. The school has 23 rooms including a big hall. The school offers Science, Humanities and Commerce groups of subjects. The Science students of this school have the facility of studying Mathematics, Biology and Agriculture.

1. Directory of Educational Institutions, Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur District, 1973-74, pp. 60-61.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 57-59.
3. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volumes.
4. Directory of Educational Institutions, 1973-74, Sawai Madhopur District, pp 6-10.
5. Source : *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.
6. Directory of Educational Institutions, 1973,74, Sawai Madhopur District, pp. 6-10.

The school hostel was started in 1938. It is housed in a rented building. *Pratibha*, the school magazine, was first published in 1960. The school provides facilities for football, volley ball, basket ball, badminton, table tennis etc. 32 scouts and 100 N.C.C. cadets were trained in various social services during the session 1973-74. The school subscribed to 16 newspapers and magazines and 382 books were added to the school library during the aforesaid session. The total number of students in the school during 1973-74 was 1075 and that of teachers 50.

2. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GANGAPUR CITY—This institution was established in the year 1899 as a primary school. It was up-graded to middle standard in 1922 and raised to High school standard in 1945. In the year 1956 it was raised to the Higher Secondary level with three groups of study viz. Humanities, Commerce and Science. The school has a spacious government building which has adequate facilities for games and sports. Games are compulsory for all students. Besides 32 scouts, there were 100 N.C.C. cadets during 1973-74. It is obligatory on the part of every Science student to be a member of the Science club. During the session 1973-74, the school library had 12,270 books. 32 newspapers and magazines were on its subscription list. *Alok* is the school magazine published from 1957-58. The total number of students and teachers in the school during 1973-74 was 1377 and 54 respectively.

3. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TODABHIM—It was established in 1929 as a primary school and was made a middle school in 1944. In 1954 it was converted into a High school and in 1970 it was made a Higher secondary school. The institution is housed in a donated building which presently has 15 rooms. Four play grounds are attached to the school, two of them used for playing volley ball, one for basket ball and the fourth for badminton. The total number of students during 1973-74 was 506.

The school library contains 7348 books and also subscribes to 24 magazines, newspapers and Journals. *Jyotsna*, the school magazine, was first published in 1968. Students can opt either Arts or Science. Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are taught to the students of Science while History, Geography and Drawing are among the optionals open to Arts students. A student can choose either Sanskrit or Urdu as the third language. Arrangements for learning crafts and tailoring have also been made.

4. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHANDAR—Upto 1956, this school was a middle school but it was then up-graded to the Higher Secondary level. The school building has 16 rooms out of which 10 have

been donated by the public and the rest initially constructed by the government. At present hostel facilities are not available to the students in the school. The number of students in the school during 1973-74 was 243 and of teachers 12.

A school magazine *Usha* was published in the years 1965-66 and 1968-69. The total number of books presently available in the library is 7278. Three daily newspapers and eight magazines are subscribed to by the school library. Elementary Economics, Advanced Hindi and Geography are taught as optional subjects. Sanskrit is taught as the third language.

5. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, HINDAUN CITY—This institution was a middle school in 1899 and became a High school in 1944. It was up-graded to the Higher secondary standard in 1970. The school is housed in a donated building having 34 rooms, 3 play-grounds and three laboratories. *Rashmi* is the school magazine which was published first in 1958. Instruction is available in Humanities, Science and Commerce. Extra curricular activities such as debates, drama, creative writing, music and scouting are among the preferred programmes. 17663 books, covering all necessary disciplines are available in the library. Six daily newspapers, 5 weeklies and 11 monthly magazines are subscribed to by the library. There were 1179 students in the school during 1973-74.

6. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MAHWA—In 1908 a middle school was started in the town. This institution was up-graded in 1952 and 1970 as a High school and a Higher secondary school respectively. The school building has 16 class rooms, 3 *verandahs*, one staff room, two offices, one examination room, 3 laboratories and one library hall. 13 play-grounds have been attached to the school which provide facilities for playing football, hockey, volleyball, basketball, badminton, *kho-kho* etc. Many students have joined N.C.C., and are enthusiastic about scouting, and games and sports. The institution also publishes an annual magazine, the first issue of which was published in 1960. Above 10,000 books are available to the students in the school library. Students can seek instruction in Humanities, Commerce and Science. In the science faculty, either Biology or Mathematics can be offered.

The library subscribes to 9 daily newspapers, 4 weekly magazines and 18 monthly journals and magazines for its reading room. There were 752 students on the rolls of the school and 44 teachers during 1973-74.

7. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHAUTH-KA-BARWADA—It was established as a primary school in 1925 but was made a middle

school in 1949. It was in 1960 that this became a Higher secondary school. It is housed in a donated building consisting of two blocks viz. the Gandhi block and the Nehru block. The total number of rooms at present is 19. Among Arts subjects, Hindi, Civics, Geography and Sanskrit can be offered. Students also participate in scouting, games and sports and in first aid training programme. *Veena* is the school magazine, which was first published in 1961-62.

About 4000 books are presently available in the school library. 25 magazines, journals and newspapers are subscribed by the library out of which 15 are monthly, 5 are weekly, two fortnightly and two daily. There were 407 students and 18 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

8. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KARALI—It was established in the year 1889¹ as a High school. This is the premier educational institution and the oldest in the Karali sub-division. The institution was raised to the level of a Higher secondary school in 1955. Housed in a Government building it has 40 rooms and 10 playgrounds.

Most of the students are involved in one or the other extra curricular activities. N.C.C., air wing and scouting have been offered by about 200 students. *Nai Pratibha* is the annual magazine which is being published since 1956-57. There were 800 students and 53 teachers in the institution during 1973-74.

9. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NAROLI DANG—It was in 1914 that this school was started as primary school. In 1949 it was upgraded as a middle school and in 1960 it was upgraded as Higher secondary school. The school building has 13 rooms excluding the library and the laboratory halls. Two playgrounds enlarge the school campus.

Students participate in games and sports regularly. Football, volley ball, *kabaddi*, *kho-kho* are among the popular and preferred games. An annual magazine is also published by the institution in which teachers and students contribute articles and other literary items. There were as many as 362 students and 15 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

10. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDAWAR MAHWA ROAD—It was a Higher Secondary School in the year 1957.

1. Source : *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, provincial series, Rajputana, p. 364.

The school is housed in a Government building. As many as 722 students were on the rolls during 1973-74 and the number of teachers during this year was 32.

Students in this institution regularly participate in games and sports, cultural activities, scouting or N.C.C. *Gyan Rashmi* is the school magazine which was first published in 1963-64. 6215 books are available in the school library comprising almost all the subjects taught in the school. Students can study either Arts or Science subjects. In the Science faculty option can be had between Mathematics and Biology with Physics and Chemistry.

11. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAPOTRA—This school started functioning as a Higher secondary school from 1st July, 1960. The building of the school was donated to the Government by the people of this area. There were 347 students and 19 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

Among extra-curricular activities, *Shala Sangam* programme can be mentioned as one of the important programmes. The programme helps students develop national outlook and it creates a sense of enthusiasm, healthy competition and co-operation among them. *Sputra* is the annual magazine of the institution. It was first published in 1972-73.

At present the institution subscribes to 3 daily newspapers, 4 weekly magazines and 18 monthly journals and other useful periodicals. The number of books which was 3083 in 1970-71 in the school library rose to 3905 in 1973-74.

Facilities for studying Hindi literature, Civics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Book Keeping, Commercial practice and Banking are available. Students have the option to choose any one out of the Science, Commerce and Arts faculties.

12. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PAOTA—It was established as a Middle school in 1945 and was made a Higher secondary school in 1958. Housed in a government building, it has seventeen rooms, three laboratories, four stores and playgrounds for all popular games. The institution started publishing a magazine from 1958-59. The library contains 4166 books and subscribes 5 daily newspapers, 4 weeklies and 5 monthlies and fortnightlies. There were 386 students and 22 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

13. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GUDHACHANDRAJI—In 1932, a primary school was started in this village, but in 1946 it was made a middle school. In 1959 it was given the status of a Higher secondary school and facilities were extended for studying Science and Arts subjects in the school. The school building has 19 rooms, 3 laboratories and one assembly hall.

A school magazine named *Iagrili* is being published from 1964-65. The magazine encourages creative writing among the students. The school library is having 7500 books of all important subjects from the point of view of the students. The reading room subscribes to 3 daily newspapers, 4 weekly magazines and 2 monthly journals.

Hindi literature, Economics and Civics are the optional subjects in Arts. In Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics can be offered. There were 227 students and 17 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

14. SAHUNAGAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAHUNAGAR, SAWAI MADHOPUR—It was established as a primary school in the year 1953. Subsequently it was made a Middle school in 1955. In 1958 it became a Higher secondary school. The school building was donated by the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. The school has a building of 12 rooms and four play grounds. Students can seek education in Arts, Science and Commerce courses. There were 963 students in the school during 1973-74, with 33 teachers on the staff. An annual magazine *Patrika* is being published since 1964 in which students and teachers have opportunity to express themselves.

Professional training to the students is provided through wood-crafts, tailoring and typing. In the Science group students can opt either Biology or Mathematics with Physics and Chemistry. In the Commerce group, the options are Book-keeping, Commercial Practice and Banking. Advanced Hindi, History and Civics are taught in the Arts Group. Six daily newspapers, four weeklies and thirteen monthly magazines are subscribed by the library.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION—Women's education in the district has not developed because of the age old traditions of *purdah*. There has been a school for girls in Karauli since the time of the 1901 Census.¹ Attempts to promote women's education have been made for long at the state level, with the result that 3 girls' schools were opened at Mahwa, Sawai

1. *Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana, Eastern Rajputana States Agency*, 1906 (see Karauli).

Madhopur and Hindaun in 1930. Regional tournaments were held for girl students in 1943-44 at Mahwa and Gangapur city to attract girls to schools.¹ A positive orientation towards women's education was gradually created with the result that by the end of 1972-73, there were 29 primary schools, 15 middle schools and 4 secondary schools for girls in the district². In 1973-74 the number of such schools rose to 30 primary schools and 23 middle schools. However, the number of secondary schools remained the same.³

Exclusively for girls, there is no Higher Secondary school in the district. However, four secondary schools situated in Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Hindaun and Gangapur are serving the cause of women education in the area. A brief description of these institutions is given below :

GOVERNMENT GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAWAI MADHOPUR—It was established in 1930 as a primary school. In 1952 it was made a middle school and a secondary school in 1966. Housed in a government building, the school has 16 rooms and three play-grounds. There were 235 students and 10 teachers in 1973-74. Advanced Hindi, Civics and Home Science are available as optional subjects.

RAJKIYA MADHYAMIK BALIKA VIDYALAYA, GANGAPUR—It was established in 1930 in a government building. Till 1966-67 education in this institution was available only upto the middle school standard. In 1967-68 it was made a secondary school. There were 309 students and 14 teachers in the school during 1973-74.

Classes in both Arts and Science subjects are held. In the Science group, Physics, Chemistry and Biology are taught and in the Arts group, facilities are available for the study of advanced Hindi, History and Civics. Sanskrit is taught as the third language. 3772 books are available in the library.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, KARALI—This school was established as a middle school. It was raised to secondary school level during 1960-61. It is housed in a government building and has 16 rooms, and a separate room for physics laboratory. The school imparts teaching in Science and Humanity groups. The subjects taught are Hindi, Home Science, Sanskrit, Civics under Arts group and Physics, Chemistry and Biology under Science group. There were 176 students and 12

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1943-44*, p. 61.

2. *Directory of Educational Institutions, 1973-74, Sawai Madhopur*, pp. 10, 16, 17, 54 and 55.

3. *Directory of Educational Institutions, Rajasthan, 1973-74, Sawai Madhopur*, pp. 10, 57 and 60.

teachers in the school during 1973-74. The school has been publishing a magazine *Rashmi* since 1967-68. Its library has 3514 books and subscribes to 6 newspapers and magazines.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, HINDAUN—This was a middle school till 1965. In 1966 it became a secondary school. It is housed in a building donated by the Municipal Council, Hindaun. It had 294 students and 14 teachers during 1973-74. Among cultural activities, drama, poetry-reciting and music are popular. *Kho-kho*, badminton and volley ball are popular games. *Aradhna* is the school magazine which is being published since 1969-70. Upto middle standard, Hindi, English, Mathematics, General Science, Craft, Sanskrit, Social Studies and Home Science are taught. At the secondary level, facilities for the study of Hindi, English, Mathematics, General Science, Craft, Sanskrit, Hindi literature, Civics and Home Science are available. The school subscribes to 27 magazines and journals. 2320 books are available in the school library.

College education

College education in the district was introduced in 1960 with the opening of a college in Karauli. In 1971, another college was started in Sawai Madhopur. There were 857 boys and 15 girls studying in the colleges of the district during 1971-72. There were 41 teachers on the staff of these colleges.¹ A brief description of the two institutions is given below :

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KARAULI—The college was established in the year 1960. Initially only Arts subjects were taught but in the years 1962 and 1970 Science and Commerce courses were introduced respectively. At present, this degree college is housed in two separate government buildings. Two rented buildings are being used as hostels and they are looked after by wardens who are, without exception, members of the college staff.

The college library has text books and reference books. Total number of books in the library is about 118,000. The library subscribes to 50 journals and magazines concerned with different academic disciplines.

The college is co-educational and is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur in all the three faculties. The laboratories of the Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Sociology departments are well equipped.

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1974, pp. 161-165.

Subject associations have been formed in the college to give intensive orientation in their special subjects to the students. Biology Association, English Association, Hindi Association, Commerce Association and Planning forum are among the active associations of the institution. A member of the staff supervises the functioning of each association in his capacity as adviser. Cultural programmes are frequently organised. An annual college magazine *Vallary* is being published since 1962. An editorial board runs the magazine.

The college provides National Cadet Corps training for students desiring it. The number of such students in the year 1973-74 was 160.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SAWAI MADHOPUR—This college was established in July, 1971. It has Arts and Commerce courses. It is housed in a temple building, formerly part of a Higher Secondary school. Recently, Jaipur Udyog Ltd. has undertaken the construction of the college building which will accommodate all the three faculties.

For courses in Science subjects, students go to Karauli, Bharatpur, Kota & Jaipur, these being the nearest places. Post-graduate facilities are still not available in the district. This results in academic migration of students to Kota, Bharatpur and Jaipur for post-graduate studies. The first degree is given after a three-year course after completion of higher secondary examination. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The total number of books in the college library during 1973-74 was 3884. Number of magazines subscribed to was 12. Hindi literature, Political Science, History, Economics, Geography and Sociology are taught as optional subjects in the faculty of Arts. Commerce students can choose from among Business Administration, Economic Administration and Financial Management, labour and industrial relations, costing and quantitative methods. The department of Geography is equipped with survey instruments which are frequently used.

Two hostels are attached to the college. They are presently housed in rented buildings. They have a capacity of about 100 seats and are managed by the government.

Volley ball, foot ball and *kabaddi* are among the preferred games of the students. An Annual literary magazine called *Parimal* is published by the college.

Students are given military training through the N.C.C. During 1973-74, one hundred students were enrolled as cadets under this programme.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION—Nehru T.T. College of Education, Hindaun which was established in August 1968, admits students for the B.Ed. Degree of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It is an unaided institution affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It had 86 male and 254 female students during 1971-72. There were 14 members of the staff. The government is also running a B.S.T.C. School at Karauli to train school teachers.

Village Level Workers Training Centre, Sawai Madhopur

This institution was started as a Basic Agriculture Training School in 1949 and continued as such till 1958 when it was converted into a Village Level Workers Training Institute. It is situated near Sawai Madhopur railway station. The institution is housed in its own building and has a hostel for trainees. There is an agriculture farm extending over an area of 70 acres and a nursery over an area of 10 acres under the control of this institution. The agriculture farm is used for imparting practical training to village level workers in the latest Agricultural Science and Technology. For this purpose, land is distributed among village level workers temporarily for practical training and whatever income is derived from production thereon is given to the trainees. The institution has one poultry farm and a dairy which are also maintained for training purposes. The annual expenditure incurred by this institution comes to about Rs. two lakhs. The institution has its own tractors, diesel engine and motor pumps for both training and production purposes. -

Formerly, the institution imparted training to agriculture fieldmen. They received basic agriculture training in a course of a year's duration. 554 fieldmen were trained during the period 1949 to 1958. After 1958, training was imparted to village level workers. They now receive an integrated training of two years duration. So far 516 village level workers have received training in the institute. Arrangements have also been made to impart higher training to village level workers in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry farming.

Oriental Education

There are three government managed oriental schools in the district at Bonli, Sukar and Karauli. These institutions provide instruction in Sanskrit grammar and literature, apart from Humanities. These schools are run by the government. The Director of Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur has administrative control over them. A brief description of the three institutions is given below :

RAJKIYA SHRI JAGESHWAR SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, BONLI—It was started on September 16, 1948 to promote the cause of Sanskrit in the area. Its building has 15 rooms and 3 playgrounds. There were 199 students and 15 teachers in the school during 1973-74. Scouting, games and cultural programmes are among the preferred extra curricular activities of the students. A small library containing about 1000 books is functioning in the school campus.

RAJKIYA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, KARALI—This was founded by the rulers of the erstwhile State of Karauli. In 1962 it was raised to the status of a *Praveshika Pathshala*. Situated in a government building, the school has 12 rooms and a meeting hall. There were 150 students and 12 teachers in the school during 1973-74. Scouting and debates are popular among the students. A small library having 751 books subscribes to two daily newspapers and nine Hindi periodicals.

RAJKIYA PRAVESHKA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, SUKAR—The school was established on December 8, 1956. At present it imparts instructions upto *Praveshika* level, it is housed in a government building with 12 rooms alongwith a playground. There were 12 teachers and 143 students in the school during 1973-74. A small library of 983 books is serving the academic needs of the students.

All the three schools mentioned above are affiliated to the board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer for the purpose of *Praveshika* examination. Examinations upto Middle standard are conducted by the respective headmasters of the school under the guidance of the Director of Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

There are six privately managed institutions which also impart oriental education. Vidya Mandir School, Sawai Madhopur and Shri Digambar Jain Adarsh Mahila Vidyalaya, Shri Mahavirji are aided and recognised institutions. Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mandi Mandawar, Shantivir

Jain Gurukul, Mahavirji and Gopal Praveshika Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mandrail are recognised but unaided schools. These schools also work on the same pattern of their counter part government institution in the district. These schools are under the administrative control of the Director of Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan and academically controlled by the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, for the purpose of *Praveshika* examination.

SCOUTING—The scout movement was first started in this area in the year 1933.¹ Since then it has been reorganised. At present the district association is headed by the District Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Sawai Madhopur. The district is divided into six local associations. They have their headquarters at Gangapur, Mahwa, Hindaun, Karauli, Bonli and Sawai Madhopur.

The local associations hold camps for the training of petrol leaders, cubmasters and Bulbuls (guides) every year. They also organise quarterly, half yearly and yearly rallies. Besides these activities, the associations also organise social service camps and celebrate national functions. Outings and hikes are arranged by the local associations to encourage group activity among scouts and guides. These associations supervise 233 units in the district. Through various camps, the local associations impart training in civil defence and first aid.

On the eve of Sawai Madhopur Silver Jubilee facilitation a grand rally of scouts and guides was organised from 28th November to 3rd December, 1973 in the district. It was attended by 3000 scouts, guides and officials.

N.C.C.—A.C.C, which was formerly the means of giving military training to students, was replaced by the N.C.C. in 1964. At present 150 cadets are registered in the senior division and 400 in junior division of the Government College, Karauli. An yearwise table showing the strength of cadets in N.C.C. is given below :

Name of the place	Senior division (Army wing)		Junior division (Army & Air wing)	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Karauli	100	200	200	200
Sawai Madhopur	—	100	200	200

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Jaipur Division, Jaipur.

Students take different examinations pertaining to military training. In the year 1972-73, two and four students passed the C and B examinations respectively. 66 and 20 students passed A-1 and A-2 examinations respectively during the same year. During 1973-74, 7 and 5 students passed the C and B certificate course respectively. 90 students passed A-1 examination. 60 students passed A-II examination during 1973-74.

Cadets performed civil defence duties during Indo-Pakistan hostilities in 1965. Similarly in the hostilities of 1971, they voluntarily offered their services.

Social Education

To promote literacy among adults, the social education unit of the Education Department started adult education classes from 1956. The programme was implemented through the Panchayat Samitis of the district. Adult education centres were opened in all the Panchayat Samitis. The work is carried on through the educational institutions in the area. Although most of the work is done by Panchayat Samitis, technical aid is provided by the Social Education Department.

Panchayat Samitis running the programme are Bonli, Gangapur, Hindaun, Karauli, Khandar, Mahwa, Nadauti, Sawai Madhopur, Toda Bhim and Sapotra. In the adult education centres, reading, writing and recitation is taught to adults and tests are held periodically to examine their progress.

Under the programme of Social Education, Educational and cultural films were also exhibited in the villages.

For the development of socio-cultural activities in the villages, many modern institutions and programmes have been launched. 301 Nav Yuvak Mandals are functioning throughout the district. 139 *Gram Sathis* are engaged in the task of cultural uplift of women and children. The institution of *Dehati Radio Goshuli* is also functioning in the district. 56 radio sets have been distributed to various Panchayat Samitis in the district.

Till 1961-62, five Social Education Extension Officers were organising the cultural programmes but later on this task was left to the Nav Yuvak Mandals. Film projectors have been provided to Panchayat Samitis of Sawai Madhopur, Todabhim, Nadauti, Karauli and Mahwa.

LIBRARIES

There are eight libraries in the district of which seven are maintained by various institutions. A brief description is given below :¹

1. GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARY, SAWAI MADHOPUR—It was established in the year 1956 under the administrative control of the Social Education Department, Government of Rajasthan. The library contains about 75 thousand books and bound volumes of all important magazines in chronological order. A reference section, an information centre and a childrens' section are attached to the library. Seminars and lectures on contemporary issues are also organised by the library. The Collector of the district is the ex-officio President and administers it.

2. DIGAMBAR JAIN MANDIR SANGRAHALAYA, SAWAI MADHOPUR—In this library, 150 manuscripts pertaining to *Vyakaran*, *Jyotish*, *Ayurved*, *Jain Purana*, *Aagam charitra stotra* and *Pooja Sahitya* are available. The library is supervised by a librarian.

3. DIGAMBAR JAIN TERAH PANTHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAY, SAWAI MADHOPUR—This contains 200 manuscripts and handbooks which include *Jain Puran Karya Aagam Siddhant* and various *stotras*.

4. DIGAMBAR JAIN MANDIR, DIWAN AMARCHANDJI GRANTH SANGRAHALAY, SAWAI MADHOPUR—It is also a library which is rich in manuscripts in *Prakrat*, *Apbhransh*, Sanskrit and Hindi languages. Letters of historical significance are also available in the library. It is looked after by a librarian.

5. SHRI DIGAMBAR JAIN PANCHAYATI MANDIR GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA, KARALI—This has 275 manuscripts and authentic documents in both Sanskrit and Hindi. Books on *Jyotish*, *Darshan* and *Ayurved* are available in this library. The library is looked after by a librarian.

6. MANDIR SONGNIYAN GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA, KARALI—It contains 300 manuscripts in Pali, Sanskrit and Hindi. These manuscripts include *Tatwa Darshan*, *Ayurved*, *Nyaya* and *Vyakaran*. It is looked after by a librarian.

7. SHASTRI BHANDAR DIGAMBAR JAIN ATISHAY KSHETRA, SHRI MAHAVIRJI—This library too contains 300 manuscripts in different languages. *Mantra*, *Shashtra*, *Ayurved*, *Vyakaran* and *Jyotish* are the topics covered by these manuscripts.

1. Source : *Rajasthan men Pustkalaya Sewa*, Vani Mandir Prakashan, Jaipur. pp. 70-72.

8. SHRI DIGAMBAR JAIN GRANTH BHANDAR, KHANDAR—This small library contains 60 manuscripts on *Jyotish Puran* and grammar. A few books pertaining to religion are also available in the library. It is looked after by a librarian.

CULTURE

Cultural activity in the district was largely confined to religious institutions, particularly Hindu and Jain temples. Old manuscripts stored in these places were brought to light during the first decades of the twentieth century.

Like most former princely States of Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur had its share of folk lore and bardic literature. Local poets composed poems depicting the culture and social heritage of the area.¹ Literature in *Haroti*, *Brij* and *Dhoondhari* dialects was composed in the district. *Languria* songs are sung at the *Kela Devi* temple in Karauli. *Kanhaya* and *Rasiya* are the main classes of songs prevalent among the Goojars and Meenas. A mixture of *Desh* and *Sorata* is usually found in the songs of the district. The subject matter of these folk songs was mostly brides recalling the memories of their husbands gone to foreign parts for earning a livelihood. *Falgun* songs are also popular among the people. They are composed by the cultivators themselves and deal generally with the brave deeds of local heroes killed in action while trying to save the villagers against dacoits. These songs are sung in groups.

Among popular dances, *Twara Kalgi* and *Rasia* of Karauli find ready audience. Sansis and Kanjars have also developed a peculiar style of dancing. *Ghoomar* is one of the most popular dances of Rajasthan, prevalent in almost all the families of the district in different forms. It is a purely feminine dance and generally performed in middle class families on ceremonial occasions like *Gangor*, *Holi* and *Diwali*. The type of *Ghoomar* prevalent in the district is artistic. *Kathputlis* also play an important role in depicting the cultural pattern of the district. The heroic deeds of *Alha* and *Oodal* and Amar Singh Rathor are generally re-enacted through puppets.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES²

Nothing significant has been done in the past in the field of literature. However, humble attempts have been made from time to time by the people of this district. During recent decades, Pandit Mool

1. Source : Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

2. Source : Shri Gajanan Derolia, a writer sponsored by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy for Sawai Madhopur.

Chandra Jain Shastri of Mahavirji has contributed original *Granth*s in Sanskrit. The Jain *Dharma Apta Meemansa* is an important translation work by Shri Mool Chandra Shastri. Allauddin Azad of Sawai Madhopur is among the established progressive writers of the district. Recently, he was invited to Tashkent for having written a beautiful essay on that place. The Hindaun branch of *Bhartiya Sahitya Parishad* publishes a souvenir entitled *Anubhuti* every year on the eve of *Basant Panchami* to commemorate the memory of late Mahakavi Nirala. Virendra Bandhu of Sawai Madhopur, Bhanwar Hada, Pt. Bhalchandra Sharma and Giriraj Prasad Tiwari have been editors of many such souvenirs. Bhanwar Hada is famous for his poems in *Hadoti* dialect. Gajanand Derolia has published literary pieces in most of the national magazines. He also represents the district as a correspondent of leading national newspapers. *Sawai Madhopur Digdarshan* is the latest work edited by him. It is an encyclopaedia of the district.

Botanical and Zoological Gardens

There is no botanical garden of national repute in the district. However, such gardens are maintained in a modest way in schools and colleges where biological sciences are taught. A garden is maintained by the State Horticulture Department in Karauli.

PROJECT TIGER RANTHAMBHOR, SAWAI MADHOPUR—Project Tiger, Reserve Ranthambhor near Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan is, without any doubt, one of the most interesting and beautiful wild life reserves in the world. Originally it was the private hunting reserve of the Maharajas of Jaipur. It became a wild life sanctuary in 1957-58. In 1970-71, alarmed by the dwindling number of tigers that seemed to presage the extinction of the species, the government decided to adopt urgent measures which involved counting the number of tigers in the country. As a result of joint efforts of the Indian government and the World Wild Life Fund, the "Project Tiger" has been, since 1973, launched in nine preserves of country including Ranthambhor. The Project Tiger aims not only at preserving the tiger but all the animals. Ranthambhor Tiger Reserve covers a total area of 392 sq. km. and is entirely located in Sawai Madhopur district. The area has been accorded the legal status of a reserve forest. It is situated at a distance of about 13 km. to the north-east of Sawai Madhopur town and stretches around the famous Ranthambhor fort. The place lies between two valleys which offer an excellent habitation for birds and animals.

APPENDIX I

Educational Institutions in Sawai Madhopur District

(Number)

Year	Colleges			Schools					Primary	Profe- ssional	Special	Total
	General educati- on	Profe- ssional education	Special education	Higher Secondary School	Junior High- School	High school	Senior basic	Middle basic				
1956-57	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	39	484	3	11	557
1957-58	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	42	503	3	13	587
1958-59	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	42	512	3	13	620
1959-60	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	47	567	3	75	758
1960-61	1	—	—	11	—	6	—	50	618	2	76	830
1961-62	1	—	—	11	—	6	—	60	688	2	270	1090
1962-63	1	—	—	11	5	6	—	61	869	2	78	1089
1963-64	1	—	—	11	6	6	—	69	892	3	240	1281
1964-65	1	4	—	11	—	13	—	68	903	—	428	1482
1965-66	1	4	—	11	—	13	—	68	917	—	207	1275
1966-67	1	3	—	11	—	20	—	72	962	—	332	1401
1967-68	1	3	—	11	—	21	—	72	959	—	78	1145
1969-70	1	N.A.	1	11	—	25	—	77	955	N.A.	7	1077
1970-71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72	2	1	N.A.	49*	—	—	—	83	932	11	—	1078
1972-73	2	2	—	50	—	—	—	130	949	14	—	1147
1973-74	2	3	—	51	—	—	—	203	924	27	—	1210

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes of said years.

N.A.—Not available.

* Includes figures of Secondary Schools also.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of educational institutions, students and teachers during the last seven years ending 1973-74¹

Type of Institutions .	Year	No. of insti- tutions	No. of Students		No of teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Higher Secondary School	1967-68	11	6515	364	542	47
	1968-69	N.A.	-	-	-	-
	1969-70	11	7170	522	668	33
	1970-71	-	-	-	-	-
	1971-72*	49	19446	1980	902	44
	1972-73*	50	16934	1901	927	37
	1973-74*	51	18769	2737	813	76
Secondary School	1967-68	21	6950	1291	-	-
	1968-69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1969-70	25	8301	1188	-	-
Middle School	1967-68	72	16421	1781	695	21
	1968-69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1969-70	77	17564	2332	736	35
	1970-71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1971-72	83	12873	2707	765	45
	1972-73	130	24149	4146	984	73
	1973-74	203	32145	5712	1294	109
Primary School	1967-68	959	46830	8867	1677	98
	1968-69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1969-70	955	44664	19441	1667	110
	1970-71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1971-72	932	47422	10744	1618	147
	1972-73	949	51173	10657	1671	122
	1973-74	924	48618	10821	1540	125

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1970 onwards.

* Including figures of Secondary schools also.

N.A.=Not available.

APPENDIX III

Secondary Schools in Sawai Madhopur District

Name of the institution	Management	Enrolment	Teachers	Subjects taught
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rly. Sec. School, Gangapur City	Govt.	794	19	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Maths 4. Science 5. Biology 6. Drawing
2. Bapu Vidyalaya S.S. Karauli	Un-aided	799	11	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History 4. Economics
3. G.S.S. Shrimahavirji	Govt.	351	15	1. Hindi 2. Sanskrit 3. Geography 4. Science 5. Maths 6. Biology
4. G.S.S. Suroth	„	612	49	1. Hindi 2. Sanskrit 3. Geography 4. Science 5. Maths 6. Biology
5. G.S.S. Ratanzila	„	217	15	1. Hindi 2. Geography 3. Economic 4. Civics
6. G.S.S. Mau-Ibrahimpura	„	371	20	1. Hindi 2. Economics 3. History 4. Sanskrit
7. G.S.S. Masalpur	„	185	12	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Economics 4. History
8. G.S.S. Badagaon Kherla	„	232	16	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Civics 4. Economics
9. G.S.S. Balaheri	„	184	13	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History 4. Economics
10. G.S.S. Mundia	„	194	17	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History 4. Economics
11. G.S.S. Bamanwas	„	331	16	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History 4. Maths 5. Science

	1	2	3	4	5
12.	G.S.S. Barnala	„	137	13	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History 4. Sanskrit
13.	G.S.S. Nadauti	„	222	12	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Sanskrit
14.	G.S.S. Garh Kheda	„	210	11	1. Hindi 2. Economics 3. Sanskrit 4. Civics
15.	G.S.S. Sahar	„	136	12	1. Sanskrit 2. Civics
16.	G.S.S. Sôp	„	120	12	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Sanskrit 4. History
17.	G.S.S. Kurgaon	„	324	13	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Civics 4. Economics
18.	G.S.S. Mandrail	„	313	14	1. Civics 2. Hindi 3. Economics
19.	G.S.S. Hadoti	Govt.	101	10	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Economics
20.	G.S.S. Padampura	„	182	11	„ „
21.	G.S.S. Kareri	„	243	13	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History
22.	G.S.S. Nangal Pahari	„	182	11	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Economics
23.	G.S.S. Bonli	„	254	17	1. Hindi 2. Sanskrit 3. Biology
24.	G.S.S. Malarna- doongar	„	235	17	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Economics 4. Sans- krit
25.	G.S.S. Malarna Chor	„	177	11	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Sanskrit
26.	G.S.S. Mitrapura	„	216	14	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Economics
27.	G.S.S. Khirai	„	274	13	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Civics
28.	G.S. Mazirpur	„	284	16	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Civics 4. Economics 5. Commerce

	1	2	3	4	5
29.	G.S.S. Khandeep	„	141	12	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. History
30.	G.S.S. Bhagwatgarh	„	213	12	1. Geography 2. Hindi 3. History 4. Commerce 5. Science 6. Maths 7. Biology
31.	G.S.S Siwar	„	265	16	1. Hindi 2. Civics 3. Geography 4. Science 5. Maths. 6. Biology
32.	Ashok S.S. Phalodi Guarries	Un-aided	742	26	1. Hindi 2. History 3. Civics
33.	Government Abhi- nawan Prashikshan Kendra, Karauli	„	NA	NA	NA

Source : Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Karauli.

G.S.S. = Government Secondary School.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

EARLY HISTORY

Prior to the introduction of allopathic system, the medical profession in the area, as elsewhere in Rajputana and many other parts of the country, was for most part in the hands of *Vaidyas* (Hindu Physicians) and *Hakims* (Muslim Physicians). The *Vaidyas* who practised the *Ayurvedic* system were more popular and prescribed and dispensed medicines prepared with herbs and certain *Bhasmas*¹ [(ashes of elements). The *Hakims* practised the *Unani* or Greek (more correctly the Arabic) system of medicine. Very few of them were scientifically educated. Some of them were attached to the Jaipur regiments and were thus in receipt of State patronage. Then there were the Jain priests or *Jatis* and other priests who chiefly depended on the *Amritsagar*, an abridgement of *Susrut*, *Charaka* and other well known Sanskrit authors' works, which was compiled between 1779 and 1803 A.D. by the order of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur².

Surgery used to be the privilege of the barbers known as *Jurrahs*, who specialised in bleeding, drawing teeth, applying the cautery and resetting of fractured bones and amputation of limbs by crude methods. However, the majority of the people sought relief from diseases through propitiating gods and goddesses whose wrath and one's own past *Karma* (actions) were thought to be the cause of fatal diseases like small-pox (known as *Barimata*) and measles (*Chhotimata*) etc. The credulousness and illiteracy of rural masses drove them to accepting, and even preferring, certain bizarre methods of treatment based on their belief in the efficacy of magic and charms. *Jhar Phoonk*, *Mantras* and *Jantras* were employed by the *Tantriks* and *Ojhas* also known as *Vairagis* (Hindu) and *Fakirs* (Muslims) to counteract the evil influences of human and supernatural agencies. Obstetrics and diseases of women were, for the most part, in the hands of *Dais* or midwives who came from the lowest strata of the society. They employed crude, and sometimes dangerous, methods of

1. Handley, T.H. : *General Medical History of Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1900, p. 39.
2. *ibid.*, p. 42.

child birth. They were also skilled abortionists¹. The *Pansaris* acted as druggists and *Vaidyas* were accustomed to sit at their shops.

The allopathic system of medicine began to find favour with the people, particularly in the urban areas, with the advent of the British and the opening of allopathic institutions, though the indigenous system continued to be preferred by the majority of the rural and urban population.

The first allopathic dispensary in the area now forming Sawai Madhopur district was established at Karauli by the princely State government in 1854 and was christened Sadar Dispensary². The earliest of such institutions in the part of the district that formed the erstwhile Jaipur State, were opened in 1870 at Sawai Madhopur and Mahwa (both refounded in 1873).³ In the year 1883, three more dispensaries were opened by the State Government of Karauli, at Mandrail, Masalpur and Sapotra⁴. The Jaipur State area of the district had two more dispensaries opened at Hindaun in 1881 and Gangapur in 1885. The first ladies hospital headed by a woman medical practitioner was opened at Karauli in 1901⁵. In 1896, the average daily attendance of patients in modern medical institutions was 322.27 in Karauli State and 2,286.64 in Jaipur State⁶. In 1904 in the Karauli State⁷ there were five modern medical institutions, two hospitals (one general and one women's) and one dispensary each at Masalpur, Mandrail and Sapotra. Accommodation for 36 in-patients was available and a total of 31,906 patients received treatment including 136 in-patients. During the same year 2,150 operations were performed. In the area of the district, then forming part of Jaipur State, a dispensary⁸ was opened at Khandar in 1928-29. Two more dispensaries were opened at Malarna and Todabhim in 1929-30⁹, and at Isarda in 1938-39¹⁰. The number of patients treated in the medical institutions working in the area of the district forming part of the erstwhile

1. Handley, T.H., *op. cit.*, p. 41.

2. Drake-Brokeman, H.E. : *Gazetteer of the Eastern Rajputana States*, Ajmer, p. 326.

3. Handley, T.H., *op. cit.*, p. 62.

4. Drake-Brokeman, H.E., *op. cit.*, p. 328.

5. *ibid.* (referred to as a dispensary, *ibid.*, p. 332).

6. Handley, T. H.; *op. cit.*, p. 46.

7. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, p. 33.

8. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1928-29, p. 42.

9. *ibid.*, 1929-30, p. 44.

10. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 44.

Jaipur State during the period between 1926-27 and 1938-39 is given in the following table¹:

Year	Medical Institutions	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	(Number)
				Operations performed
1926-27	4	38,613	237	2,510
1931-32	7	77,072	256	3,559
1935-36	7	98,036	322	3,701
1938-39	8	88,473	234	4,238

Details of patients treated in the medical institutions in the erstwhile Karauli State during the period between 1896-97 and 1939-40 are given at Appendix I.

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

Little attention seems to have been paid to the collection of accurate vital statistics, in the old days. The figures collected for the principal towns of the former Jaipur State² could at best be treated as crude estimates, since there was no law making such reporting compulsory. The figures of birth and death rates per thousand of population in the Karauli State are available for some years in the annual *Administration Reports*. The following table records these figures³ for certain years between 1910-11 and 1939-40:

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1910-11	13.39	14.45
1914-15	21.79	10.05
1917-'8	13.32	34.40
1938-39 Karauli town	45.34	38.40
Muffasil	8.44	11.14
1939-40 Karauli town	45.56	23.07
Muaffsil	8.28	7.11

At present, the recording of births and deaths in the towns is done by the respective municipal boards, which have been entrusted with this

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, volumes for concerning years.

2. *ibid.*, volumes for the years 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 99.

3. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, volumes for concerning years.

task through an order of the State Government issued on 25th September, 1954. The figures are collected through the sanitation staff of the municipalities and passed on to the State Health Department. The entries are later checked by the vaccinators who tour the area. The birth and death rates are not being published for any of the towns of the district. The following table gives the consolidated figures of registered births and deaths¹ for the six towns of the district during the period 1967 to 1973:

(Number)

Year	Live births	Still births	Deaths	Infant deaths
1967	1,307	25	553	116
1968	1,491	26	493	65
1969	1,541	31	533	38
1970	1,652	26	493	29
1971	1,547	14	398	27
1972	1,288	11	423	4
1973	1,401	6	325	3

Aparently, the above figures of births and deaths do not present a true picture about the net growth of population over years as revealed by the Census reports. The main reason for this is that a number of cases, particularly of births, go unreported since such registration is not statutorily compulsory.

Important Causes of Mortality

The main causes of registered deaths in Sawai Madhopur district during the years 1960 to 1973 are detailed in the following table²:

(Number)

Year	Urban centres	Smallpox	Fever (malaria & others)	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries and suicide	Other causes	Total registered deaths
1960	4	26	210	56	47	11	115	465
1961	4	26	168	38	37	9	102	380
1962	4	—	178	52	49	14	129	422

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1967-70, pp. 71-72 and 1972-73, pp. 71-72.

2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1963	5	2	145	47	64	19	125	402
1964	5	—	105	54	43	8	134	344
1965	5	—	115	51	62	15	151	394
1966	5	52	85	60	29	15	227	468 +
1967*	5	63	187	27	57	18	202	554
1968**	5	1	194	38	94	15	148	490
1969**	6	4	207	30	100	20	172	533
1970	6	2	179	17	72	32	199	501
1971	6	15	121	17	61	28	161	403
1972	6	6	159	25	54	17	159	420
1973	6	9	69	13	28	7	187	313

From the above table it is evident that the main causes of deaths in the district are specific fevers, respiratory diseases and stomach diseases like dysentery and diarrhoea.

Longevity

The following table shows the distribution of population among specific age-groups, collected during the 1961 Census enumeration¹:

Age-group	Population	Percentage
0-14	3,89,225	41.23
15-34	3,09,367	32.77
35-59	1,98,354	21.06
60-69	32,486	3.44
70+	13,438	1.42
Age not stated	704	0.08
Total	9,43,574	100.00

The above table reveals a high concentration of population in the 0-14 age-group, indicating a high rate of population growth. A low proportion of survivals above 60 goes to show a low expectancy of life. However, the expansion of medical facilities and other social services and a growing consciousness among the people of the importance of

* Data based on Annual Vital Statistics.

** Figures Provisional.

+ Includes 70 cases not reported.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 209.

health and sanitation have been helping improve the health of the inhabitants and prospects of longevity.

Epidemics

The area forming part of the present Sawai Madhopur district had not infrequently, in the past, been a victim of epidemics¹ of small-pox, cholera, malaria, plague, etc. Till the close of the last century, in the Jaipur State area, there was hardly a year which was free from the onslaught of one or more of these epidemics, though with varying severity. In 1895-96, smallpox was quite severe in the erstwhile Karauli State² and claimed 109 victims. Cholera³ broke out in Karauli in July 1906 affecting 484 persons out of which 198 died. Sawai Madhopur⁴ *Nizam* of the former Jaipur State had an outbreak of cholera as well as plague during 1911. Cholera and plague in the former Karauli State area claimed 900 victims in 1911-12 and 1912-13. About 200 cases of cholera were reported at Sawai Madhopur in 1924.

The onslaught of these epidemics has been successfully controlled in recent times through eradication and control programmes.

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme⁵, taken up on a country-wide scale basis, was launched in the district in the year 1963. The district constitutes a separate unit, working under the administrative control of a District Health Officer with headquarters at Karauli. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations are undertaken through a house to house checking by vaccinators attached to the Primary Health Centres. This work is supervised by vaccination supervisors and Medical officers-in-charge of the centres. A Para-Medical Assistant, attached to the District Health Office, is directly responsible for vaccination performance control duties in the Primary Health Centres and for the preparation and submission of statistical records. Other staff includes one vaccination supervisor and four vaccinators. The following table gives the figures⁶ of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations done under the programme during the period 1964-1973:

1. Handley, T.H., *op.cit.*, p. 71.

2. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1895-96*, p. 21.

3. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 44.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1911-12*, p. 48.

5. Source : Office of the Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer (Health), Karauli.

6. *ibid.*

Year	Primary vaccinations	(Number)
		Re-vaccinations
1964	15,547	39,635
1965	9,024	27,652
1966	12,302	29,575
1967	25,393	54,900
1968	59,525	47,254
1969	32,670	18,260
1970	78,213	51,117
1971	118,813	169,019
1972	90,610	174,390
1973	72,987	147,623

Smallpox had been completely eradicated in the district by June 1973, as a result of the steps taken under the programme¹.

The expenditure on the programme during the last five years has been as follows:

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	(Rs. in thousands)
			Total
1969-70	28.4	—	28.4
1970-71	55.9	33.4	89.3
1971-72	91.5	28.3	119.8
1972-73	113.2	25.6	138.8
1973-74	114.4	39.0	153.4

The National Malaria Eradication Programme² was launched in Sawai Madhopur district in the year 1959. The district constitutes a unit, working under the control of the Additional District Health Officer with headquarters at Karauli. The staff of the unit is engaged in the task of tracing out and eradicating malaria cases by collecting blood smears through active surveillance done through the staff of the medical institutions working in the area. Positive cases detected are put to medical treatment and focal sprays of the affected houses and surroundings done to minimise future incidence. The following table gives details of positive cases detected and houses sprayed during the years 1970-1974:

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Health), Karauli.

2. Source : Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Year	Positive cases detected	(Number)
		Houses sprayed
1970	478	47,139
1971	1,077	65,082
1972	1,239	1,42,240
1973	4,308	1,47,721
1974	11,842	80,530
1975	12,534	1,48,185

The technical staff of the N.M.E.P. Unit, Karauli (1974-75) includes, besides the Additional District Health Officer, one health supervisor, two senior malaria inspectors, two junior malaria inspectors, 15 malaria surveillance inspectors, 57 surveillance workers, 9 technicians, 18 health inspectors, 2 superior field workers, 70 basic health workers and 5 field workers.

An integrated T.B. Control Programme¹ was introduced as a Centrally sponsored scheme in Sawai Madhopur district in January 1967 after the setting up of the T.B. Clinic at Sawai Madhopur in 1966. The administrative control vests with the medical officer-in-charge, T.B. Clinic, who works with the assistance of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four male nurses Grade II, three T.B. health visitors, three technicians, six B.C.G. technicians, and one auxiliary nurse midwife, besides the ministerial and van staff.

The clinic has provision for microscopic sputum and X-Ray examinations. House to house registration and vaccinations are done and anti-T.B. drugs are distributed by the staff working under the programme. The clinic has a twenty bed ward which is still to be developed as a fully equipped T.B. ward. But minor surgical investigation facilities like drainage of Emphysema Throcoentesis, Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitonium are available. The first round of vaccinating the district population was completed in June, 1974. Besides the regular work, an intensive radiological survey of cement factory and Phalodi quarry workers was undertaken under the programme, during the course of which 128 cases were detected out of 4,500 X-Ray investigations done. The

1. Source : Office of the Asstt. Director, Health Services (T.B.), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

following are the figures of B.C.G. vaccinations done during the period 1967-68 to 1973-74 :

Year	Number of B.C.G. vaccinations done
1967-68	29,325
1968-69	33,271
1969-70	31,797
1970-71	24,105
1971-72	18,019
1972-73	41,471
1973-74	56,762
1974-75	56,731

MODERN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

There were three government hospitals, twenty dispensaries, ten Primary Health Centres and three maternity and child welfare centres, working in the district during 1974. One hospital and one health unit were being run by the Western Railway at Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur respectively. Besides, there were two private dispensaries. Government medical institutions give free treatment to all. They are under the administrative control of the Chief Medical and Health Officer for Sawai Madhopur district with headquarters at Karauli. The list of these institutions along with specific details are given at Appendix II. The number of patients treated by the government medical institutions (Modern Medicine) is given at Appendix III.

The following is the description of hospitals and Primary Health Centres working in the district :

Hospitals

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KARAULI—This is the biggest hospital in the district and was opened as a dispensary by the princely State of Karauli in 1854. It was converted into a hospital during the early years of the present century and had a provision of 36 beds² in 1904. It was shifted to its present building specially constructed³ at a cost of Rs. 45,000 in 1938. It has separate male and female wards, having a total of 120 beds.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1975, p. 199.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, p. 33.

3. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State*, 1938-39, p. 57.

Facilities of X-Ray, E.C.G. and pathological tests and an operation theatre for surgery exist in the hospital. An anti-rabic centre is also attached. Family Planning facilities and advice are made available through the urban family planning centre attached to the hospital. The hospital (1974-75) has a staff of one Junior Specialist, 5 Civil Assistant Surgeons, one compounder Gr. I, 9 compounders Gr. II, one sister, two staff nurses, three mid-wives, two technicians and one radiographer besides the complement of ministerial staff and class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, SAWAI MADHOPUR—This hospital was also started as a dispensary in 1873 by the erstwhile Jaipur State, and is now functioning as a 100 bed hospital since 1971-72. The hospital is equipped with facilities of X-Ray, pathological tests and major and minor operations. There are separate male and female wards. An Urban Family Planning Centre is also working in the premises of the hospital, where all facilities and technical advice are made available. The technical staff of the hospital (1973-74) includes one Junior Specialist, 6 Civil Assistant Surgeons, one sister, four staff nurses, five mid-wives, one compounder Gr. I, five compounders Gr. II, two technicians and one radiographer.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, ISARDA—This is a 20 bed hospital, working in the rural area of the district. It was established as a dispensary in 1938-39 and is now run in a building having one consultation room and an operation theatre for minor operations, besides the ward room. The technical staff of the hospital includes one Medical Officer-in-charge (Civil Assistant Surgeon), two male nurses Gr. II and one *dai*.

Primary Health Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, GANGAPUR—This centre was established in 1954 by the conversion of a dispensary opened in the year 1885. An urban family planning centre and a maternity and child welfare centre are also attached to the centre since 1959. A provision of 12 beds for in-patients has been made in the centre, which has a staff (1973-74) of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four A.N.M's., three auxiliary health workers, one lady health visitor, four compounders grade II and one sanitary inspector, one vaccination inspector and four vaccinators.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, HINDAUN—This centre was also established in 1957 by conversion of the dispensary established in 1886. This is a six-bed centre with an attached Maternity Child Welfare and Family Planning Centre. The staff (1973-74) includes two Civil Assistant Surgeons, 4 midwives, three auxiliary health

workers, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and four auxiliary nurse midwives.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MANDAWAR—This centre is being run since 1961 in a building having separate male and female wards. It has 6 beds in all, one dispensary room, one dressing room and one room for minor operations. A rural family planning centre is also attached to it. The technical staff (1973-74) of the centre in both the medical and health sections includes two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four male nurses grade II, one lady health worker, two auxiliary health workers, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor and four vaccinators. The family planning staff consists of one block education educator, one computer, four family planning health assistants, five auxiliary nurse midwives and one upper division clerk.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHAGWATGARH—This centre is functioning since 1959 in a building having two wards (male and female) with 6 beds. There is a dispensary room and a room for minor operations. A rural family planning centre is also attached.* A Civil Assistant Surgeon working with the assistance of four compounders grade II, one lady health visitor and one sanitary inspector constitute the technical staff of the centre (1973-74).

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, GUDHACHANDRAJI—This 4 bed centre was started in 1959 and has a rural family planning centre attached to it. There are separate wards for males and females. The technical staff (1973-74) in the three sections viz., medical, health and family planning consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two male nurses, two lady health visitors, six auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, one technician, four family planning health assistants and four *dais*. Special staff (1973-74) of the Malaria Eradication Programme working at the centre includes four health inspectors (Malaria), 17 basic health workers, one vaccination supervisor and four vaccinators.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BALGHAT—This 7 bed centre was established in 1959 in a building of six rooms in all. Two of these serve as separate male and female wards. A rural family planning centre is also attached to the centre. The sanctioned technical staff (1973-74) of the three sections viz., medical, health and family planning includes two

* Working independently since January, 1978.

Civil Assistant Surgeons, four *Dais*, one technician, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and one auxiliary nurse mid-wife.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MASALPUR—The centre was started in 1957 by the conversion of an old dispensary, running since 1883. There is provision for 6 beds in the male and female wards. A rural family planning centre is also attached. Arrangements exist for minor operations. The staff (1973-74) on the medical and health side includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, in-charge of the primary health centre, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector and one vaccination supervisor.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, NADAUTI—It was opened in 1964 and has a provision of 6 beds in the male and female wards. The technical staff (1973-74) on the medical and health side includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, as medical officer-in-charge, four midwives, three auxiliary health workers, one lady health visitor, one compounder grade I, three compounders grade II and one sanitary inspector.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BONLI—A dispensary running at Bonli since 1947 was converted into a primary health centre in 1965. In 1971, it was shifted to its new premises with one ward having 6 beds and one side room. The technical staff (1973-74) in three sections viz., medical, health and family planning, consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two lady health visitors, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers and nine auxiliary nurse midwives.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KHANDAR—This centre is running in its own building since 1965. Six beds for in-patients are provided in separate male and female wards. The technical staff (1973-74) includes two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four midwives, two nurse-*Dais*, one sanitary inspector and three auxiliary health workers.

Special Institutions

WESTERN RAILWAY HOSPITAL, GANGAPUR—This hospital was started in 1923 for the benefit of railway employees stationed at Gangapur and neighbouring stations as well as the travelling public. It is a 30 bed-hospital equipped with pathological laboratory and X-Ray, E. C. G., Infra-Red and Ultra Violet equipment. There are five wards and an operation theatre for all sorts of surgical operations. The total number of rooms in the hospital building are 28. The technical staff (1973-74) consists of six Assistant Medical Officers, one matron, seven nurses, two

mid-wives and four pharmacists. Overall control of the hospital rests with the Divisional Medical Officer, Kota.

HEALTH UNIT, SAWAI MADHOPUR—The other railway medical institution is a health unit at Sawai Madhopur set-up in 1956, to serve railway employees and their families. Two beds have been provided for emergency treatment. The technical staff (1973-74) on the medical side consists of one Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, one dispenser, one mid-wife, one *Ayha*, one watchman, one *Safaiwala*, one peon and one health assistant. Besides, one health inspector, one *Jamadar*, 4 anti-malaria workers, two *Bhistis* and 20 *Safaiwalas* work on the sanitary side.

Medical Personnel

At the time of 1961 Census, the following main categories of medical personnel were working in the district:¹

(Number)				
S.No.	Category	Males	Females	Total
1.	Physicians and surgeons-Allopathic	44	3	47
2.	Physicians-Ayurvedic	114	1	115
3.	Nurses	114	72	186
4.	Midwives and Health visitors	25	48	73
5.	Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	141	3	144
6.	Vaccinators	48	—	48

With an expansion in the medical and health facilities and the opening of more medical institutions, the number of medical personnel has also been going up. The following table gives the number of persons engaged in government medical and health institutions² (allopathic) during the period 1968-69 to 1971-72:

(Number)				
Category	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Specialists	1	1	1	2
2. Civil Assistant Surgeons	31	31	32	35
3. Other Senior Workers	—	—	—	21
4. Medical Attendants	2	3	4	2

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, pp. 138-39.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Sawai Madhopur*, 1973, p. 139.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Midwives	48	48	48	48
6. Trained <i>Dais</i>	6	6	2	10
7. Untrained <i>Dais</i>	-	-	4	-
8. Vaccinators	6	6	6	-
9. Health Visitors	10	10	10	10
10. Malaria & Health Inspectors	10	10	10	10
11. Compounders	79	80	73	78
12. Entomologists	2	2	-	-
13. Others	-	-	160	160

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO UNEMPLOYED MEDICAL GRADUATES FOR SETTING UP PRIVATE CLINICS¹.—Under this scheme, the State Medical and Health Department has been advancing interest-free loans to unemployed medical graduates since 1971-72. In Sawai Madhopur district, 5 medical graduates were advanced such loans of Rs. 7,500 each during the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74. Of them three doctors were reported to have opened their private clinics. According to this scheme, stipend is also given to those persons starting such private clinics at places other than the district and sub-divisional headquarters. Since these persons started their clinics at sub-divisional headquarters, hence no stipend was given to any of the beneficiaries.

FAMILY PLANNING

A District Family Planning Bureau was started at Sawai Madhopur in July, 1967. The Bureau, headed by a Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Planning), co-ordinates and supervises the work of family planning in consonance with the national policy. Six urban family planning centres at Sawai Madhopur, Man Town, Gangapur, Karauli, Hindaun and Todabhim and ten rural centres at Mandawar, Balghat, Bonli, Bhagwatgarh, Hindaun, Gudachandraji, Khandar, Gangapur, Hadoti and Masalpur were working in the district during the year 1973-74. Besides, the three maternity and child welfare centres as well as the hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres distribute contraceptives, arrange sterilisations and I.U.C.D. insertions and provide advice on family planning. The immunisation services form an important component of the programme and aim at ensuring proper care of the health of

1. Source : Office of the Director of Manpower, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

mothers and children. A mobile surgical unit and a sterilisation unit, attached to the bureau, organise camps in the far flung areas of the district. Film shows and exhibitions are also organised to propagate the programme and for motivating people to plan their families.

The main achievements of the family planning programme in the district during the period 1967-68 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table:¹

		(Number)
Year	Sterilisations	I.U.C.D. insertions
1967-68	495	523
1968-69	579	735
1969-70	1,288	561
1970-71	1,173	412
1971-72	1,643	369
1972-73	1,256	428
1973-74	585	563

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

As already stated, the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine has been very popular with the people of the district, as elsewhere. The *Vaidyas* continue to enjoy the patronage of the majority of the rural and urban population even after the extension of modern medical facilities. There was one government A class *Arurvedic* hospital at Karauli and 22 *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries in the district² in the year 1956-57.¹ Their number rose rapidly during the Second Plan period. 108 *Aushadhalayas* (dispensaries) besides the Karauli *Chikitsalaya* (hospital) were working in various parts of the district during 1960-61³. The number of *Ayurvedic* and *Unani Aushadhalayas* went upto 116 by 1965-66⁴. These *Aushadhalayas* numbered 119 (including 5 *Unani Aushadhalayas* working at Karauli, Hindaun, Todabhim, Balghat and Malarna Doongar) by 1973-74⁵, besides two *Ayurvedic Chikitsalyas* at Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. Their location and the staff attached are given in Appendix IV. Each *Aushadhalaya*

1. Source : Office of the Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Planning), Sawai Madhopur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958, p. 151.

3. *ibid*, 1961, p. 252.

4. *ibid.*, 1967, p. 178.

5. *ibid.*, 1974, p. 175.

has one *Vaidya* (except at Sawai Madhopur where there are two) and one *Upvaidya* (except at six places) for treating the patients. The Karauli *Chikitsalaya* has three *Vaidyas*. Two *Dhatris* each are working in two of the *Aushadhalayas* (1973-74). A total of 33,21,426 patients received treatment in *Ayurvedic* institutions¹ of the district during the year 1973-74. The District Ayurvedic Officer, with his headquarters at Sawai Madhopur, controls the working of these institutions.

SANITATION

The district has six municipalities viz., Sawai Madhopur, Hindaun, Todabhim, Karauli, Gangapur and Man Town Notified Area Committee. They are responsible for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in their jurisdictional areas under the provisions of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959. These municipalities employ sanitary staff consisting of a health sanitary inspector, *Jamadars* and a fleet of scavengers to carry out the day to day work of keeping the streets and public latrines and urinals clean. The policy administration is usually carried on by a municipal committee or sub-committee for the conservancy and sanitation matters. Sullage is collected and disposed of through tractor-trolleys and buffalo and hand carts in the trenching grounds. Public latrines and urinals at main cross centres of the towns have been constructed by most municipalities. There is no underground drainage in any of the towns and sullage water is drained through surface drains. In rural areas, the conservancy work is looked after by the village panchayats. These areas being sparsely populated, sanitary conditions are usually better and require much less artificial arrangements than is the case of the urban areas. Sanitary inspectors attached to the Panchayat Samitis co-ordinate the conservancy and sanitation work undertaken by the village panchayats.

Water Supply

Six urban water supply schemes in the district for Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Gangapur, Todabhim, Man Town and Hindaun had been under operation by the State Public Health Engineering Department at the end of the year 1974-75. Besides, rural schemes for 24 villages had been completed by the end of the year. Some of the details of these schemes are as follows:²

1. Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Sawai Madhopur,
2. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

S.No.	Town/Village	Tahsil	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of sanction	Year of completion	Population benefited (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

URBAN SCHEMES

1. Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	15.84	1960-61	1965-66	21,105
2. Karauli	Karauli	N. A.	III Plan	1965-66	27,795
3. Gangapur	Gangapur	10.00	III Plan	1968-69	32,660
4. Todabhim	Todabhim	4.46	1965-66	1970-71	10,454
5. Man Town	Sawai Madhopur	4.46	III Plan	1965-66	22,179
6. Hindaun	Hindaun	N.A.	1967-68	1971-72	27,895

RURAL SCHEMES

1. Nand Khurd	Todabhim	0.57	1960-61	1965-66	805
2. Mahwa	Mahuwa	3.20	1964-65	1966-67	6,108
3. Wazeerpur	Gangapur	1.89	1961-62	1967-68	5,323
4. Khandar	Khandar	2.31	1965-66	1968-69	4,324
5. Rodhai	Karauli	2.31	1966-67	1970-71	2,565
6. Mandrail	„	2.63	do	do	3,957
7. Bamanwas-Patti Kalan	„	3.00	1968-69	1972-73	4,586
8. „ „ Khurd	„	3.00	1971-72	1972-73	3,520
9. Udai Kalan	Gangapur	1.00	do	do	4,056
10. Bonli	Malarna Chor	2.40	do	1973-74	6,329
11. Kundera	Sawai Madhopur	1.26	do	do	2,495
12. Shiwar	„	2.00	1972-73	do	4,458
13. Chauth-ka-Barwara	„	2.91	1970-71	do	5,188
14. Salempur	Sapotra	1.07	1972-73	do	2,812
15. Pawta Googan	Mahwa	1.44	1972-73	1974-75	3,100
16. Kerna	Nadauti	—	—	—	972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Bardala	Nadauti)			—	—	2,101
18. Kemri Bujara	„)			—	—	3,813
19. Nadauti	„)	23.70	do	1974-75		1,935
20. Tesgaon	„)			—	—	1,936
21. Sop	„)			—	—	2,737
22. Shahar	„)			—	—	3,034
23. Isarda	Sawai	1.77		—	1974-75	3,814
	Madhopur					
24. Udaikhurd	Gangapur	1.39	1971-72	1973-74		2,939

APPENDIX I

Patients treated in Medical Institutions in Karauli State¹

(Number)

Year**	Number of Institutions	Indoor	Outdoor
1896-97	4	*	25,349
1897-98	4	*	25,470
1898-99	4	*	25,625
1899-1900	4	*	23,625
1900-01	5	*	30,122
1901-02	5	*	27,457
1902-03	5	*	37,710
1903-04	5	*	31,444
1904-05	5	185	30,862
1905-06	5	277	44,248
1906-07	5	112	30,407
1907-08	5	211	24,217
1908-09	5	353	39,446
1909-10	4	281	41,914
1910-11	4	270	41,833
1911-12	4	204	37,005
1912-13	4	235	39,929
1913-14	4	162	37,633
1914-15	4	134	36,204
1915-16	4	118	37,212
1916-17	4	109	39,780
1917-18	4	464	45,189
1938-39	6	269	58,903
1939-40	6	462	55,835

1. Report on the Administration of Karauli State, volumes for various years.

* included with outdoor patients.

** Period for the years 1896-97 to 1903-04 relates to period of the *Samvat* year i. e. March to February; for 1904-05 : March to March; for 1905-06 : April to October; for 1906-07 : November to October; for 1907-08 : November to August and the rest of the years : September to August.

APPENDIX II

Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in Sawai Madhopur District

S.No.	Medical Institution	Year of establishment	No. of beds	Facilities available			Major	Minor
				X-Ray	Pathological tests	Operations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HOSPITALS								
1.	Government Hospital, Sawai-Madhopur	1873						
2.	General Hospital, Karauli	(As a Dispensary) 100		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Government Hospital, Isarda	1854 (") 120		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		1938-39(" , ") 20		—	—	—	—	—
DISPENSARIES								
1.	Government Dispensary, Todabhim	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Govt. City Disp., Karauli	Princely State time	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Govt. Disp., Malarna Doongar	"	8	—	—	—	—	—
4.	" " Mahwa	"	8	—	—	—	—	—
5.	" " Sapotra	1883	6	—	—	—	—	—
6.	" " Chauth ka			—	—	—	—	—
	Barwara	1947	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
7.	" " Mandrail	1883	6	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Man Town Dispensary, Sawai-Madhopur	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Police Line Dispensary, Sawai Madhopur	1960	—	—	—	—	—
10.	T.B. Clinic, Sawai Madhopur	1966	20	Yes	Yes	—	—
11.	Govt. Disp., Paoda	1967	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Govt. Disp., Bamanwas	1944	—	—	—	—	—
13.	" " Kalyani	1960	—	—	—	—	—
14.	" " Mahabirji	1961	—	—	—	—	—
15.	" " Khiteni	1965	—	—	—	—	—
16.	" " Baler	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—
17.	" " Wazirpur	1958	—	—	—	—	—
18.	" " Karauli	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—
19.	E.S.I. Disp., Sawai Madhopur	1958	—	—	—	—	—
20.	E.S.I. Mobile Dispensary, Sawai Madhopur	1961	—	—	—	—	—
-PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES							
1.	Primary Health Centre, Gangapur city	1954	12	—	—	—	—
2.	" " Hindaun	1957	6	—	—	—	Yes
3.	" " Mandawar	1961	6	—	—	—	—
4.	" " Balghat	1959	7	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	"	Masalpur 1957	6	—	—	—	Yes
6.	"	Bhagatgarh 1959	6	—	—	—	—
7.	"	Gudachanderji 1959	4	—	—	—	—
8.	"	Hadoti 1964	6	—	—	—	—
9.	"	Bonli 1965	6	—	—	—	—
10.	"	Khandar 1965	6	—	—	—	—
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES							
(i) M.C.W. Centre Sawai							
		Madhopur	6	—	—	—	—
(ii)	"	Hindaun	6	—	—	—	—
(iii)	"	Gangapur City	4	—	—	—	—
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS							
1.	Railway Hospital, Gangapur	1923	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Railway Health Unit, Sawai						
	Madhopur	1956	2	(Emer- gency)	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, District Sawai Madhopur, Karauli.

APPENDIX III

**Patients treated in Government Medical Institutions in
Sawai Madhopur District**

(Number)

Year	Indoor Patients			Mode of Discharge		Outdoor Patients
	Treated	Cured	Relieved	Died	Otherwise discharged	
1960	2,409	1,547	303	461	77	3,97,854
1961	2,208	1,495	283	344	67	4,23,598
1962	4,161	2,399	621	702	107	4,45,301
1963	4,792	2,218	1,184	1,155	123	4,48,760
1964	7,189	2,394	980	1,235	107	4,61,950
1965	11,658	2,587	1,127	968	97	4,80,485
1966	12,835	3,509	1,243	814	90	4,60,507
1967	11,824	3,188	1,262	649	71	4,38,625
1968	9,301	6,207	1,062	879	123	4,50,123
1969	8,719	6,875	1,034	574	89	4,85,303
1970	7,671	4,345	1,919	1,230	150	4,62,888
1971	6,677	4,200	1,095	1,203	170	4,66,616
1972	8,676	5,584	1,250	1,965	231	5,22,495
1973	9,196	6,172	1,991	1,420	275	5,73,436

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV

Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas in Sawai Madhopur District

S-No.	Name	Tahsil	Vaid	Upvaid	Dhatri	Class IV	Total
1.	Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	-	1	3
2.	Bhagwatgarh	"	1	1	-	1	3
3.	Soorwal	"	1	1	-	1	3
4.	Shiwar	"	1	1	-	-	2
5.	Ehilchipur	"	1	1	-	1	3
6.	Pawdera	"	1	1	-	-	2
7.	Lahsoda	"	1	-	-	-	1
8.	Pancholas	"	1	1	-	-	2
9.	Dubbi Banas	"	1	1	-	-	2
10.	Jatwara Kalan	"	1	1	-	-	2
11.	Khndera	"	1	1	-	-	2
12.	Shyampur	Karauli	1	1	-	-	2
13.	Saroop	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	-	-	2
14.	Kushtala	"	1	1	-	-	2
15.	Chakeri	"	-	1	-	1	2
16.	Bahrawada						
	Kalan	Khandar	1	1	-	1	3
17.	Gothara	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	-	-	2
18.	Behrawada						
	Khurd	Khandar	1	1	-	1	3
19.	Moi Kalan	"	1	1	-	-	2
20.	Baler	"	1	1	-	1	3
21.	Bhoori Pahari	"	1	1	-	1	3
22.	Lakhanpur	Bonli	1	1	-	-	2
23.	Peepalda	"	1	1	-	-	2
24.	Sesa	"	1	1	-	-	2
25.	Khirni	"	1	1	-	-	2
26.	Jastana	"	1	1	-	-	2
27.	Malaras Station						
	(Doongar)	"	1	1	-	1	3
28.	Malarna Chor	"	1	1	-	1	3
29.	Mitrapura	"	1	1	-	1	3
30.	Peepalwara	"	1	1	-	-	2
31.	Mandawar	Mahwa	1	1	-	1	3
32.	Talawara	Khandar	1	1	-	1	3

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Udai Kalan	Gangapur	1	1	-	-	2
34.	Knandeep	"	1	1	-	-	2
35.	Piloda	"	1	1	-	-	2
36.	Amargarh	"	1	1	-	-	2
37.	Sewa	"	1	1	-	-	2
38.	Meena Baroda	"	1	1	-	-	2
39.	Wazeerpur	"	1	1	-	-	2
40.	Khera Ramgarh	"	1	1	-	-	2
41.	Piplai	Bamanwas	1	1	-	-	2
42.	Jahra	"	1	1	-	-	2
43.	Bichauch	"	1	1	-	-	2
44.	Riwali	"	1	1	-	-	2
45.	Liwali	"	1	1	-	-	2
46.	Shafipura	"	1	1	-	-	2
47.	Barnala	"	1	1	-	-	2
48.	Amawara	"	1	1	-	-	2
49.	Nadauti	Nadauti	1	1	-	-	2
50.	Sukar	Bamanwas	1	1	-	-	2
51.	Shiwar	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	-	-	2
52.	Kamri	Nadauti	1	1	-	-	2
53.	Kemla	"	1	1	-	-	2
54.	Shahar	"	1	1	-	-	2
55.	Gurha Chandji	"	1	1	-	-	2
56.	Garh Khera	"	1	1	-	-	2
57.	Sop	"	1	1	-	-	2
58.	Garh Mora	"	1	1	-	-	2
59.	Gangapur	Gangapur	1	1	1	1	4
60.	Bardala	Nadauti	1	1	-	1	3
61.	Gandala	Bamanwas	1	1	-	1	3
62.	Udai Kalan	Gangapur	1	1	-	1	3
63.	Raipur	Mahwa	1	1	-	1	3
64.	Bamanwas	Bamanwas	1	1	-	1	3
65.	Kattar	Hindaun	1	1	-	-	2
66.	Sherpur	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	-	-	2
67.	Sooroth	Hindaun	1	1	-	1	3
68.	Khera	"	1	1	-	1	3

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69.	Bargawan	Hindaun	1	1	-	-	2
70.	Mahoo	Karauli	1	1	-	-	2
71.	Jagar	Hindaun	1	1	-	-	2
72.	Kotri	Gangapur	1	1	-	-	2
73.	Kherla	"	1	1	-	-	2
74.	Balaheri	Mahwa	1	1	-	1	3
75.	Pawta	Gangapur	1	1	-	1	3
76.	Rasheedpur	Mahwa	1	1	-	1	3
77.	Handiya	"	1	1	-	-	2
78.	Garh Himmatsingh	"	1	1	-	1	3
79.	Aund Meena	"	1	1	-	1	3
80.	Khonchpuri	"	1	1	-	-	2
81.	Talchiri	"	1	1	-	-	2
82.	Santha	"	1	1	-	-	2
83.	Kot	"	1	1	-	-	2
84.	Padampura	Sapotra	1	1	-	-	2
85.	Shekhpura	"	1	1	-	-	2
86.	Tighariyan	Todabhim	1	1	-	1	3
87.	Mehswa	"	1	1	-	-	2
88.	Kamalpura	"	1	1	-	-	2
89.	Mehandipur	"	1	1	-	1	3
90.	Moondiya	"	1	1	-	-	2
91.	Hurla	Mahwa	1	1	-	-	2
92.	Bhanakpur	Todabhim	1	1	-	1	3
93.	Kota Maholi	Karauli	1	1	-	1	3
94.	Kela Devi	"	1	-	-	1	2
95.	Atewa	"	1	1	-	-	2
96.	Sengarpura	"	1	1	-	-	2
97.	Rodhai	"	1	1	-	-	2
98.	Bhankri	"	1	1	-	-	2
99.	Rampura	S. Madhopur	1	1	-	-	2
100.	Samarda	Karauli	1	1	-	-	2
101.	Chainpura	"	1	-	-	1	2
102.	Sunderpur	Gangapur	1	1	-	1	3
103.	Langhera	Karuli	1	-	-	1	2
104.	Dada	"	1	-	-	1	2

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105. Piprani	Karauli	1	1	—	—	—	2
106. Chauraghaw	Sapotra	1	1	—	—	—	2
107. Kased	„	1	1	—	—	—	2
108. Amargarh	„	1	1	—	—	—	2
109. Kurgaon	„	1	1	—	—	—	2
110. Karanpur	„	1	—	—	—	1	2
111. Salempur	„	1	1	—	—	—	2
112. Fatehpur	„	1	—	—	—	1	2
113. Baroda	„	1	—	—	—	1	2
114. Samerda	„	1	1	—	—	—	2

Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

Before independence, there were no large scale industries in the district of Sawai Madhopur. With only small manufacturers engaged in cottage and small scale industries the district did not have a significant labour force. Hence labour welfare activities were not a pressing need. At present industrial labour force in Sawai Madhopur district consists mainly of workers in the large scale industrial establishment, viz., Jaipur Udyog Limited at Sawai Madhopur. There are also a small number employed in the small scale industrial units that have come up recently. Labour welfare activities have, therefore, been taken up only after the setting up of the Jaipur Udyog Limited.

The Labour Department opened its first welfare centre in Sawai Madhopur district in November, 1954. The centre is situated in the Sahu Nagar Colony of Sawai Madhopur town. It is an 'A' class centre and provides facilities for recreation, child welfare, children and adult education, indoor and outdoor games, first aid etc. There is a reading room where various types of news papers are provided. The library of the centre stocks over a thousand books. The centre is provided with a radio, a harmonium and other musical instruments. Free film shows are also arranged by the centre. It provides facilities for sewing, knitting, embroidery and tailoring to the ladies. Tailoring classes are also run for women to enable them to supplement their income. Sewing machines and cloth etc. for sewing are provided there free of cost. Children of the workers are also provided free milk. The centre organises special cultural programmes on important occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day etc. During the year 1973-74, the centre had a membership of 1,407 males, 743 females and 1,212 children.

Its staff consists of 11 persons including two Labour Inspectors (one for Sawai Madhopur district and one for Sawai Madhopur city), one games supervisor, one lady supervisor, one lady tailor, two lower division clerks and four class IV employees¹.

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur.

An employees' Consumer Co-operative Store is also functioning in the premises of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. for its workers. It has about 1,100 members. Its working is supervised by a Board of Directors. Its object is to provide essential house-hold articles of good quality on economic rates. The store also provides credit facilities to its members¹.

There is one more Labour Welfare Centre functioning at Sawai Madhopur which is run by Jaipur Udyog Ltd. This is also an 'A' class centre and gets Government assistance². There was another Labour Welfare Centre functioning at Phalodi Quarry in Sawai Madhopur tahsil but this has been closed since 1972. In addition to these, there are six other Labour Welfare Centres run by local bodies functioning one each at Hindaun, Karauli, Gangapur, Todabhim and two at Sawai Madhopur³.

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME—This scheme was extended to Sawai Madhopur district during the Second Five Year Plan period and 150 single room and 50 double room tenements were sanctioned⁴ for construction. As a result, a labour colony of 197 residential quarters has been built by the end of the third Five Year Plan period by the Public Works Department for the industrial workers of the district⁵.

Besides these welfare measures, an office of the Labour Inspector (Welfare) was established in 1963, in the district to enforce labour laws and provide for conciliation in industrial disputes. During 1973-74, the staff of this office included one Labour Inspector, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee⁶.

A brief account of the laws enforced in the district is given below :

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act provides for the investigations and settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication

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1. Source : Office of the Senior Personnel Manager, Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
 2. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur.
 3. *ibid.*
 4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 199.
 5. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1961-66*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. LXXIX.
 6. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur, and Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bharatpur.

or arbitration. The Labour Inspector who acts as Conciliation Officer tries to settle industrial disputes arising in his jurisdiction. The following table gives the number of industrial units, number of strikes along with the number of persons involved and total number of man-days lost during the last five years¹ :

(No.)

Year	Total number of industrial units	Number of industries involved	Number of strikes	Persons involved	Man-days lost
1970	247	2	2	2,640	81,840
1971	247	6	6	847	3,388
1972	247	4	4	8,398	251,940
1973	247	2	2	245	9,800
1974	247	1	1	1	5

In 1974, one person involved in the strike went on a hunger strike also.

The table below gives the cause-wise number of complaints that resulted in industrial disputes in the district during the last five years².

(Number)

Year	Causes		Total
	Personal	Others	
1970	15	5	20
1971	10	10	20
1972	25	10	35
1973	22	14	36
1974	4	2	6

The complaints were generally lodged against individual terminations, promotions and increments.

The disposal of these complaints during the same period was as under³ :

1. Offices of the Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur, and Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bharatpur.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur.

(Number)

Year	Balance of the previous year	Complaints received during the year	Total	Disposal				
				Favour	Againt	Rejected	Others	Total disposal
1970	6	20	26	4	nil	10	6	20
1971	6	20	26	2	...	13	5	20
1972	6	36	42	5	...	8	26	39
1973	3	36	39	1	...	8	21	30
1974	9	6	15	nil	...	3	3	6

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act has been in force in Rajasthan since 1950. It requires the appropriate government—Central or State as the case may be—to fix rates of wages payable to employees in scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments have been fixed and revised by the Government from time to time.

During 1973-74 number of scheduled employments was 29 and the minimum wage levels revised or fixed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 were Rs. 100 per month or Rs. 3.85 per day in the case of unskilled labourers, Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 per month or Rs. 6 per day for semi-skilled labourers and 188.50 per month or Rs. 7.25 per day for the skilled labourers in the district¹.

The number of inspections and prosecutions under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Sawai Madhopur district is given below² :

(Number)

Year	Number of industrial units	Establishments		Number of claims preferred
		Number of inspections done	Number of prosecutions launched	
1970	247	247	nil	5
1971	247	110	1	1
1972	247	76	1	12
1973	247	13	nil	3
1974	247	10	nil	11

1. Source : Office of the District Labour Inspector, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid*,

The district had 247 industrial establishments with a total number of 2,600 labourers who were covered under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the year 1974.

WORKMENS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—This Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1960. It imposes an obligation on the employers to pay monetary compensation to disabled workers as well as to their dependents in case of accidents arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. The following table gives the number of cases registered and decided from 1969 to 1973 :

					(Number)
Year	Pending in the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Total	Disposed of	Balance
1969	—	1	1	—	1
1970	1	4	5	—	5
1971	5	4	9	5	4
1972	4	7	11	7	4
1973	4	5	9	5	4

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' ACT, 1961—The Act, which is in force in Rajasthan since 1962, covers motor establishments employing five or more workers. The employment of children below the age of 15 years is prohibited. There was only one Motor Transport establishment in the district during the year 1974 and there was not a single case of prosecution.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act is also applicable throughout the State and regulates working conditions in factories and establishments. It lays down minimum standards of health, safety and general welfare of workers such as rest, shelter, canteens, first aid appliances and washing facilities etc. It also fixes hours of work in the factories. There were fourteen registered factories and 29 boilers in the district during 1973-74¹.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936—This Act provides remedy against irregularities in payments of wages by employers. Some of the important safeguards it provides are against unauthorised deductions, retrenchments,

1. Source : Office of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers (Hqrs.), Jaipur.

demotions and appointments except those specified in the Act and delay in payment of wages. The Labour Inspector ensures that wages are paid to the employees in time.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926—This Act provides for the registration of trade unions in the district and prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. These trade unions are corporate bodies which safeguard the interest of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employer and the employees. In 1960-61 there were seven trade unions in the district, the oldest being the Sawai Madhopur Cement Works Karamchhari Sangh, established in 1953¹. The number of the trade unions in the district rose to 12 during 1973-74. A list is given in Appendix II².

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ACT, 1952—The Government has started the scheme of provident fund under the Act to ameliorate the material conditions of the workers. It seeks to encourage the habit of thrift and to provide benefits to employees on retirement. This Act is applicable to employees on retirement. This Act is applicable to establishments employing 20 persons or more and it covered 45 establishments in the district in 1973-74. The total number of employees and subscribers covered under the Act was 6,800 and 6,300³ respectively in 1973-74.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the State of Rajasthan in 1955-56 to provide medical, maternity, disablement, dependents and sickness benefits for the insured workers in perennial factories. It was extended to the district of Sawai Madhopur on 2nd March, 1958⁴. Under this scheme, cash benefits are given by local offices of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and medical benefits are given through the State Government⁵. The Regional Office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Jaipur, has insured 2,600 workers in 1973-74 from the district. An Employees' State Insurance dispensary was started at Sawai

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handboak, Sawai Madhopur.*
2. Source : Office of the Registrar, Trade Unions, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.
5. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 203-04.*

Madhopur in 1958. This has one indoor ward with 6 beds and an X-ray plant. The total number of outdoor patients treated during 1973-74 was 75,331.

PROHIBITION

Except on drinking in public places and on dry days, there is no restriction on the consumption of liquor in the district, which is not under prohibition. There is no distillery in the district for the manufacture of country liquor which is, therefore, imported from other parts of the State. Country liquor and Indian made foreign liquor are sold in limited quantities to adults.¹

The table below gives the consumption of intoxicants in the district during the last few years² :

Year	Country liquor (L.P. litres)	Opium (Kg.)	Lanced poppy heads (Kg.)	Bhang (Kg.)	Imported spirit/wine (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)	Indian made spirit (litres)
1964-65	1,56,709	+	N.A.	2,697	—	—	—
1965-66	1,55,894	1	5,786	2,912	—	4,309	3,004
1966-67	2,78,064	+	6,223	2,575	8	3,665	2,470
1967-68	87,447	+	—	1,827	9	1,947	1,862
1968-69	1,35,512	0.996	996	2,428	12	3,346	2,775
1969-70	1,34,034	—	6,196	1,906	31	6,110	4,159
1970-71	1,51,059	—	5,930	1,907	—	—	—
1971-72	1,67,803	—	4,652	655.250	—	—	—
1972-73	2,02,054	—	2,727	559	—	12,394	10,550

It is clear from the above figures that the consumption of country liquor is high compared to that of other intoxicants. Consumption of *bhang* has considerably declined while that of opium is negligible because of severe restrictions on its sale. It is issued only to a limited number of addicts in limited quantities (200 gms. only)³ and that too on medical prescriptions. The use of *ganja* and *charas* has been prohibited in the district with effect from 1-4-1959. However, the above figures do not

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Excise Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1974 onwards.

3. Source : Office of the Assistant Excise Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

+ Negligible.

N.A. = Not Available.

give the full picture as illicit distillation and consumption of country liquor, and cultivation and use of hemp etc. are still continuing in the district. There were 83 registered cases of illicit distillation and 83 cases of possession of country liquor and one case of cultivation and three cases of possession of hemp drugs during 1973-74 in the district. Besides, two cases of breach of licences were also detected in the district during 1973-74¹.

The number of shops selling intoxicants in the district during the last few years is given in the table below² :

Year	Country liquor	Indian made foreign liquor	(Number)	
			Opium	Hemp drugs
1958-59	68	2	44	49
1959-60	74	2	—	52
1960-61	74	2	—	52
1961-62	74	1	—	49
1962-63	68	2	—	48
1963-64	64	2	—	49
1964-65	64	2	—	—
1965-66	—	—	—	—
1966-67	—	N.A.	—	—
1967-68	—	N.A.	—	—
1968-69	64	1	—	41
1969-70	64	2	—	41
1970-71	57	2	—	41
1971-72	57	2	—	41
1972-73	57	2	—	41
1973-74	57	10	—	41

Opium is sold mostly through departmental stores. During 1973-74, the staff of the State Excise Department in the district consisted of one Assistant Excise Officer, four Excise Inspectors, one Prosecuting Inspector (Excise), five clerks, five *moharrirs* and eighteen guards³.

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1974, p. 245.

2. *Statistical Abstract*, 1960 onwards.

3. Source : Office of the Assistant Excise Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The 1971 Census recorded the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district as 252,578, which accounts for 21.16 per cent of the total population, while the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was 270,694 or 22.68 per cent of the total population¹. According to the Census of 1961 the Scheduled Castes² of the district included Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia, Koli or Kori, Bhangi, Khatik, Balai, Bairwa or Berwa, Nut, Domc, Bagri, Thori or Nayak, Kanjar, Kalbelia, Bedia or Beria, Bhand, Bawaria, Dhankia, Megh or Meghwal, Sansi, Kooch Band, Kamad or Kamadia, Bargi or Vargi or Birgi, Garo, Garura or Gurda, Singiwala, Rawal, Mehar, Godhi, Bidakia, Dabgar, Badi, Gavaria, Korla, Bola, Jingar, Valmiki, Kapadia Sansi, Santia, Aheri, Bansphor and Chandal.

Among the Scheduled Tribes the largest group was of Minas followed by Bhils and Scharia or Saharia. They were spread over the entire State of Rajasthan with a heavy concentration in Sawai Madhopur district³.

Prior to Independence, these classes were subject to many social and economic disabilities in the district as in rest of the country. But after the formation of Rajasthan and during the First Five Year Plan, the State Government concentrated on measures to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes. The development programmes initiated under the First Five Year Plan continued during the Second Five Year Plan also. A new approach towards social welfare was adopted to enable them to rise as close to the level of the rest of the community as possible. An office of the Social Welfare Department was set up on 1st July, 1967 in the district and a District Probation and Social Welfare Officer was posted there to supervise welfare and probation work to ameliorate the condition of backward classes in the district⁴. As a Probation Officer, he

1. *Census 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X A and X B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Primary Census Abstract, p. V.*
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV Rajasthan, Pt. V-A, Special Tables, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, pp. 179-184.*
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 207-08.*
4. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

keeps a watch over offenders released under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, and gives them guidance and advice. The department assists the prisoners to overcome their domestic, financial and other difficulties and helps them in their efforts to rehabilitate themselves¹. His staff in 1973-74 included an accounts clerk, a lower division clerk, two hostel superintendents, five part-time wardens, three cooks and 16 class IV employees.

Welfare Activities

The Untouchability Offence Act, 1955 envisages complete removal of untouchability. In the year 1969-70, a special programme known as *Bhangi-kashta-Mukti*² was launched to do away with the practice of carrying night soil as head load and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtars* and others engaged in similar occupations. A sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs was allocated to the various municipalities of the district during 1969-71, for the purchase of mechanical propeller equipment and for the conversion of private as well as public dry latrines into flush latrines. Its details are as follows³ :

(in lakh rupees)						
Year	For the purchase of mechanical propeller equipment	For the conversion of private dry latrines into flush latrines	For the conversion of public dry latrines into flush latrines	Total allocated amount	Total amount spent	Name of the Municipality
1969-70	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.55	0.41	Sawai Madhopur
1970-71	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.50	0.50	Karauli
1971-72	0.25	0.15	0.10	0.50	0.50	Gangapur City
1970-71	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.35	0.35	Hindaun
1971-72	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.02	Todabhim

To encourage knowledge of civic affairs and to provide education to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Social Welfare Department imparts social education and vocational training to these classes

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
2. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1970, p. 14.
3. Source : Office of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

through various programmes. All compulsory educational fees payable by students are met by the Social Welfare Department. They cannot be refused admission to the Government educational institutions and there is no age limit for their admission.¹

HOSTELS—Since general hostel facilities are not provided by the Education Department upto higher secondary stage, it became necessary to open separate hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can be encouraged and facilitated to get education without social or economic hinderances. Thus, maintenance of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes became one of the major activities of the Social Welfare Department. Eleven such hostels² are being run in Sawai Madhopur district. These hostels include four government hostels, two aided hostels and five 3rd category hostels. Their list is given in Appendix III and a brief description is given below:

The Government hostels are entirely managed by the Social Welfare Department and are under the direct supervision and administrative control of District Probation and Social Welfare Officer³. Aided hostels are run by the voluntary social service organisations. The Government meets 90 per cent of the expenditure of these hostels in the form of grant-in-aid and the remaining 10 per cent is met out of funds raised by these organisations. The five organisations working in the district are *Meena Jati Sudhar Sangh*, *Berwa Mahasabha*, *Valmiki Sangh*, *Dalit Varg Sangh* and *Raidas Maha Sabha*.

Students admitted in government or aided hostels are provided with free lodging and boarding besides clothing and necessary educational and other material. All fees compulsorily payable by a student are met by the Social Welfare Department. Provisions are also made in these hostels for library, reading room and recreation⁴.

Apart from this, there are the 3rd Category hostels⁵ for which the rent, salaries of part time warden and cook etc. are paid by the department. Non-recurring expenditure on items like utensils etc. is also borne out of the departmental budget. Students availing this facility receive regular scholarships under scholarship schemes.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *Rajasthan Mein Samaj Kalyan*, 1975, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, p. 2-3.

5. *ibid.*

For college students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, five per cent seats are reserved in the general hostels run by the colleges or universities.¹ This policy has given impetus to these students to come closer to students of other communities, breaking the isolation they used to suffer.

Bonafide students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from payment of tuition fees in various educational institutions.² Fees other than tuition fees are chargeable at half the normal rates. Age limits are relaxed upto three years for their admission to various educational institutions. They also receive scholarships from the Government for their primary, higher secondary and university education. The Panchayat Samitis receive grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department for awarding scholarships to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in primary schools. At the secondary level, these scholarships are awarded by the Education Department from funds made available by the Social Welfare Department. Pre-matric scholarships are granted at the rate of Rs. 5 per month to students in classes VI to VIII and at the rate of Rs. 20 per month to students in classes IX to XI. In colleges a student belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and residing in the hostel receives Rs. 40 per month as post-matric scholarship. In technical institutions each student is entitled to merit-cum-need scholarship ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month along with the stipend. Students seeking diploma courses are awarded scholarships of Rs. 30 per month while those taking degree courses receive Rs. 50 per month. The Central Government also provides scholarships to students pursuing post-matric studies at rates varying with the class of the student³. A list of post-matric and merit scholarships is given in Appendix IV.

Special efforts are made by the State Government to provide greater opportunities to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for entering government services. All the employing agencies have been directed to notify the posts, as and when they fall vacant, to the Social Welfare Department. A special employment cell has been established from 1970-71, in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

employment of these people. Upto April, 1970, 12½ per cent and 15 per cent seats were reserved in the upper cadres of services and the class IV services respectively in the Government, autonomous bodies and the State enterprises. This reserved quota has now been increased to 28 per cent in all cadre of services of which 17 per cent are for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Special relaxation of five years in age limit is also provided for them. They are also exempted from prior enrolment and registration in Employment Exchanges for securing employment.

To meet the problem of the educated unemployment in these groups, all graduates and post-graduates unable to secure jobs are provided with a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively till they get employment subject to the condition that the Government is free to utilise their services for such purposes and in such manner as it wishes, to give them experience in Government work. Under this scheme, graduates and post-graduates of Scheduled Tribes received stipend amounting to Rs. 1,66,600 and graduates and post-graduates of Scheduled Castes received stipend amounting to Rs. 31,852 during the year 1973-74¹.

The Social Welfare Department in the district also helps persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against whom charges under the civil, criminal and revenue law are lodged. The State Government has appointed a public prosecutor to plead their cases free of charge. Upto the year 1973-74, an amount of Rs. 1,357 has been spent on free legal assistance to Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 2,027 for similar assistance to Scheduled Castes².

To provide nutritions and promote better standards of health among the children and mothers of these Castes and Tribes, the Government of India has initiated some Nutrition Programmes. Accordingly, the Government of Rajasthan started the Scheme in September, 1970 and has opened nutrition centres in almost all the districts of the State. At present (1973-74) the district is having 75 nutrition centres run by Social Welfare Department at Nadauti, Bonli, Sapotra, Mahwa and Todabhim Panchayat Samiti areas³.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

Financial assistance is provided to the members of these classes who want to establish themselves in various fields like agriculture and cottage industries. The Social Welfare Department provides grant-in-aid to different Panchayat Samitis of the district every year for the purchase of agricultural implements and bullocks, providing facilities for irrigation and digging of wells, establishing and developing cottage industries, grant of scholarships, construction of housing colonies, provision of drinking water and lighting facilities in the colonies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For digging of agricultural wells financial assistance of Rs. 44,000 has been provided to twenty four farmers of Scheduled Castes and seven farmers of Scheduled Tribes during the year 1973-74¹.

HOUSING—Providing housing subsidy to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses in both urban and rural areas has been a regular activity of the Social Welfare Department since the First Five year Plan period. Under this programme, the department has given in the district Rs. 38,000 as a subsidy to 38 families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the period 1973-74, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per family. But, this has been stopped now and the State Government has initiated a new loan scheme in the district under which a sum of Rs. 4,000 per family is given for the construction of houses through the credit co-operative societies of the district. The loan is to be repaid in instalments while the interest will be borne by the Social Welfare Department. Besides, a grant amounting to Rs. 1,24,000 has also been provided to all the Panchayat Samitis of the district for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes during 1973-74².

LIGHTING AND DRINKING WATER—The department provides grants to the various municipalities and panchayat samitis for providing lighting and water facilities including construction of tube wells and piped drinking water in the colonies of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of the district. The following table gives details of the expenditure incurred on electrification and drinking water in the last five years in the district³:

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1. Source : Office of District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
 2. *ibid.*
 3. Source : Office of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Year	(Rs.)	
	Expenditure on electrification	Expenditure on drinking water
1969-70	34,950	11,150
1970-71	10,447	9,850
1971-72	18,147	53,072
1972-73	53,835	1,12,157
1973-74	83,853	—

After 1973-74, responsibility for electrification and water supply in the colonies of backward classes has been transferred from the Social Welfare Department to the Electricity Board and the Water Works Department respectively.¹

Besides these welfare schemes, other schemes have been initiated for the benefit of other needy sections of the society. The State Government has initiated an old age pension scheme and a disability pension scheme since 1964-65, for providing financial assistance to the old and disabled persons of the district. Old age pension is for women above 55 years of age and men above 58 years of age. During 1973-74, the rate of pension was Rs. 30 per month for a single pensioner and Rs. 40 per month for a family consisting of more than one destitute². Previously the rate of pension per pensioner was Rs. 20 per month and Rs. 30 for a family having more than one destitute³. In the case of disability pension scheme the age limit fixed is 21 years for the both male and female, and the rate of pension is Rs. 30 per person per month. The Collector of the district is the disbursing authority for these pensions. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the yearly amount spent on them in the district during the period 1966-67 to 1973-74⁴ :

Year	Old Age Pension		Disabled Pension	
	Number of persons	Amount (in Rs.)	Number of persons	Amount (in Rs.)
1966-67	20	6,932.75	4	825.43
1967-68	32	12,569.85	7	1,596.45
1968-69	22	15,971.60	6	2,584.20
1969-70	15	19,703.00	1	7,946.09
1970-71	44	42,151.33	5	5,708.32
1971-72	19	47,488.59	3	6,241.90
1972-73	49	63,500.83	4	6,866.22
1973-74	24	60,447.26	2	7,286.50

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
2. Source : Office of the Collector, Sawai Madhopur.
3. *Rajasthan Mein Samaj Kalayan*, 1975, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, p. 46.
4. Source : Office of the Collector, Sawai Madhopur.

To solve the problems, and alleviate the hardship of ex-servicemen, their widows, reservists and their families, a District Board of Soldiers and Airmen was established¹ on 21st May, 1968. The Collector of the district is the President of the Board and a senior ex-officer of armed forces is the vice-president. There is one Secretary, one ministerial staff and one class IV employee. The Board provides assistance to ex-servicemen, their dependent families, their widows and also to serving soldiers in the matters of securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, certificates, land allotments, and educational stipends to the children of the members of the three forces. The Board also investigates cases of invalid ex-servicemen and chronic patients and arranges for their care and treatment. It scrutinises applications for charitable grants and other financial assistance for purposes like marriages of dependent daughters of ex-armed personnel and *looks after the general welfare of ex-servicemen, their dependents, serving soldiers and their families in the district.*

The Board has so far helped 20 families of soldiers killed during the Indo-Pakistan operations of 1970, and eight families of those who have become permanent invalids². Each of them has been provided with a sum of Rs. 2,000 and 25 *bighas* of agricultural land by the Government. From 1968 to 1974, eight ex-servicemen have been allotted residential plots in the district. Besides, every year twenty children of ex-servicemen of the district are getting scholarships from the Government, and financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 per year is distributed to the widows of ex-servicemen in the district.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Devasthan

This department was part of the administrative set up of the erstwhile state of Karauli. After the formation of Rajasthan, Karauli State became part of the present Sawai Madhopur district and an office of the Inspector, Devasthan Vibhag started working at Karauli under the administrative control of Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Vibhag for Jaipur Division. The Inspector supervises all the temples and religious institutions in the district with the help of a lower division clerk and a class IV employee.³

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, 'District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Inspector, Devasthan Vibhag, Karauli.

The district has 18 temples of self-dependent category and 704 temples aided by the Government. There are, in addition, 47 religious trusts in the district registered under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1969. The department at the district level distributes food grains to 48 persons¹. The annual budget of all the 18 self-dependent temples is given in Appendix V. The remaining temples are given money according to their requirements as their individual income is low. This money is used for *bhog* and for payments to *pujaris* etc.

Muslim Wakfs

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur formed under the Central Wakf Act, 1954, supervises the functions of *Mutawallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. These *Mutwallis* are hereditary offices but in most cases they can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory². The following table shows details of the *wakf* property in the district with their approximate valuation and annual income³ :

Name	Number	Valuation (in Rs.)	Annual income (in Rs.)
Mosques	227	32,22,158	85,914
<i>Dargahs</i>	92	4,93,076	6,132
Grave-yards	345	4,20,940	1,905
<i>Madarsas</i> or <i>Maktabas</i>	32	2,46,300	33,850
Miscellaneous	141	4,27,036	—

1. Office of the Inspector, Devasthan Vibhag, Karauli.
2. Source : Office of the Board of Muslim Wakfs, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. *Rajasthan Gazette, Part II*, dated 10-3-1968.

APPENDIX I

A list of Labour Laws in force in Sawai Madhopur District

A. Central Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948.
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
9. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1936.
10. Employment of Children Act, 1938.
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
12. Employees' Liability Act, 1938.
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1961.
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
18. Contract Labour Act, 1971.

B. Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958.
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefits Act, 1953.

C. Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951.
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959.
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959.
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951.
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951.
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1958.

8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959.
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955.
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955.
11. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962.
12. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954.
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955.
14. The Welfare Officers [(Recruitment and conditions of services) Rules, 1952.
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951.
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fees) Rules 1955.

APPENDIX II

List of Trade Unions in the District during 1973-74

S.N. Name of the Trade Union	Registration Number	Membership
1. Cement Works Karmachari Sangh, Sawai Madhopur	91/60	2230
2. Rashtriya Bidi Shramik Sangh, Sawai-Madhopur	25/68	90
3. Cement Mine Karmachari Sangh, Sawai-Madhopur	116/68	485
4. Sawai Madhopur Bidi Kamgar Union, Sawai Madhopur	49/72	200
5. Bidi Mazdoor Union, Karauli (Sawai-Madhopur)	55/72	75
6. Sawai Madhopur Division, Irrigation Employees Union, Sawai Madhopur	61/72	76
7. Rashtriya Nal Mazdoor Sangh, Hindaun	80/72	22
8. Sawai Madhopur Zila Sinchai Va Nirman Vibhag Karmachari Union, Karauli	94/72	200
9. Rashtriya Vidyut Karmachari Sangh, Karauli	69/61	297
10. Rashtriya Bidi Udyog Karmachari Sangh, Sawai Madhopur	61/74	200
11. Sawai Madhopur Zila P.W.D. Employees Union, Gangapur City	75/70	240
12. Rashtriya Vidyut Mandal Karmachari Sangh, Sawai Madhopur	64/73	225

Source : Office of the Registrar, Trade Unions and Joint Labour Commissioner Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

List of Government Hostels and Aided Hostels

S. No.	Years of Establishment	Name of the Hostel	Number of Inmates.
'A' Class Government Hostels			
1.	1960-61	Government Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Sawai Madhopur	65
2.	"	Government Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Mahwa	40
3.	"	Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribes, Karauli	45
4.	1971-72	Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribes, Hindaun	25
'B' Class or Aided Hostels			
1.	1959-60	Adivasi Chhatrawas for Scheduled Tribes, Gangapur	35
2.	1969-70	Sri Shastri Chhatrawas for Scheduled Tribes, Nadauli	25
'C' Class Governments Hostels			
1.	1969-79	Government Hostel, Hindaun	25
2.	"	" " Bamanwas	25
3.	"	" " Sapotra	25
4.	"	" " Todabhim	25
5.	1971-72	Government Hostel, Sawai Madhopur	25

Source : Office of the Probation & District Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX IV

Post-Matric and Merit Scholarships

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	No. of students for post-matric scholarship	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students for merit scholarship	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students for merit scholarship	Amount (Rs.)
1967-68	-	-	-	-	17	2,040
1968-69	-	-	3	891.61	17	1,120
1969-70	1	280	5	1,720.20	132	29,763
1970-71	2	640	16	4,000.00	141	31,880
1971-72	2	160	33	7,080.00	244	50,500
1972-73	1	200	49	9,520.00	359	73,860
1973-74	1	80	28	16,240.00	208	21,680

Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

APPENDIX V

List of Self-Dependent Temples in Savai Madhopur district

S. No.	Name of the temple	Annual Budget (Rs.)
1.	Temple Shri Radha Gopalji, Karauli	4,868
2.	Temple Shri Pratap Nawal Bihariji, Karauli	2,936
3.	Gopinathji, Karauli	528
4.	Hardev ji, Karauli	404
5.	Temple Shri Narsing ji, Sitawari	49
6.	Gopal ji Atta, Karauli	225
7.	Temple Bhuria Narsingh ji, Sumera	46
8.	Temple Madan Phool Bihari ji, Gudla	493
9.	Arjun Surya Shiromani ji, Rajor	1,014
10.	Radha Nawal Kishori ji, Mahammadpur	110
11.	Hari Shiromani ji, Vrindavan	2,319
12.	Temple Kunj Dadu-panthiman, Karauli	1,423
13.	Math Seva-peer, Karauli	700
14.	Murli Manoharji, Raval	324
15.	Temple Fund	643
16.	Raghunath ji, Gangapur	555
17.	Temple Sita Ram ji, Balahdea	736
18.	Temple Shri Laxmi Narayanji, Pavata	910

1. Source : Office of the Inspector of Devasthan Department, Karauli, Rajasthan.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

This district had a population of 11.93 lakhs in 1971 as against 7.65 lakhs in 1951. The electorate of the district increased from 3.79 lakhs in 1952 to 6.53 lakhs in 1972. In the 1952 State Legislative Assembly Elections, Sawai Madhopur district had 8 seats comprising 7 assembly constituencies, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Malarna Chor, Karauli, Sapotra, Mahwa, Nadauti and the double member constituency of Hindaun with one seat reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. In 1957 Sawai Madhopur was converted into a double member constituency with one seat reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Gangapur was also made a double member constituency with one seat reserved for a Scheduled Tribes candidate. Mahwa and Nadauti constituencies were merged to create a double member constituency of Mahwa having one seat reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate. That part of Bamanwas which was formerly in the Nadauti Assembly area was attached to Gangapur. In 1962 all the double member constituencies of the district were split up. Mahwa was bifurcated into Mahwa (general) and Nadauti (reserved for S. T.), Karauli was bifurcated into Karauli (general) and Hindaun (reserved for S. T.). Similarly Sawai Madhopur was also bifurcated into Sawai Madhopur (general) and Khandar (S. C.). Gangapur was bifurcated in Gangapur (general) and Malarna Chor (S. T.). From 1967 the following constituencies are in existence : Karauli, Sapotra (S. T.), Khandar (S. C.), Sawai Madhopur, Bamanwas (S. T.), Gangapur, Hindaun (S. C.), Mahwa and Toda Bhim (S. T.). The same constituencies returned their representatives in the General Elections of 1972.¹

The area of the Parliamentary and the State Assembly constituencies from the Second General Election is given in Appendix I.

1. Source : *Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Elections 1952-72*, A Resume, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, p. 71.

First General Election, 1952

At the time of the first general elections, 7 constituencies were in existence, out of them 6 were single member constituencies and one was a double member one. In this election 26 candidates contested, of whom 8 belonged to Congress, 6 to Jansangh, 2 to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to Hindu Maha Sabha, while 9 were Independents. Six seats including one reserved seat, were captured by the Congress party, one each by Ram Rajya Parishad and an Independent.

The constituency-wise details of the electorate, total number and percentage of valid votes polled are given in the following table¹ :

S. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of contesting candidates	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled
1.	Sawai Madhopur	1	4	47,986	12,917	26.91
2.	Malarna Chor	1	4	51,115	12,794	25.02
3.	Karauli	1	2	41,014	16,835	41.04
4.	Sapotra	1	4	42,680	17,971	42.1
5.	Hindaun	2	5	95,076	55,664	29.27
6.	Mahwa	1	3	48,049	23,628	49.09
7.	Nadauti	1	4	53,985	19,876	36.85

Second General Election, 1957

At the time of the second general elections, four constituencies were in existence. All were double seated each having one reserved seat. In this election 30 candidates contested. Eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, four to Jansangh and 18 were Independents. Five seats were captured by the Congress including three reserved seats (2 S.C. and 1 S.T.), three seats were captured by Independent candidates, including one reserved seat for Scheduled Tribes.

The constituency-wise details of the electorate, total number of valid votes polled along with the percentage of valid votes are given in the following table² :

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 650-51.*
2. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 926-27.*

Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of contesting candidates	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled
Mahwa	2	5	1,02,633	88,682	45.6
Karauli	2	8	1,09,089	70,688	34.4
Sawai Madhopur	2	9	1,07,756	69,417	38.9
Gangapur	2	8	1,02,771	72,418	36.7

Third General Election, 1962

At the time of the third general elections, eight constituencies were in existence. All were single seated. Two were reserved for Scheduled Castes and two for Scheduled Tribes candidates. In this election 36 candidates contested. Of these eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, six to Jan Sangh, five to Swatantra, two to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to C. P. I. and 14 were Independents. Three seats were captured by the Congress including one reserved seat, two seats were captured by the Swatantra Party including one reserved seat and three by Jansangh including two reserved (one S. C. and one S. T.) seats.

The constituency-wise details of the electorate, total number and percentage of valid votes polled are given bellow :¹

S. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of contesting candidates	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes*
1.	Karauli	1	8	65,170	33,648	51.63
2.	Hindaun (S.C.)	1	6	60,253	27,063	44.91
3.	Mahwa	1	6	62,263	31,577	50.70
4.	Nadauti (S.T.)	1	3	56,110	20,440	36.42
5.	Gangapur	1	5	61,683	31,005	50.25
6.	Malarna Chor (S.T.)	1	1	61,070	uncontested	—
7.	Khandar (S.C.)	1	3	56,472	18,962	33.14
8.	Sawai Madhopur	1	4	73,694	39,960	54.22

1. Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 355-56.

* Figure derived from the Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 355-56.

Fourth General Election, 1967

At the time of the fourth general elections, 9 constituencies were in existence and all were single seated. Two of these nine seats were reserved for S.C. and two for S.T. candidates. In this election, 50 candidates contested. Of these, nine belonged to the Indian National Congress, five to Jan Sangh, four to Swatantra, two to S. S. P. and there were 30 Independents. Four seats were captured by the Congress and three by the Swatantra party including two reserved seats (one S. T. and one S. C.). The other two seats (one S. C. and one S. T.) were captured by Jan Sangh.

The constituency-wise details of the electorate, total number of valid votes polled and percentage of valid votes are given below :¹

S. No.	Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of contesting candidates	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes*
1.	Karauli	1	7	57,178	24,080	42.11
2.	Sapotra (S.T.)	1	3	58,484	22,893	39.13
3.	Khandar (S.C.)	1	3	64,457	27,933	43.33
4.	Sawai					
	Madhopur	1	5	67,770	38,372	56.62
5.	Bamanwas(S.T.)	1	8	68,027	28,578	42.00
6.	Gangapur	1	7	67,402	34,433	51.09
7.	Hindaun (S.C.)	1	7	70,002	34,162	48.80
8.	Mahwa	1	6	61,694	38,441	62.32
9.	Toda Bhim	1	4	65,626	29,250	54.22

Fifth General Election, 1972

At the time of the fifth general elections, the same nine constituencies returned candidates to the Vidhan Sabha. Each of these constituencies was single seated. Out of the nine constituencies, two were reserved for Scheduled Castes and two for Scheduled Tribes candidates. In this election 38 candidates contested of whom nine were from the Congress, 7 from the Swatantra party, 7 from Jan Sangh, two from the Congress (O) and one from C. P. M. There were 12 Independents.

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967*, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 459-61.

* Figures derived from the *Report on the Fourth General Elections 1967*, pp. 459-61.

Six seats were captured by the Congress including three reserved seats (two S.T. and one S.C.). One reserved seat was won by a Jan Sangh candidate while two general seats were captured by Independent candidates.

The constituency-wise details of the electorate, total number of valid votes polled and contestants are mentioned below :¹

S. No.	Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of contesting candidates	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled
1.	Karauli	1	3	64,320	41,914
2.	Sapotra (S.T.)	1	3	67,397	32,326
3.	Khandar (S.C.)	1	4	71,511	26,939
4.	Sawai Madhopur	1	6	76,224	39,850
5.	Bamanwas (S.T.)	1	4	76,303	38,106
6.	Hindaun (S.C.)	1	4	79,737	36,331
7.	Gangapur	1	7	76,608	50,007
8.	Mahwa	1	5	67,562	45,346
9.	Toda Bhim	1	4	73,504	34,616

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

First General Election, 1952²

In the First General Election of 1952, the territories of the present Sawai Madhopur district were covered by two parliamentary constituencies having three seats, Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency was to return one candidate and Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency two candidates.

Apart from the area of the present Sawai Madhopur district, these constituencies also covered the villages belonging to Bharatpur and Jaipur districts.

In the Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur constituency four candidates contested, one each from the Congress, Krishikar Lok Party and the Hindu Maha Sabha and the fourth was an Independent. The Congress candidate

1. Source : Office of the Election Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Report on the First General Elections in India 1951-52*, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 112-113.

captured the seat by getting 53.9 per cent of the total votes polled. 28.8 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 6.1 per cent votes were polled by the candidates sponsored by the Hindu Maha Sabha, Krishikar Lok Party and the Independent candidate respectively. Out of the total electorate of 3,82,763, 1,22,770 valid votes were polled.

The Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency which overlapped the geographical territories of the two districts had an electorate of 7,48,347. This constituency was to return two candidates. Four candidates contested. Two candidates belonged to Congress party. The third belonged to Krishikar Lok Party and the fourth was an Independent. Out of the two elected candidates, one was an Independent and the other belonged to Krishikar Lok party. 28.6 per cent and 25.7 per cent of the total valid votes polled were obtained by the Independent and by the Krishikar Lok party candidate respectively. The candidates of Congress party got 25.6 per cent and 20.1 per cent of the total valid votes, polled, the percentage of which was 46.13.¹

Second General Election, 1957²

In 1957, the parliamentary constituencies underwent drastic geographical change. Under the new arrangements, Sawai Madhopur constituency was to return two candidates to the House of the People—one general and the other reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate.

Three candidates contested. Two of them belonged to the Congress party and one to Jan Sangh. Both the candidates sponsored by the Congress party were declared elected. They got 38.9 per cent and 34.7 per cent votes of the total valid votes polled, i.e., 6,47,599. There were 8,50,263 persons in the electorate. The Jan Sangh candidate secured 26.4 per cent of the valid votes polled.

Third General Election, 1962³

In the third general election, the Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency of 1957 was bifurcated into two constituencies i.e. Hindaun (general) and Sawai Madhopur (reserved for S.C.)

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52*, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 112-113.
2. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957*, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 182-183.
3. *Report on the Third General Election in India 1962*, Vol. II (Statistics), p. 55.

In the Hindaun parliamentary constituency four candidates contested, one each from the Congress, Jan Sangh, Ram Rajya Parishad and the fourth was an independent. The Congress candidate was declared elected. He polled 117,116 out of the 260,082 total valid votes polled. The candidates of the Ram Rajya Parishad Jan Sangh and the Independent secured 68,011, 47,265 and 27,690 votes respectively.

The Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency returned a Swatantra party candidate who polled 1,49,543 votes out of 2,62,177 valid votes polled. Four candidates contested—one each from the Congress, Swatantra and Jan Sangh and the fourth was an Independent. The Congress, Jan Sangh and the Independent candidates secured 82,771, 24,438 and 5,425 votes respectively.

Fourth General Election (1967)¹

In the fourth general election, although both the parliamentary constituencies of the earlier general election were maintained, they were made reserved, one each for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate.

Hindaun parliamentary constituency was to return a candidate from Scheduled Castes. Five candidates in all contested—one each from the Indian National Congress, Samyukta Socialist party (S.S.P.) Jan Sangh, Revolutionary Party of India and the fifth was an Independent. The Congress candidate was declared elected, polling 47.63 per cent of the total valid votes polled i.e. 295,041. Candidates belonging to S.S.P. Jan Sangh and Revolutionary Party of India and the Independent secured 33.70 per cent, 8.97 per cent, 4.09 and 5.60 per cent respectively.

In the Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency, which was reserved for a Scheduled Tribes candidate, two candidates contested—one each from the Congress and the Swatantra party. The seat was captured by the Swatantra party whose candidate polled 61.53 per cent of the valid votes polled as compared to 38.47 per cent votes polled by the Congress candidate. The total number of valid votes polled was 266,269.

Fifth General Election (1971)²

The important point about this election was that it was a mid-term poll. Elections were due in 1972, but they were conducted a year

1. *Report on the Fourth General Election in India 1967, Vol. II (Statistical)*, p. 75.
2. Lok Sabha General Election 1971, Rajasthan, Results and Basic Data, Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 28-29,

earlier. The constituencies continued to be the same viz., Sawai Madhopur and Hindaun.

The Sawai Madhopur constituency continued to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates and Hindaun for Scheduled Castes candidates.

In the Sawai Madhopur constituency, three candidates contested—one each from the Congress (J), Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Swatantra party. The Congress candidate won securing 50.50 per cent of the 2,55,469 valid votes polled. Candidates belonging to Bhartiya Kranti Dal and Swatantra secured 5.59 per cent and 43.55 per cent votes respectively. The total electorate was 5,86,221.

The Hindaun parliamentary constituency, reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate, returned a Congress candidate who secured 70.30 per cent of the 2,67,817 valid votes polled. Candidates belonging to Bhartiya Kranti Dal and S.S.P. secured 1.36 per cent, 21.20 per cent respectively. Rest of the votes were polled by three Independent candidates. The total number of candidates was six of whom three were Independents, one was from the Congress (J), one from Bhartiya Kranti Dal and one from S.S.P. The total electorate was 5,90,800.

Bye-Elections¹

Since the first general election, four bye-elections have taken place in the district. Three of them were conducted for the State Assembly and the fourth was for Lok Sabha. A detailed description of these elections is given below:

The only bye-election conducted to return a candidate to the Lok Sabha was held on 31st July, 1955. Two candidates contested, one each from the Congress and the Socialist party. The Congress candidate was declared elected securing 31,282 as compared to the 5,316 votes polled by his opponent. There were 3,86,270 voters registered in the electorate out of them 36,598 votes were declared valid.

Three bye-elections were held to return candidates to the State Legislative Assembly. Incidentally all the three took place in the Mahwa

1. Secretariat of the Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Assembly constituency. The first took place on June 24, 1958 in the Mahwa Assembly double member constituency. It was necessitated by the resignation of the candidate returned for the general seat.

Two candidates contested, one each from Jan Sangh and the Congress. The Jan Sangh candidate who was declared elected polled 19,288 votes as against 15,185 votes polled by his opponent. The total number of voters registered in the constituency was 1,04,517 but only 34,473 votes were declared valid out of 36,781 votes polled in this election.

The second bye-election in the district was held on 30.11.1959 in the Mahwa Assembly double member constituency, because of the sudden death of the candidate returned for the general seat at the previous bye-election. In this election two candidates contested one each from the Congress and Jan Sangh. The Congress candidate was declared elected securing 25,607 votes as against 19,151 polled by his opponent. The total number of voters registered in the constituency was 1,11,106 out of whom 48,583 exercised their franchise. 44,758 votes were declared valid.

The third bye-election in the district was held on 10.2.1964 in the Mahwa constituency because the election of the returned candidate was declared invalid. Three candidates contested, one each from the Swatantra and the Congress parties and the third was an Independent. The candidate sponsored by the Swatantra party was declared elected polling 20,771 votes as against 18,200 and 807 votes polled by the Congress and Independent candidates respectively. The total number of voters registered was 62,263 out of whom 41,377 exercised their franchise. 39,778 votes were declared valid.

Political Parties and Organisations

There are no political organisations or parties purely of local character. Provincial units of the all-India political organisations, however, have spread their net-work in this district too.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS¹—The party has been quite active in the district since its inception. It was on 26 June, 1948 when the Rajputana Prantiya Sabha passed a resolution in Bharatpur to merge Jaipur Praja Mandal in Indian National Congress. It was how the Congress

1. Source : Office of the Pradesh Congress Committee, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

party came in existence in the district. The party set up its candidates in all the five general elections from all the constituencies in the district. The party has its branches in all the important towns and villages in the district. The district Congress committee with its headquarters at Sawai Madhopur town is the chief organ in the district of the Rajasthan Pradesh Committee (Jaipur) and is entrusted with the party programmes. The lowest unit of the party works at the Gram Panchayat level where all the ordinary members of the party constitute the body known as the Gram Panchayat Congress Committee. From every Gram Panchayat Committee, one representative, who is an active member of the party, is sent to the block Congress Committee as well as Nagar Congress committee. Nagar Congress committees are constituted at municipal towns. Each block committee sends two representatives, one to the district committee and the other to the Pradesh committee. The district committee is composed of the representatives from the block committees, the presidents of the block congress committees, the leader of the Congress party in the Panchayat Samiti, the *Pramukh* of the Zila Parishad (if he belongs to the Congress party) and all the Congress M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the district. At present 9 block congress committees are functioning at Gangapur, Todabhim, Sapotra, Bonli, Hindaun, Mahwa, Bamanwas and Nadauti. The headquarters of the Nagar Congress Committee are situated at Hindaun and Gangapur city. The party claimed 5,323 primary members and 639 active members during 1973-74¹.

There are two types of members in the party, ordinary and active and the terms of both extend to two years; the former has to pay a fee of one rupee per annum and the latter Rs. 25 per annum or in lieu thereof, he has to get 25 ordinary members enrolled.

BHARTIYA JAN SANGH—This party has a well knit organisation in the district. The lowest units, known as local samitis, are formed at the panchayat level and on the basis of these units, the Mandal centres are organised at the development block level. For urban areas, with a population exceeding twenty thousand, separate Mandal centres are set up. At the district level, a District Samiti, constituted on the basis of Mandal Centres, co-ordinates the various activities of the party in the district. Any Indian citizen who has attained the age of 18 years and has

1. Source : Office of the Pradesh Congress Committee, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

faith in the policies of the party can enroll himself as a member after paying a membership fee of 25 paise. The party contested the Vidhan Sabha seats during all the five general elections¹.

OTHERS—Ram Rajya Parishad contested a number of seats for Vidhan Sabha during the first and the third general elections and for Lok Sabha in the third general election. It gained one Vidhan Sabha Seat in the first general election. The Hindu Maha Sabha was active only during the first general election in which its candidates contested for both the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha seats but in vain. The Communist party of India contested only in the third general election and that too for a Vidhan Sabha seat which it could not capture. The Samyukt Socialist party appeared on the political scene in the fourth general election in which its candidates contested for Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha seats. The party also contested in the fifth general election for the Lok Sabha seat. It could not win any of the seats during these two general elections. The Krishikar Lok Party appeared only in the first general election where its candidate contested for the Lok Sabha seat but in vain. The Revolution party of India was in existence only during the Fourth General Elections when its candidate contested for the Lok Sabha seat but could not capture it. The Swatantra party appeared on the political scene in the district during third general election and continued upto fifth. The party captured two seats for Vidhan Sabha in the Third General Election and three seats in the fourth. It, however, could not capture the Lok Sabha seat in the fifth general election. The Bhartiya Kranti Dal emerged in the picture during the fifth general election where its candidates contested for Lok Sabha seats only but failed to capture any seat.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

No daily newspaper is published in the district but fortnightlies and a few weeklies are being published in Hindi. In 1972, 9 newspapers were published in the district including the fortnightlies². However, 18 newspapers are reported to have been published and registered with the District Magistrate, Sawai Madhopur³. Some details of these newspapers are as follows⁴ :

1. Sources : Office of the President, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Press in India* 1972.
3. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Sawai Madhopur.
4. The description of the newspapers has been obtained from their respective editors or publishers.

AMAR INDIA (FORTNIGHTLY)—It is one of the two fortnightly Hindi newspapers published in the district. Its editorial affairs and printing management are conducted at Sawai Madhopur. Having completed seven years of publication, the paper is interested in socio-political issues and tries to pay attention to the developmental problems of the district. As many as 1200 copies are published out of which 300 are sent as complimentary copies. Each newspaper costs twenty paise.

NAV ARTH—This is also a Hindi fortnightly newspaper. It is issued from Chauth-ka-Barwada. It had completed five years in 1973-74.

Weeklies

RAJASTHANI SAPUT—The publication of this newspaper started on November 8, 1971. It is a Hindi weekly aiming to ensure the interest of rural masses in developmental activities at the State and the national level. The newspaper concentrates on the problems of society in general and those of villages in particular. The present circulation is reported to be 1806. A copy of the newspaper costs 30 paise and annual membership subscription is Rs. 15.

NIRALA RAJASTHAN—This is a Hindi newspaper which came into existence on January 1, 1969. The present circulation of the newspaper is 1800 and each copy costs 20 paise. Annual subscription is Rs. 15. This weekly concentrates on the general problems of the district and tries to make people aware of the developmental activities of the district. Its head office is situated at Hindaun.

PRAJA JAN—*Praja Jan* is Hindi weekly which started functioning from January 2, 1971. It publishes news and views on contemporary issues. At present, 1500 persons are subscribing to it. Each copy costs 25 paise and annual subscription is Rs. 10.

GRAMVANI—This is one of the oldest newspapers of the district. Its publication started on January 26, 1950. The newspaper has a printing press of its own known as Prakash Printing Press. Published in Hindi, the newspaper orients itself towards the problems of the rural people. It has a circulation of 1100 copies of which 150 are complimentary. Each copy costs 30 paise and Rs. 15 is the annual subscription.

SON OF INDIA—This Hindi weekly started publication on September 1, 1961. Formerly its name was New India but from January 1, 1963 its name was changed to Son of India. This paper too publishes information

about developmental activities of the district. Each copy costs 20 paise and the annual subscription is Rs. 10. Total number of the copies printed is 2,000, out of which 500 are dispatched as complimentary copies.

KISAN PARIWAR—It is a Hindi weekly publication of which started from 12th August, 1971. It deals with the current affairs of the district. 2000 copies are published out of which 500 are sent as complimentary. Annual subscription is Rs. 10 and each copy is sold for 25 paise. The paper is published from Gangapur City.

Some more newspapers are brought out from the district, information about which is furnished below¹ :

S. No:	Name of the newspaper	Place of publication	Periodicity
1.	Vajrapat	Hindaun	weekly
2.	S.K. Samachar	Sawai Madhopur	"
3.	Bundi Sandesh	"	"
4.	Talahti ka Anchal	"	"
5.	Swet Nad	"	"
6.	Agrasen Vane	Gangapur City	monthly
7.	Rajasthan Jyoti	Hindaun	weekly
8.	Vipath	"	"
9.	Hindaun Digdarshan	"	fortnightly
10.	Vijay Sandesh	Gangapur City	weekly

National Newspapers

The important national newspapers read in the district are the following :

The Times of India (English, Delhi), *Hindustan Times* (English), *Patriot* (English, Delhi), *Nav Bharat Times* (Hindi, Delhi), *The Statesman* (English, Delhi), *Hindustan* (Hindi, Delhi), *The Indian Express* (English, Delhi), *Sunday Standard* (English, Madras) and *Financial Express* (English, Delhi), *Economic Times* (English, Delhi), *Veer Arjun* (Hindi, Delhi), *Motherland* (English, Delhi), *National Herald* (English, Delhi).

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Sawai Madhopur.

Newspapers of regional standing like *Rashtradoot* (Hindi, Jaipur), *Rajasthan Patrika* (Hindi, Jaipur), *Dainik Nav-Jyoti* (Hindi, Jaipur & Ajmer) and *Adhikar* (Hindi, Jaipur), etc. are also sold in the District.

The following important magazines have circulation in the district particularly in the urban areas :

Name	Place of publication	Language	Periodicity of the magazine
<i>Dharmayug</i>	Bombay	Hindi	Weekly
<i>Dinman</i>	"	"	"
<i>Illustrated weekly</i>	"	English	"
<i>Screen</i>	"	"	"
<i>Blitz</i>	"	"	"
<i>Saptahik Hindustan</i>	Delhi	Hindi	"
<i>Shanker's weekly</i>	"	English	"
<i>Organiser</i>	"	"	"
<i>Panchajanya</i>	"	Hindi	"
<i>Eve's weekly</i>	"	English	"
<i>Link</i>	"	"	"
<i>Mukta</i>	"	Hindi	Fortnightly
<i>Filmfare</i>	Bombay	English	Weekly
<i>Femina</i>	"	"	Fortnightly
<i>Madhuri</i>	"	Hindi	"
<i>Sarita</i>	Delhi	"	"
<i>Star & Style</i>	Bombay	English	"
<i>Caravan</i>	Delhi	"	"
<i>Bhavan's Journal</i>	Bombay	"	"
<i>Bharti</i>	Jaipur	Sanskrit	Monthly

Navneet (monthly), *Niharika* (monthly), *Kadambini* (monthly), *Sahitya Sandesh* (monthly), *Sampada* (monthly), *Bal-Sakha* (monthly), *Chanda Mama* (monthly), *Shaktiputra* (monthly), *Rashiradharma* (monthly), *Bai Bharti* (monthly), *Kalyan* (monthly), *Parag* (monthly), *Nandan* (monthly), *Champak* (fortnightly), *Seminar* (monthly), *Astrological magazine* (monthly), *Sarika* (monthly), *Manohar Kahaniyan* (monthly) etc. are some of the magazines which find a good number of readers in the district. *Vigyan Pargati*, *Science Reporter*, *Bindu*, *Madhumati*, *Lok Sanskriti*, *Maruwani*, *Nari Mangal*, *Vigyan Bharti*, *Yojna*, *Khel-Khel Mein* are among the magazines generally subscribed by the educational institutions.

PRINTING PRESSES—The district had a printing press even in 1905-1906. A litho Printing Press in the Karauli State Jail was functioning even in those days and it used to publish matter pertaining to State administration¹. Another printing press was purchased by the State in the year 1910-11 in which a press man was appointed². At present, there is no government press in the district but there are a few privately owned printing presses. The following presses were working in different parts of the district during 1973-74³ :

1. Tiwari Printing Press, Sawai Madhopur
2. Sharma Printing Press; „ „
3. Agrawal Printing Press, „ „
4. Awaz Printing press; „ „
5. Adarsh Printing Press, Hindaun city
6. Rashtriya Printing Press, Gangapur city
7. Saraswati Printers, Karauli
8. Ashoka Printing Press, Gangapur city
9. Prakash Printing Press, Hindaun
10. Jai Bharat Printing Press, Gangapur city
11. Navyug Printing Press; Hindaun
12. Sharma Printing Press, Hindaun
13. Subash Printing Press; Gangapur city
14. Agrawal Printing Press, Gangapur city

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

A good number of voluntary social service organisations function in the district. A brief description of a few important ones is given below⁴ :

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY—There exists a district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Sawai Madhopur since 1955. The management of the district branch is carried on by a district committee with the Collector of the district as its ex-officio Chairman; who in turn is assisted by an honorary secretary

1. *Report on the Administration of Karauli State, 1905-06*, p. 27.

2. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 24.

3. Source : Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. Information regarding them has been received from their respective offices.

and a few members from the public who are interested and engaged in social activities. This organisation did very well during the last few years particularly when floods and famine were faced by the district. The society distributed relief in cash and kind in sufficient quantity through district authorities.

MUMUKSHU MAHILASHRAM, SHRI MAHAVIRJI—This institution was established in *Vikram Samvat* 2000 i.e. 1943 A.D. by Shri Krishna Bai. The Ashram mainly helps women who are either widowed or poor. To educate these women regular classes are held upto the secondary level in the *Ashram* itself. Apart from imparting academic instruction, moral education is also an important part of the studies. Deserving women are given free boarding and lodging facilities. Training in music, art, craft and tailoring is imparted to every inmate to equip her for a job. A *Rath Yatra* is organised every year on the eve of *Deep Malika* in which extra-curricular activities are organised with enthusiasm. Formerly, a monthly bulletin *Mahila Jagran* used to be published by the institution which has now been discontinued.

Shri Digamber Jain Atishaya Kshetra Mahavirji

The famous Digamber Jain shrine of northern India known by the name of 'Shri Mahaveerji' is situated on the bank of river Gambhir 17 kms. from tahsil Hindaun in this district. The Railway station, 'Shri Mahaveerji' is on the Delhi-Bombay broad gauge.

As per legend the main idol of the 24th. *Tirthankar* of Jains, Lord Mahaveer, was dug out of a sand module and subsequently a Digambar Jain devotee Seth Amar Chand Bilala built the original temple about 300 years ago. In course of time the place has developed into a well planned township with all modern facilities such as electricity, water supply, telephone etc. Besides six huge *Dharmashalas* for pilgrims, there are two residential girls' schools, one Higher Secondary School for boys, one *Ayurvedic* dispensary and an allopathic dispensary. A big 26 bedded eye-hospital is presently under construction.

The three domed main temple is surrounded by a big enclosure called *Katla*. At the back of this *Katla* is a garden around the spot from where the main idol is supposed to have been dug out and it is called *Charan Chattri*. Recently a 33 ft. high minarette has been constructed to commemorate the 2500th year of Lord Mahaveer's *Nirwan* (death anniversary).

Lord Mahaveer's birth anniversary which falls in the month of *Chaitra* and death anniversary (*Nirwan*) on the *Deepmalika* day are celebrated every year with great devotion and enthusiasm. Specially on these two occasions pilgrims both Jains and non-Jains from all parts of the country assemble at the shrine and offer their prayers.

The entire management of the shrine is under a registered Trust of Digamber Jains. The trustees besides looking after the welfare of the pilgrims and the people of the township, also award annually scholarships to the needy deserving students and grant aid to the destitute and poor people.

SHANTI VEER DIGAMBER SANSTHAN, MAHAVIRJI—It was established in 1961 by Shri Lalji Jain. The main object of the *Sansthan* is to publish all the classics of the *Jain Dharma* in an authoritative form. There is a *Jainalaya* situated in the *sansthan* which has a 35' high marble statue of *Shanti Nathji*. A *gurukul* was started in the *Sansthan* on the birth day of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1966. *Gurukul* is a residential institution in which at present 80 students are being taught by 11 teachers. Facilities for studies up to the Higher secondary examination level are available in the *sansthan*. It is recognised by the Sanskrit Education Department of the Rajasthan Government.

ALOK CHILDREN ACADEMY, SAWAI MADHOPUR—It was established in 1970 by Shri K. C. Ghoshal to strengthen the cause of systematic education among children. Situated in its own building, this institution imparts education to children in English. Started with a strength of 15 students, it has now 100 students on its rolls. A headmistress, 5 assistant teachers and 2 peons are employed on the staff. The management committee of the academy consists of 3 patrons, 5 representatives of donors and subscribers, 2 representatives of old boys association, 3 representatives of guardians, 2 teachers' representatives and the principal, Sahunagar Higher Secondary School as the ex-officio member secretary. According to the registered constitution, 2 nominees of the Education Department also participate in the affairs of the academy.

DR. BHIM RAJ AMBEDKAR SAMITI, GANGAPUR CITY—To promote the cause of *Harijans* and other backward classes, the *samiti* was established on 11th February, 1973 at Gangapur city. The *Samiti* is named after the famous *Harijan* leader and constitutionalist Dr. Bhim Raj Ambedkar, who was also the first Law Minister of the Independent India. The institution is looked after by an elected body consisting at present of

eleven members. Apart from social work, the samiti also celebrates Dr. Ambedkar's birthday in which seminars and processions are organised and attended by State and Central level leaders. The samiti has done significant work for the eradication of child marriage, death feast and alcoholism. It also pleads for providing land to the landless, scholarships to *Harijans* and other backward classes and seeks to get reservation in different Government and private services for the members of the Scheduled Castes.

SHRI DIGAMBER JAIN ADARSHA MAHILA VIDYALAYA, SHRI MAHAVIRJI—It was established by Shri Kamla Bai on November 1, 1953. The school provides facilities to women students to take their education. The school has a well maintained building of its own, with a hostel, library and a craft centre attached to it. At present 500 girls are seeking education in this institution as against 20 in 1953. Special classes are held to provide moral and religious instruction to all students. The school is recognised and aided by Sanskrit Education Department, Government of Rajasthan. A committee looks after its affairs.

Apart from the above mentioned voluntary social service organisations there are a few other such organisations in the district. Among them are *Jila Dalit Varg Sangh*, *Sawai Madhopur*, *Khadi Gramodyog Samiti*, *Hindaun*, *Gram Seva Mandal*, *Karauli*, *Agrawal Nav Yuvak Sangh*, *Gangapur* and *Arya Samaj*, *Toda Bhim*.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the area of State Assembly Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies

STATE ASSEMBLY

1957¹

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mahwa (2)
(General 1)
(Scheduled Tribe 1) | Mahwa, Todabhim and Nadauti tahsils |
| 2. Karauli (2)
(General 1)
(Scheduled Caste 1) | Hindaun and Karauli tahsils |
| 3. Sawai Madhopur (2)
(General 1)
(Scheduled Caste 1) | Sawai Madhopur, Sapotra and Khandar tahsils |
| 4. Gangapur (2)
General (1)
(Scheduled Tribe 1) | Gangapur, Malarna Chor and Bamanwas tahsils |

1962²

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Karauli (1) | Karauli tahsil |
| 2. Hindaun (1)
(Scheduled Caste) | Hindaun tahsil |
| 3. Mahwa | Mahwa tahsil, and the villages in Toda Bhim tahsil specified i. e. Karanpura, Antarhera, Patoli, Bhajera, Parla, Bhankapura, Sarsena, Bhaiseena, Parli Jageer, Tudawali, Jhareesa, Mithpura, Nangal Madal, Bhoora, Churpura, Madhopura, |

1. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections 1957, Government of Rajasthan*, p. 9.
 2. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1961 XII-Rajasthan, Election Commission India 1961*, pp. 7 and 33-34.

Matasoola, Padi Khurd, Kherkhire, Dora-wali, Jonl, Dantli, Sankarwara, Gahroli, Mehandidpur, Toda Bhim, Asro, Vishan-pura, Azizpur, Manderdoo, Turakpur, Jodhpura, Chakgazipur, Mereda Mahandwara, Mirzapur, Gopalpur, Kheri, Khanpur, Bheempur, Fatehpur, Mohanpur, Kudha-wal, Balawas, Gazipur, Bonl, Trishool, Nandipur, Manno, Dadanpur, Anaptura, Shankarpur, Makbara Todabhim, Kaneti, Karari.

4. Nadauti (1) Nadauti tahsil and Todabhim tahsils excluding the villages specified in Mahwa constituency.
5. Gangapur (1) Gangapur tahsil and the villages in Bama-was tahsil specified i.e. Gandai, Kishanpur, Kundli, Sarai, Shafipura, Bhandhawal, Barh Jahra, Thikaria, Jhevabadh, Abhaipura, Barh Raghupura, Jagrampur, Goojar-koleta, Kirtipura, Kakrala, Bheetoli, Gothra, Meena Koleta, Raghupura, Shyampur, Naneta Khera, Tora, Tundia, Damgra, Doongarwara, Banor, Data sooti, Bhan-wara, Chandlai, Doojai, Barh Doojai, Sukar, Riwali, Kuwagaon, Bichpuri, Singtauli, Srirampur, Amarwa, Gothra, Sikroli, Liwali, Nawar Kishanpur, Ghurla, Naharsinghpura, Ramnagar Dhosi, Ram-pura, Kohli Prempura, Sitaur, Radhe-ki-Birpur, Nagtala, Bhotoli, Ranilal, Badila, Jharoli.
6. Malarna Chor (1) Malarna Chour tahsil, and Bamanwas tahsil
(Scheduled Tribe) excluding the villages specified in Gangapur constituency.
7. Khandar (1) Khandar and Sapotra tahsil
(Scheduled Caste)
8. Sawai Madhopur (1) Sawai Madhopur tahsil

1967¹

1. Karauli (1) Karauli tahsil (excluding Mandrail r.c. and p.cs.—19—Gayari, 20—Lohara and 21—Atewa in Maholi r.c.).
2. Sapotra (1) Sapotra tahsil and Mandrail r.c. and p.cs.—
(Scheduled Tribe) 19—Gayrai, 20—Lohara and 21—Atewa in Maholi r.c. in Karauli tahsil.
3. Khandar (1) Khandar tahsil and Phalodi and Chauth-ka-
(Scheduled Caste) Barwada r.cs. and p.cs.—11—Banjari. 12—Adalwara Kalan, 22—Ramdi, 41—Ghamira and 45—Dahkua in Jatwara Khurd r.c. in Sawai Madhopur tahsil.
4. Sawai Madhopur (1) Chakeri and Surwal r.cs. and Jatwara Khurd r.c. (excluding p.cs. 11—Banjari 12—Adalwara Kalan, 22—Ramdi, 41—Ghamira and 45—Dahkua) in Sawai Madhopur tahsil, Bonli r.c. and p.cs. 23—Khirni, 24—Jolanda and 25—Bharoti in Khirni, r.c. in Bonli tahsils.
5. Bamanwas (1) Bamanwas tahsil; and Bonli tahsil (excluding
(Scheduled Tribe) Bonli r.c. and p.cs. 23—Khirni 24—Jolanda and 25—Bharoti in Khirni r.c.).
6. Gangapur (1) Gangapur tahsil; and Kemla r.c. in Nadauti tahsil.
7. Hindaun (1) Hindaun tahsil
(Scheduled Caste)
8. Mahwa (1) Mahwa tahsil and Mundia r.c. in Toda Bhim tahsil.
9. Todabhim (1) Toda Bhim tahsil (excluding Mundia r.c.)
(Scheduled Tribe) and Nadauti tahsil (excluding Kemla r.c.).

1. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extra Ordinary, Part 5 gha-Delimitation, Notification, Election Department* dated April 25, 1966, pp. 10-11.

r.c. = Revenue circle

p.cs. = Patwar circles.

1972

During the General Election (Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly) of 1972, territorial changes in the Assembly constituencies in Sawai Madhopur district did not take place.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

1957¹

Sawai Madhopur (2) (General 1) (Scheduled Caste 1)	Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts, Deeg sub-division of Bharatpur District and Laxmangarh tahsil and such villages in Alwar tahsil as specified i.e. Milakpur; Jhadoli, Mangleshpur, Nangal Alaf, Sahajpur, Senthli, Ladpur, Kanor, Gugdod, Jugrawar, Bagar Rajput, Nagli, Megha, Meenapur, Moondpuri, Nasobur, Khunteta Kallan, Choroti Istmurar, Khunteta Khurd, Pali, Nagal Tappa, Rundh Khunteta, Bamboli, Lalpuri, Goojarwas, Pathroda, Kerwari, Kharkhara, Kerwawal, Bader, Maharajpura, Bharkol, Kalipahari, Nangal Todiya, Jatpur, Nethala, Nagli Rajawat, Chomu, Dhakpuri, Moonpur, Badh Bilandi, Mundaya, Satana and Bilandi.
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1962²

Sawai Madhopur (2) (Scheduled Caste)	Gangapur, Malarna Chour, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur, Newai, Tonk, Uniara, Malpura.
Hindaun	Govindgarh, Kathumar, Kaman, Deeg, Karauli, Hindaun, Mahwa, Nadauti.

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1. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 1 & 25.
 2. Source : *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1961-XII-Rajasthan, Election Commission, India, 1961*, p. 1.

1967¹

Sawai Madhopur (Scheduled Tribe)	Phagi, Lalsot, Sikrai, Sapotra, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur, Bamanwas and Gangapur.
Hindaun (Scheduled Caste)	Nadbai, Weir, Bayana, Rajakhera, Dholpur, Bari, Karauli and Hindaun.

MID-TERM-PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS, 1971

During the mid-term Parliamentary Elections of 1971, territorial changes in the Sawai Madhohpur district constituencies did not take place.

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1. Source : *Rajasthan Gazette*, Extra-ordinary Part 5 gha, Delimitation Notification, Election Department, dated April 25, 1966, p. 3.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

A description of some of the important places of the district is given below :

Bamanwas

The headquarters of Nadauti tahsil and Bamanwas Panchayat Samiti, Bamanwas Patti Kalan is situated¹ in 26° 34' north latitude and 76° 34' east longitude in the north-east of Sawai Madhopur tahsil. It is 24 km. by road from Gangapur city,² the sub-divisional headquarters, and 90 km. away (26 km. by road and 64 km. by rail) from the district headquarters. It is also connected with Lalsot by a tarred road. The population³ of the village in 1971 was 4,586 as against⁴ 3,567 in 1961. It occupies⁵ an area of 9,213 acres.

The village is served by a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, an Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a bank (State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur) and a police outpost. It is electrified and gets water from wells and also through rural water supply scheme. The village has a library and primary, middle and secondary schools. It is also the headquarters of the Nadauti Panchayat Samiti. A hostel for boys of backward classes also functions here. The village has a temple dedicated to Narsinghji. The Mora Sagar bund, which has also a rest house, can be approached (10 km.) by a jeep from here.

Chhan

It is a small but important village in Khandar tahsil, on Khandar-Bahrawada Khurd-Sawai Madhopur bus route, 18 km. away from

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. Census of India 1971, series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district, p. 31.
3. *ibid.*, p. 35.
4. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district, p. 34.
5. Census of India 1971, series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. 35.

Sawai Madhopur.¹ Its area is 4,905 acres and has a population² of 2,098 (1971).

The village is electrified and has a hospital, a middle school, a post office and a panchayat. The villagers get water from wells and canal.

Chhan owes its importance to an old ruined mosque said to have been constructed by Ala-u-ddin Khilji, who encamped here during his attack on Ranthambhor.

Gangapur City

Gangapur is the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is situated,³ north-east of Sawai Madhopur in 26° 28' north latitude and 76° 44' east longitude, and is linked with it both by rail (64 km.) and road (85 km.). It is an important commercial mart on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line of the Western Railway. The place is well connected with Karauli, Bamanwas, Nadauti, Kailadevi and Jaipur (via Lalsot) by road. The town had a population⁴ of 5,155 in 1901 which rose to 22,591 in 1961 and to 27,453 in 1971. It is a fast developing town and has outgrown its old frontiers. Its present area is⁵ 2.31 sq. km.

The town is said to have been named Gangapur after Gangaram, its founder⁶; but people also believe that it was named after the famous deity Gangaji. It had been an important railway station in the British period. Currently, it is known for its Loco Workshop and Wagon Repair Factory. The railway station has a waiting room, a waiting hall, a book stall and a tea stall. Cycle rickshaws⁷ serve as local conveyance. The town is electrified and has protected water supply.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 79.

2. *ibid.*, p. 84.

3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

4. *Census of India 1971, series 18; Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 2.

5. *ibid.*

6. Office of the Tahsildar, Gangapur.

7. *ibid.*

There are two rest houses here, one managed by the Public Works Department¹ and the other by the railway authorities. The town also has a few *Dharamshalas*, and there are many private *Dhabas* (lodges). The town has two cinema houses,² five auditoriums and drama halls, three small parks³, two clubs, a public library and a reading room.

The town is served by two higher secondary schools (including one run by the railway), middle and primary schools and a few *Balmandirs*. It has a railway hospital, a primary health centre, a maternity centre, a veterinary dispensary, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a police station, a Municipal Board, an Urban Improvement Trust, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange.

The town has a 'B' class grain *mandi* and is known for trading in groundnut and hulled rice. There are 8 rice mills and 25 oil mills. Being an important mart, it is served by a Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti. Banking facilities⁴ are provided by the branch offices of the Bank of Baroda, Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Sawai Madhopur Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. Industries of note are those of iron and steel fabrication, plastic and foundry material. The bus-stand, constructed by the municipality is a huge building with facilities of waiting halls, booking offices and a large compound for parking.

The offices located here are those of the Additional Sessions Judge⁵, Munsif Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Irrigation Department, Public Works Department, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Water Works, Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle Inspector of Police and Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation.

There are many temples in the town, of which the more important ones are those of Kalyanji, Sitaramji, Balaji, Gangaji, Ramdevji and Badrinathji. Besides these, there are Jain temples, a *Gurudwara*, a church and some mosques.

1. *Census of India 1971, series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Map No. 7.16.*

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

Dhundheshwar, 6 km. from here, is a fine picnic spot. On the ninth day of *Bhadrapad Krishna*, a fair is held here annually. The Mahadeo temple at Dhundheshwar has a beautiful *lingam* of Lord Ashutosh, where an unfailing stream of water flows round the year.

Gadh Mora

It is a village in Nadauti tahsil situated¹ in 26° 43' north latitude and 76° 32' east longitude. It occupies² an area of 5,256 acres inhabited by 2,874 (1,527 males and 1,347 females) people (Census of 1971). It is approached by a tarred road from Gangapur City³ (42 km.) which is also its nearest railway station. It is also connected with Dausa by road. The village is said to have been the capital of Raja Mordhwaj, a renowned devotee of Lord Krishna⁴ and later, a seat of the Chauhan Rajputs. It is considered a sacred place in this region⁵ and has a cave and some⁶ ruined palaces. It also boasts of a *Math* (monastery), originally established by saint Dadoo, a disciple of Kabir and an exponent of the Dadoo Cult.

The village has educational facilities upto the middle⁷ standard, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a family planning centre, a post office, a police station and a *Dharamshala*⁸. The villagers depend on wells and ponds for water supply. The village is known for betel leaf cultivation in the adjoining area.

Hindaun

The headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name, Hindaun is situated⁹ at 26° 44' north latitude and 77° 02' east longitude. This important town lies to the north of Sawai

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *Census of India 1971, series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 32.

3. *ibid.*, p. 27.

4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Nadauti.

8. *ibid.*

9. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

Madhopur, and is linked¹ with it both by rail and road (108 km.). It is also well connected by tarred road with Karauli (30 km.), Gangapur city (45 km.), Todabhim (45 km.), Mahwa (39 km.), Shri Mahavirji (12 km.), Kailadevi (51 km.) and Bharatpur (75 km.). The town had a population² of 11,938 in 1901 which rose to 20,237 in 1961 and to 27,895 in 1971. The town occupies³ an area of 12.00 sq. km. It is an important grain *Mandi* on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge section of the Western Railway. The railway station has the usual facilities. Tongas serve as local conveyance.

How the town got its name is uncertain. Local traditions connect it with the capital of king Hiranya-kashyapu, the father of Prahlad. The king was slain at the hand of Lord Narsimha (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu). The town has a Narsimha temple, a reservoir named after Prahlad and a well named Hirnakush-ka-kuwa in the central part of the city. Another story is that the area adjoining the town was a dense forest which was the abode of a notorious female demon 'Hidimba'. So the place came to be called 'Hindvan' of which Hindaun might be a corrupt form.

The *Imperial Gazetteer* describes the town thus: 'Hindaun was once an extensive city, but it suffered from the devastations of the Marathas, and the rampart which once surrounded it is now in ruins. It is, however, the principal mart for the cotton, grain, oilseeds and opium grown in this part of the State⁴. Before the formation of the State of Rajasthan, Hindaun was one of the *Nizamats* of the former Jaipur State.

Hindaun is a municipal town, with an admixture of ancient and modern notions of town planning. It is divided into various *padas* (localities) and each *pada* has its particular community. But the new colonies have a more heterogeneous population. The town is electrified and has protected water supply. Water is also obtained from wells. Other civic amenities include an allopathic hospital, a primary health centre, a maternity centre, a *Unani* dispensary, a veterinary dispensary and a police station. There are two cinema houses, three small public parks a municipal library reading room, several *Dharamshalas* and a dak bungalow

1. *Census of India 1971, series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 3.

2. *ibid.*, p. 2.

3. *ibid.*

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series*, Vol. XII, p. 135.

which has four rooms with electricity and running water. Besides, local *Dhabas* (lodges) and tea stalls are there in considerable number. Motor taxis and tongas are available here for local conveyance.

The town has many temples, principal of which are those of Hardeoiji, Narsinghji, Radharamanji, Keshavdeoiji, Raghunathji, Sita Ramji, Murlimanoharji, Panch Mukli (five faced) Shanker and Balaji. There are four Jain temples and a Gurudwara. Jama Masjid and Idgah are places of Muslim congregation. Other places worth visiting are Matiya Mahal, Kakash-ki-Devi, Barah Khambha and Jalsen (a tank).

Hindaun is a big *mandi* for wholesale trade in grain and oilseed. The place is also noted for its white and red sandstone. The stone from Karauli and Kotri mines (in the vicinity) are collected here and then transported to Delhi, Agra and Mathura. The stone trade is brisk and hundreds of trucks are engaged in this trade. There is a Janta Truck Union. Other articles of export are coarse cloth, locally known as *Nadir-shahi*, fabricated iron and steel goods, oil and footwear. The town is served by a Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, an office of the Warehousing Corporation and godowns of Food Corporation of India. Banking facilities are provided by branch offices of the Central Co-operative Bank, the Bank of Baroda, the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Sawai Madhopur Central Co-operative Bank, the Bhoomi Vikas Bank and the Rajasthan Bank.

The town has a Teachers' Training College (B.Ed. course), a higher secondary school, a secondary school for girls, five middle and primary schools and a pre-primary education institution (Abhai Bal Vidya Mandir). Offices located here are those of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Munsif Magistrate, Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti, Municipality, Urban Improvement Trust, Circle Police Inspector, Junior Engineer Public Works Department, Assistant Engineer of Water Works, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Overseer Irrigation Department, Co-operative Inspector, Excise Inspector, Sub-Divisional Officer Telephones, Mines Foreman, Assistant Plant Protection Officer, Ways Inspector (Railways) and the Station Master.

A cattle fair is held here in the month of *Posh* (December-January) on which occasion *Kavi Sammelans* and wrestling bouts are also organised. Shri Mahavirji and Jagarbandh (4 km. away) are places worth visiting in the vicinity of the town.

Kaila Devi Temple (Lauhra village)

Lauhra, better known as Kaila Devi, is a small village in the vicinity of Kalisil river and a dam of the same name in Karauli tahsil situated¹ at 26°20' north latitude and 76°52' east longitude. The village is known after Kaila, the tutelary deity of the ex-rulers of the erstwhile Karauli State. It is 26 km. away by road from Karauli² and is well connected with Gangapur city, Hindaun, Bharatpur and Mahwa by road. The nearest railway station is Hindaun from where buses ply regularly to Lauhra. The village had a population of 3,894 in 1971 and an area³ of 17,858 acres.

A large fair⁴ is held here during the dark half of *Chaitra* (March-April) and lasts for a fortnight in which devotees of the deity come from far and wide. The congregation during the fair exceeds a lakh and *Puja* is offered with coconuts, sweetmeats, clothes etc. The fair is also called *Nritya Sangeet-ka-Mela* after the famous *Langura Balvir* (a folk song) and dance which is the centre of attraction. During the month of *Ashwin*, another fair known as *Chaurasi Bhog-ka-Mela* is held here.

The main temple is of marble and houses an idol of Kaila (goddess Maha Lakshmi) and another of Chamunda Devi. Kaila is an eight armed deity and is shown seated on a lion and only her face is exposed to *Darshan*. Other subsidiary shrines are those of Jagdamba (mother goddess) Ganesh Langura Balvir and Bahura Bhagat.

The village is served by an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a police station, a *Patwarghar*, primary and middle schools, and a forest chowki (post) and *Dharamshalas*. It has postal and telephone facilities, electricity, and water supply⁵. Tongas⁶ are available for local conveyance. A weekly market⁷ is held here which serves the people of the neighbouring villages. On the 8th of *Bhadrapad Shukla* (bright half of the month), a cattle fair is also

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 49.
3. *ibid.*, p. 52.
4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur*, p. x.
5. Office of the Tahsildar, Karauli.
6. *ibid.*
7. *Census of India 1971. Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 48.

organised here. The affairs of the Kaila Devi temple are controlled by a Trust.

Karauli

Once the capital of the erstwhile state and now the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name, Karauli is situated¹ at 26° 30' north latitude and 77° 02' east longitude. Hindaun on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line of the Western Railway is its nearest railway station. It is linked with Gangapur (40 km.), Hindaun (32 km.), Kailadevi (26 km.), Sawai Madhopur (86 km.)² and Jaipur (176 km.)³ by tarred roads. It occupies⁴ an area of 35.00 sq. km. and had a population of 23,696 in 1961 and 27,793 in⁵ 1971.

This town is said to have been founded in 1348 A.D. by Raja Arjunpal of the Yadava dynasty. It was originally called Kalyanpuri after the temple of Kalyanji⁶, built about the same time. The town was also known by the name Bhadrawati, after the river, which flows close by. The town has had many vicissitudes during its life as would be evident from the description given in the chapter on History.

Karauli is a fortified town surrounded by a wall of red sand stone strengthened by bastions at several places. The circumference of the town is about 3.7 km. with six gates (Hindaun, Vazirpur, Nagar, Dhud, Nadi (river) and Masalpur) and 11 posterns. The wall has, however, crumbled down at some places. The town has stone-paved narrow streets with an uneven drainage system. The principal market runs from east to west. There is a beautiful palace built by Maharaja Gopaldas, surrounded by a lofty bastioned wall with two gates. The Rangamahar and Diwan-i-am inside the palace are colourfully decorated with mirrors.

The town has many temples, noteworthy among them are the temples of Madan Mohanji⁷, Gopalji and Pratap Siromani. The sanctum

1. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 3.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 2.

5. *ibid.*

6. Office of the Tahsildar, Karauli.

7. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, Map No. 7.17.*

is surrounded by a raised corridor with decorative paintings and the main idol of Madan Mohanji is of black marble stone brought by Maharaja Gopaldas from Jaipur¹. The *Sabhamandap* is covered with a tin sheet supported by iron pillars and the floor is paved with black and white marble tiles. On every *Amavasya*, there is a special congregation that often exceeds 10,000. Another temple which attracts devotees is that of Gopalji. The idol of Gopalji's temple is said to have been brought from Daulatbad by Maharaja Gopaldas. The beautiful temple of Pratap Siromani was built by Maharaja Pratap Pal in the later half of the 19th century. Among Jain temples, the Digambar Jain Mandir, situated in the main market, deserves notice. The Jama Masjid and Idgah are places of Muslim congregation.

The town has many fine buildings including the palaces of the ex-rulers of Karauli. The Dak Bungalow is a palatial building set in a beautiful garden. There are also many *Dharamshalas*, lodges and tea stalls in the town. Tongas and cycle rickshaws² are the local conveyance. There are libraries, reading rooms, a cinema hall³ and a club in the town, besides three private gardens.

Karauli is a municipal town. It has a small grain mandi⁴. Banking facilities are provided by the branch offices⁵ of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Bank of Baroda and the Sawai Madhopur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. The town is known for its export of stone used in construction of buildings including the latticed windows, images, white stone *Chakla* (pastry board), *Kund* (stone bowl) and *Khatoti* (a type of stone basin) of red sand stone. The stone quarried in the vicinity of the town is of three colours viz., white, red and mixed, locally called *Gazat* (brown in colour). The town is known for its wooden toys specially lotus flowers and peacocks. It is also a centre of Khadi Industry and there is a separate wing in the market called Khadi Bazar. Besides, *Biris* and daggers of fine craftsmanship are manufactured here.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.

2. Office of the Tahsildar, Karauli.

3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district*, Map No. 7.17.

4. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Karauli.

5. *ibid.*

The town has a degree college, a higher secondary school, a secondary school (for girls), a Sanskrit school, middle and primary schools, S.T.C. school¹ (Teachers Training School) and a Nursing Training Centre. Other facilities available here include an allopathic hospital, a family planning centre, a maternity centre, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya* and a veterinary hospital. The town has postal and telegraph facilities, a telephone exchange, police stations, electricity and protected water supply.

Offices located here are those of the Sub-Divisional Officer,² Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Board, Inspector of Schools, Chief Medical and Health Officer, Assistant Director Medical and Health (Small Pox Eradication), Assistant Engineer Water Works, Assistant Engineer Irrigation, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Excise Officer, Forest Ranger and Assistant Fisheries Officer. There are two voluntary associations—the Truck Owners Association and the Gram Seva Mandal. Many fairs are held in the town. The Shivratri fair³ is held outside the Nahar Gate and continues for a fortnight from *Phalgun Badi* 12 to *Phalgun-sudi* 12 (Feb-March) and is attended by about a lakh of people.

Rangava-ka-Tal a natural lake, is a picnic spot on the Karauli-Mandrail road. Fairs are held here every Monday of the *Shravan* month.

Khandar

Situated to the east of Sawai Madhopur 40 km. away⁴, Khandar is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same. It lies⁵ at 26°01' north latitude and 76°37' east longitude. The population of the village⁶ in 1971 was 4,324 (2,353 male and 1,971 female) as against 3,499 in 1961. The village occupies an area of 4,233 acres. The village is said to have derived its name from the word Khandar (ruins)⁷.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district, Map No. 7.17.*

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Karauli.

3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur district, p. x.*

4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. 79.*

5. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

6. *ibid.*

7. Formerly the village was called Taragarh and it was located within the fort. During the Muslim rule, the fort was devastated. The inhabitants, out of fear, came down and settled at the foot of the fort. Since then it (the village) is called Khandar.

The village is electrified and has a primary health centre, a family planning centre, a veterinary dispensary, a police station, a post and telegraph office, a branch office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Sawai Madhopur Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank, *Dharamshala* and an inspection room (used as a rest house). Educational facilities are available here upto the higher secondary standard. Local wells, tanks and a rural water supply scheme are the sources of water to the inhabitants.

The village is known for crafts associated with a number of articles of daily use like hand fans and betel leaf cases, specially prepared from *Khas* (scented grass). A weekly market is held here every Thursday¹. Places worth visiting in the vicinity are the Khandar fort, the temple of Rameshwarji (14 km. away) and the fort of Ranthambhor (18 km. away). The Khandar fort is said to have been founded by Sisodia Rajputs. Later on it was captured by the Lodis and the Khiljis. It eventually came under the authority of Jaipur rulers. Though not perfectly preserved at present, it contains many fine buildings, including palaces, assembly halls, male and female apartments, water tanks, temples and a mosque.

Mahwa

The village situated on the Jaipur-Agra road, is the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is situated² in 27°03' north latitude and 76°56' east longitude, at a distance of 38 km. by road from Hindaun, its sub-divisional headquarters. The nearest town Todabhim is 22 km. from Mahwa³. The nearest railway station (16 km.) is Mandawar also called Mahwa Road (on the Agra-Ahmedabad metre gauge section of the Western Railway). It is connected with Hindaun, Mandawar, Todabhim, Karauli, Bharatpur, Alwar and Jaipur by road. Mahwa is 146 km. from the district headquarters. This distance has to be covered by both rail and road. The population⁴ of the village in 1971 was 6,108 against 4,803 in 1961⁵. The village occupies an area of 756 acres.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 78.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 9.
4. *ibid.*, p. 12.
5. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 14.

The village has a police station, higher secondary, middle and primary schools and a Bal Niketan (for the beginners), an allopathic dispensary, a sub-unit of the Family Planning Centre, a veterinary dispensary, a cinema house, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and branch offices of the Bank of Baroda, the Land Mortgage Bank and the Central Co-operative Bank. The village is electrified and depends for its water supply on wells and the rural water supply scheme of the Public Health Engineering Department.

There are two *Dharamshalas*, a *Rein Basera* (night home), a dak bungalow and many *Dhabas* and tea stalls. For local conveyance tongas, bullock carts and camels are available. The village has a number of temples, a mosque and an Idgah. The temple of Ganeshji is very popular. Sidhji-ki-Samadhi (also known as saint Parmanand) is another holy place where commercial fairs are held in the months of *Vaisakh* and *Kartik*. There is also a small fortress near the Panchayat Samiti office, which is being used as a middle school.

Among the various offices located here may be mentioned the office of the Assistant Engineer Public Works Department (B&R), Assistant Engineer National Highway, Assistant Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Project Officer, Minor Irrigation and Overseer Water Works.

Malarna Chor¹

Malarna Chor is a tahsil, but the tahsil headquarters are located at village Bonli.² There are two villages bearing the name Malarna in this tahsil and to distinguish between them, one is called Malarna Doongar (since it lies at the foot of a hill) and the other Malarna Chor (being on the plain). Malarna Chor is situated³ at 26°19' north latitude and 76°23' east longitude. It occupies an area of 6,547 acres and has a population of 3,578 according to the 1971 Census.⁴ It is 30 km. away from Sawai Madhopur by road⁵.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Bonli.

2. Bonli tahsil has lately replaced the Malarna Chor tahsil.

3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 66.

5. *ibid.*, p. 61.

The village is electrified and water is obtained from local wells and the rural water supply scheme. Educational facilities are available upto the secondary school standard. The village has a post office and a branch office of the Irrigation Department. Other amenities in the village include a maternity centre. The notable temple of the village is named as Govind Devji.¹

Man Town

Man Town, a recent urban growth is an extension outside the old town of Sawai Madhopur situated² at 26° 49' north latitude and 77° 01' east longitude. Formerly, it formed part of Sawai Madhopur town. Now, the town is served by a Notified Area Committee, to which members are nominated by the State Government. Man Town was founded in 1944 by the former Chief Minister, Sir Mirza M. Ismail of the erstwhile Jaipur State. It was named after the then ruler Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur. This new township had started developing near the railway station of Sawai Madhopur Junction. Most of the government offices, residential quarters of state government employees and the well-known Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory are located here. It is 132 km. away from Jaipur, the state headquarters³. In 1971 Census, the population⁴ of Man Town was 15,522 (male 8,587 and female 6,935).

Man Town is the headquarters of Sawai Madhopur district, sub-division, tahsil, *Zila Parishad* and Sawai Madhopur Panchayat Samiti. It is connected by road and rail with the State capital and a few trunk roads leading to Gangapur, Dausa, Tonk, Indergarh, Ranthambhor and Sawai Madhopur town pass through it. Among notable State Government offices located in the Man Town include the Collectorate, police station, offices of the Executive Engineers, Irrigation and Public Works Departments, Notified Area Committee office, Gram Sevak Training Centre, office of the Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, District Social Welfare Office, District Family Planning Office, office of the Assistant Director Industries Department, office of the Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, office of the Mining Engineer, office of the Assistant Public Relations Officer, office of the Superintendent of Police, District Supply Officer, District Treasury Officer, office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 68.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 3.

4. *ibid.*, p. 6.

Judicial Courts. Other offices located in the town are those of Income Tax Officer, Central Excise, Station Master and Food Corporation of India etc. Man Town has an urban water supply scheme, electricity facility, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, dak bungalow maintained by the State's Public Works Department, *Dharamshala* (near railway station), an allopathic dispensary, a middle school, a district club, an Employees' State Insurance Dispensary, a branch of the Bank of Baroda, a public park and a *Bal Niketan* (a primary education centre). The main market locally named Bajoria has a number of lodges, a hotel, several restaurants and business establishments. Usual modes of conveyance are tonga, tempos (a three-wheeler auto) and two-wheeler scooters, which ply round the clock between Sawai Madhopur and Man Town and to other nearby places. Man town is situated just close to the Sawai Madhopur Railway junction. It is an important place for change on the Western Railway of both metre and broad gauge sections. Travellers coming from Bombay and Delhi by the broad gauge sections halt here to travel further towards Jaipur on Loharu-Sawai Madhopur metre gauge section of the Western Railway. The railway junction of Sawai Madhopur is provided with the usual facilities of retiring rooms, waiting halls, water huts, tea stalls, book stalls etc.

The town has several residential colonies viz., railway employees' colony, Adarsh Nagar colony, Kanjar colony, Cement Factory colony, Sahu Nagar colony and the labour colony etc. In close vicinity to Man Town is another upcoming urban agglomeration named Sahu Nagar housing mainly the employees of Jaipur Udyog Limited. The factory located in Sahu Nagar is one of the biggest cement producing complexes of Asia and has helped in urbanising this area. The town has a cinema house, two library-cum-reading rooms, one higher secondary school, one middle school and one allopathic and one *Ayurvedic* dispensary. Articles exported from the place are mainly cement, *Bidis* and wooden toys.

About four kilometres from Man Town by road towards Sawai Madhopur town is a small village called Alanpur. There is an old and frequently visited Digamber Jain temple of Chamatkarji here. The temple is a beautiful one, with a yard surrounded by four walls on which there are fine paintings depicting religious scenes. The main idol is said to be of the first Jain Tirthankara Lord Rishabh Natha. It is reported to have been unearthed in the vicinity. The temple is reported to be about three hundred years old,

Mandawar (Mahwa Road)

It is a village in tahsil Mahwa situated¹ at latitude 27° 09' north and 76° 51' east longitude. It is connected with Mahwa by road and a regular bus service is available. It is 16 km. from Mahwa and 38 km. from Todabhim², the nearest municipal town. It is well connected with Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Karauli, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Alwar by tarred roads. In 1971, the village occupied an area of 1,725 acres and had a population³ of 4,514 as against 3,228 in 1961.⁴ The village is surrounded by hills, which provide a picturesque setting for it during the rainy season.

The village has a higher secondary school and a girls' middle school and primary schools. It has postal and telegraphic facilities and a telephone exchange. It has a police outpost, a railway station, a public health centre, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a few *Dharamshalas* and two rest houses, one managed by the State Government and the other by the railway authorities. The village is electrified and water supply is from wells and ponds which are in abundance. At the centre of the *mandi* stands a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. Cycle rickshaws are available. The village is a big grain *mandi*. Offices located here are those of the Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kraya Vikraya Sangh, the Food Corporation of India and the branch office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. A lineman of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board is also posted here and a power station is under construction.

There are temples of Satyanarain, Gopalji and Hanumanji. The village also has a Jain temple and a mosque. The Paharband Balaji is a fine picnic spot at the foot of a hill in the neighbourhood of Mandawar. Nirgun-ji-ki-Samadhi is a holy place frequently visited by local people. A fair is held here annually in the month of *Jyaishta* after Nirgunji.⁵

Mehandipur-ka-Balaji

It is a small village in tahsil Todabhim located 5 km. from the

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 7.
3. *ibid.*, p. 10.
4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 12.
5. *ibid.*, p. 323.

main road on Jaipur-Agra route. The place can be approached by a tarred road from the bus stop on the Jaipur-Agra road. Tongas are available. The place is surrounded by mountains on three sides. The nearest railway station¹, Mandawar (Mahwa Road) lies at a distance of 32 km. (20 miles) and is approachable via Mahwa. It is located 4 km. from Todabhim town² between 26° 42' north latitude and 76° 55' east longitude³. The area of the village is 644 acres and the population is 618 (1971).

The village is electrified and has a middle school, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary and a forest *chowki* (post). Water is obtained from wells.

It is an important place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. The temple, which lies at the foot of a hill, is dedicated to Hanumanji⁴ and is said to be very old. People from far and wide come here for *Darshan*. Patients, suffering from hysteria and delirium, are brought here for treatment. People come here in greater number during the Holi and Dipawali festivals. Other temples here are those of Bhairava, Mahadeo and Pretraj.

There are many *Dharamshalas* here. *Dhabas* and restaurants are also there but shops selling sweets are in larger numbers. Sweets offered as *Prasad* are invariably cooked in *Deshi Ghee*.

Ranthambhor

The famous Ranthambhor fort is said to have derived its name from the two hills, Ran and Thambhor which are in close proximity of each other. The fort is built on the Thambhor hill surrounded by a massive wall strengthened by towers and bastions. The name of the builder of this fort is not known. It has also not yet been definitely ascertained when and in whose time it was constructed. Theories abound. It is said to have been built in 1110 A.D. by king Jayant who founded it at the instance

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1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.
 2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 13.
 3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
 4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.

and blessings of Padma Rishi¹. Another version ascribes its construction to Rao Jat who built it in 1046 A.D. on a Saturday, the day of the Teej festival and offered prayers². Sidhasen Suri, a Jain author, included it in his list of holy places³. The *Hamir Mahakavya* written in Sanskrit around the 15th century and the *Hamirraso* written in 1785 mention that before the coming of Jat Rao, Bhairu Sen Panwar (Parmar) was the ruler of this place⁴. It has also been suggested that the fort was probably constructed by the Parmars. However, it is probable that the fort was not built by just one king but several in succession over a span of years. The existence of Ranthambhor fort in the 12th century is supported by a few Jain authors. According to the *Updeshamrit* of Vijai Singh Suri written in 1191 A.D. and *Muni Suvrat Charit* of Chandra Sur, Prithviraj Chauhan of Sambhar offered a golden *kalash* to the Jain temple in Ranthambhor⁵.

Ranthambhor, once also called as Ranthambhpura or the city of the pillars of wars, is situated to the north-east of Sawai Madhopur town at a distance⁶ of nearly 13 km. (8 miles), approachable by a tarred road. The fort lies on an isolated hill, 481 metres (1578 feet) above sea level⁷. The nearest railway station is Ranthambhor which itself is 10 km. from Sawai Madhopur. Journey to the fort by road is preferable. A visitor can go upto Misra darra by car and thereafter by a jeep upto the main gate of the fort. The fort is approached through a very narrow and steep mountain and is not visible to the visitor until the end of the valley is reached through a series of gateways. Towering high up in the sky, it inspires awe and terror. The grim fortifications, its gateways and the position of the fort are interesting examples of Indian military art.

The main gate of the fort called *Bāda Darwaja* leads the visitor straight to a plain valley in which lies the famous well, *Padmala Talao*, surrounded on all four sides by mountains. There are a number of buildings, both ancient and modern, inside the fort. Notable among these are the Ganeshji's temple, Lakshmi Narayan temple, Brahmaji temple,

1. Chitra Kinra : *Sawai Madhopur, Past and Present*, an unpublished monograph in the Collectorate of Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.

7. *ibid.*

Raghunathji temple, Parmeshwarji temple and the Jain temple, of which Rajmandir and the Jain temple are claimed to be the oldest. There are also three very big cenotaphs, each of which is supported on thirty-two red sandstone pillars. There are two large sized rectangular rooms called *Jora Bhoran*, which were used for storage purposes and also for providing supplies to the army. There are five big tanks in the fort and water is always to be found in some of them. The mausoleum of Muslim Pir Sadrudin stands on the bank of Ranihar tank. In addition to these, the Hammir Mahal, Suppari Mahal, Badal Mahal, etc. built in the Hindu style of red sandstone and huge masonry work are there to this day. The temple of Shiva is famous on account of Hammir's visit on his return from the battle field after having encountered with Allauddin Khalji. The Ganesha temple contains a huge figure of god Ganesha. In the east of the fort is the *Gupta Ganga*, a perennial stream that flows nowhere. There is a house and a small temple above the stream. It is said that the Rishi Mudgal used to meditate here. Till a few years ago, an iron pillar called *Hamir Ghota* (a huge club) weighing four and a half maunds was an object of antiquarian interest. It is said that before shooting his arrows Hamir used to steady his hand with this *Ghota*. Unfortunately it now lies in a broken state.

The fort with its chequered history of sacrifice and stubborn resistance for defence is considered one of the strongest forts of India. It remained a bone of contention between the Rajputs and the Muslim rulers for a considerable time during early mediaeval and mediaeval period. It remained at first in the hands of Jadon and Chauhan Rajputs and then was captured by the Khalji Sultans of Delhi for a short while. In the 16th century, the fort came under the control of Malwa kings. Rana Sanga, the famous warrior ruler of Mewar had also captured it. With the defeat of Rana Sanga, the fort came under the control of Mughals. For a short span of time, it remained with Hada Rajputs of Bundi. Finally the last Mughal Emperor Shah Alam entrusted it to the then Jaipur ruler for its protection and preservation against the Marathas. Since then, till the formation of the Rajasthan State, the fort remained under the control of the former Jaipur rulers. At present, Ranthambhor is a protected monument, looked after by the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India.

A beautiful view can be obtained from the ramparts of this fort. A fair is held here on *Bhadrapada Sudi 3 to 5* (August-September)

every year¹. The congregation during the fair exceeds 50,000 people, including many tourists from far and wide. People congregate in order to pay homage to Ganeshji².

According to the Census of 1971, the fort at Ranthambhor has been classified as a village named Qila Ranthambhor occupying an area of 26,063 acres with a population³ of 43. The Jogi Mahal at the foot of the fort has four rooms used as a rest house with lodging facilities to the visitors. The famous game sanctuary of Sawai Madhopur is in the vicinity of this fort. Amreshwar, Shailadhar and Goreshwar are other places of tourist interest and famous for their scenic beauty and natural splendour. Amreshwar lies on a hill top amidst water springs from which a continuous stream of water flows on a *Shivling* there. It is said that Hammira's daughter used to come here every day to offer prayers to Lord Shiva. The Goreshwar temple, Sita Devi temple and Kalegorji temples are also centres of attraction for devotees.

Ranthambhor (Sawai Madhopur) Wild Life Sanctuary

In the neighbourhood of the Ranthambhor fort, lies the famous game sanctuary. Situated amidst hills and rivers, it is a natural abode of wild life and big game and attracts tourists seasonally. It is situated at a distance of about 10 km. north-east of Sawai Madhopur railway station. From Jaipur it is 170 km. via Dausa (Jaipur district) and 160 km. via Tonk⁴. Sawai Madhopur is a railway junction on the broad gauge railway line from Delhi to Bombay and the terminus of the metre gauge railway line (Western Railway) from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur. It is 400 metres above the mean sea level⁵. The State Government established this sanctuary in 1957 by declaring an area of 450 sq. km. as prohibited for hunting. The sanctuary extends over the valleys within the Aravalli and Vindhyan hills, and has lakes and several hilly foot paths. The scenic beauty of the sanctuary is enhanced by valleys, namely, Kachinda, Kamal Dhar, Soleshwar, Lahpur, Bhakola and lakes like Malik Talao, Padamla Talao, Raj Bagh, Gilai Sagar and Mansarovar. It has become the home of many

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. xi.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 78.

4. Source : Office of the Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor, Sawai Madhopur.

5. *ibid.*

herbivorous animals. Carnivorous animals also exist in the dense shades of the forest. The sanctuary has no dearth of water because of its streams and springs for drinking purposes. No national or state highway passes through it. Wild animals found here include tigers, panthers, sloth bears, chinkaras, sambhar and deer. Besides, crocodiles, peacocks and neelgai are found in large numbers. Wild dogs and numerous species of birds can be spotted during morning and evening any day. The State Forest Department has constructed about 120 km. long roads for vehicles to ply and enable visitors, particularly foreign tourists to watch wild life from close quarters. Tigers and tigresses with their cubs can be seen in the evening and the early hours of the morning. Salt bricks are placed in different places to attract them. Jogi Mahal (Forest Inspection bungalow) situated next to the sanctuary and at the foot of the Ranthambhor fort has lodging facilities for visitors. It has three rooms but without electricity. From the Jogi Mahal the view across the *Talab* especially when the lotus flowers are in full bloom, with the Aravalli hill ranges in the background is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Natural beauty coupled with a quiet atmosphere has made the Jogi Mahal a favourite picnic spot. There is also a rest house of the irrigation department at Khandar having three rooms for visitors. The State Forest Department has also a two-roomed rest house for visitors to the game sanctuary. It is located near the Sawai Madhopur railway station. The Forest Department can arrange the witnessing of the hunting of a bull by tiger on request by a visitor. Several spots have been earmarked for filming wild animals by tourists and watch towers constructed for spotting animals without danger. Recently, the Central Government has included this game sanctuary in the Tiger Project. This would mean further enlargement of the area of the sanctuary and increase in the number of wild animals preserved here. Ranthambhor sanctuary is considered the most suitable place for the preservation of wild life in general and of tiger in particular. Transport to the sanctuary has to be arranged locally, since no regular transport service is available. The main gate of the sanctuary called Misradarra, the watch tower, the Jogi Mahal rest house and the fort Ranthambhor are 10, 13, 15 and 16 km. away respectively from the railway station of Sawai Madhopur.

Sapotra

Sapotra is the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name. It is situated¹ at 26° 18' north latitude and 76° 45' east

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

longitude in the south-east of Gangapur city¹ (43 km.). The nearest railway station is Narainpur Tatwara where facilities of a waiting hall, benches and a water-hut are available. The village occupies² an area of 1,745 acres and had a population of 3,054 in 1971. About 3.5 km. from here is located the Kali Sindh Minor bund.

The village has a police station, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a branch office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, an inspection room of the Irrigation Department (used as a rest house) and a small *Dharamshala* called, Ganesh *Dharamshala*. The village is electrified and water is obtained from wells. Educational facilities upto the higher secondary standard are available. Among the officials posted here are the Overseer of the Irrigation Department, Overseer of the Public Works Department (B&R) and a Forest Ranger.

The village is known for a small fort said to have been built by Raja Udaipal some 200 years back. The village was famous for export of gun powder to the former Kota and Bundi states³ and for dyeing and printing of cloth.

There is a temple called Virvasin in Sapotra tahsil, where a fair is held in March-April every year where 20,000 persons assemble to offer worship to Virvasin Mata. The temple of Virvasin Mata, though small, is beautifully built and houses the idol of Virvasin Mata and other Hindu deities.

Sawai Madhopur

This is the principal town of the district. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh of Jaipur State⁴ (1751 A.D. to 1768 A.D.). Being the headquarters of the district, it occupies a prominent position in the south-west corner of the district on the broad-gauge section of the Western Railway, running from Delhi to Bombay. On the metre gauge, Sawai Madhopur is also connected with Jaipur, the State capital. The town is situated⁵ at north latitude 25° 59' and east longitude 76° 23' and

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 55.
2. *ibid.*, p. 58.
3. Darolia, Gajanand : *Sawai Madhopur Digdarshan*, p. 130.
4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XXII, p. 158.
5. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

had a population¹ of 21,105 in 1971 against 20,952 in 1961. Sawai Madhopur town had an area² of 7.87-sq. km. in 1971. In 1971, a considerable portion of the town was bifurcated and categorised as a separate notified area. The nearest railway station is Sawai Madhopur junction which is about six km. away from the town. By road, Sawai Madhopur town is 136 km. from Jaipur³. The town is partly surrounded by hills and partly by a wall that has crumbled down at many places. The town can be reached through a main gate named Bhairon Dara. Formerly, the town was confined within the old walls, but with the development of residential sites, the town has also extended. Presently, a few government offices and educational institutions are located within the old city, the rest having been shifted to Man town which was categorised as a Notified Area Committee in 1971.

Since the town was founded by a former ruler of the Jaipur state and named after him, the foundation and lay out of the town is based on the plan of Jaipur city with streets intersecting each other at right angles.

There are many temples in the city, but the temples of Hanuman ji, Galtaji, Gopal temple, Kala Gora, Narsinghji, Shriji, Jagdishji, Govinddevji, Buda Jain temple and Raghunathji are the best known and are visited most frequently. The notable Jain temple outside the town is known as Chamatkarji. It houses a small idol of lord Adinath, made of white stone. Legend has it that this was unearthed a few years back. The town has also a mosque and a *Gurudwara*. The more notable residential areas are known as Raigar Mohalla, Julaha Mohalla, Brahm-puri, Koli Mohalla, Patwa Mohalla, Mirza Mohalla, Ghousi Mohalla, Chhipa Mohalla, Harijan colony etc.

The city is fast developing into a big and prosperous commercial mart and an industrial area. The Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory situated in the municipal limits of the adjoining Man town provides employment to the local population. It has also increased business and trade in the area. Being the headquarters of the district administration, several offices, both of the State and the Central Government are located here.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 2.

2. *ibid.*, p. 6.

3. *ibid.* p. 2.

The establishment of a degree college in the Man town and its direct connection with the Chambal grid have contributed to its prosperity. The following list gives the names of the important State Government/Semi-Government offices located at Sawai Madhopur and Man Town.¹

1. The office of the Collector and District Magistrate
2. The office of the Additional District and Sessions Judge
3. The office of the Superintendent of Police
4. The office of the Sub-Divisional Officer
5. The office of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)
6. The office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board
7. The office of the Mining Engineer
8. The office of the District Agriculture Officer
9. The office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer
10. The office of the Assistant Public Relations Officer
11. The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
12. The office of the Treasury Officer
13. The office of the District Supply Officer
14. The office of the Deputy District Development Officer
15. The office of the Fisheries Development Officer
16. The office of the District Family Planning Officer
17. The office of the Commercial Taxes Officer
18. The office of the District Health Officer
19. The office of the Labour Welfare Inspector
20. The office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department
21. The office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads)

1. Sawai Madhopur town and Man Town are in close vicinity of each other. Man Town was formerly included in Sawai Madhopur town and it was accorded municipal status in 1971. Therefore, the list of government offices located at both the places is given.

22. The office of the District Employment Officer
23. The office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department
24. The office of the District Forest Officer
25. The office of the Project Officer, Project Tiger, Ranthambhor
26. The office of the District Industries Officer
27. The office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Construction Division
28. The office of the Principal, Government Degree College
29. The office of the District Ayurved Officer.

The following offices of the Central Government are located in Sawai Madhopur and Man Town.

1. Office of the Administrative Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme
2. Office of the Field Publicity Officer
3. Office of the Assistant Accounts Officer
4. Office of the Income Tax Officer
5. Office of the Assistant Medical Officer
6. Office of the District National Savings Officer
7. Office of the Inspector, Central Excise
8. Office of the Station Master, Western Railway
9. Office of the Superintendent, Post Offices, Post and Telegraph Department.
10. Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs

Besides the above, there are offices of the Assistant Manager, Food Corporation of India; Manager Cement Factory, Sawai Madhopur and Executive Director, Jaipur Udyog, Sawai Madhopur. The offices of the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Sawai Madhopur, Village level workers' training Centre, sub-jail, Executive Officer Municipal Board at Sawai Madhopur and Notified Area Committee Office Man Town, Tahsildar, Sawai Madhopur, Additional Munsif Magistrate, Munsif Magistrate, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, District Soil Conservation Officer and the Project Officer Co-ordination are also located here.

The nearest picnic spots during rainy season are the temples of Ambreshwar Mahadeo, Goreswar Shiv Temple and Soleshwar. These places are located amidst hills and forests, and this has added to their natural beauty.

Amenities such as protected water supply and electricity are provided in the town. The town has a degree college, higher secondary, secondary, middle and primary schools both for boys and girls, a Gram Sewak Training Centre, allopathic hospital and dispensaries, veterinary dispensary and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries. There is a dak bungalow at Man Town maintained by the Public Works Department. There are also a few hotels, lodges and *Dharamshalas* in the town, besides the railway retiring rooms. The town has also a cinema house, public parks and a district library. The town is well provided with post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange and booking facilities. There is a bus stand from where buses ply to various places outside the town. Tongas, taxis and three-wheeler tempos are available. Sawai Madhopur town is famous for the manufacture of *Khas-kaitra* (extract) and *Pandan* (betel-box) made of *Khas* roots, which form export specialities of this place. A sweet milk preparation known as *Rabdi* and snacks made of gram are also popular among visitors to this place.

Shri Mahavirji (Chandangaon village):

It is a Digamber Jain pilgrim centre, 90 km. by rail from Sawai Madhopur on the Delhi-Bombay broad gauge route. It is situated¹ at 26° 19' north latitude and 76° 23' east longitude and is about² 18 km. north of Hindaun town. It is a famous religious centre for Digamber Jains, not only in Rajasthan but throughout India. Its nearest railway station is Shri Mahavirji which is about eight km. away from the main temple (Katala) of Shri Mahavirji. The railway station of Shri Mahavirji has a waiting hall, tin sheds over the platform, tea stalls, water hut and street lighting. All the important trains halt here. Shri Mahavirji temple is located in Chandangaon village of tahsil Hindaun. Because of the popularity of the temple, the place is now incidentally called Shri Mahavirji. The population³ of Chandangaon village according to the Census of 1971 was 983. The village occupies an area of 1023 acres. It is served by a dispensary and a hospital, primary and secondary schools, and a

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 23.

3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, part X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. 26.

village-panchayat, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange. There is a branch office of the Bank of Baroda¹ at Shri Mahavirji. Drinking water is obtained either from wells or the water supply scheme run by the temple management. The village is electrified and there are both pucca and kutcha roads. Tongas and taxis are locally available. The Management committee of the temple has arranged a regular bus service from the railway station tied to the arrival timings of the trains. It also runs an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya* and a reading room, and has built a few small public parks. Regular buses ply between Shri Mahavirji and Jaipur, the State Capital and Ajmer. By road, the place is connected with Delhi, Agra, Bharatpur and Mathura. There are seven *Dharamshalas* for visitors to stay in. Since the place is frequented by a large number of visitors round the year, there are a number of restaurants and *Dhabas*.

The place has primary and secondary schools and a few residential schools for girls.

The main temple is inside an enclosure known as *Katala*. It is claimed that the main statue of Shri Mahavirji was unearthed a few hundred years back. As the legend goes, a cow returned home every day with its udder empty. The perplexed cowboy followed the cow and saw her voluntarily shedding its milk at a particular spot. Out of curiosity he dug at the spot. Half way through, a call came from beneath, asking him to dig carefully. Finally, an idol was unearthed and was installed at its present place. The idol is said to represent the 24th Jain (*Digamber*) *Tirthankar*, Shri Mahavirji. The place in course of time developed into a noted Jain pilgrim centre of country-wide fame. Since then, Digamber Jains from far and wide come here to pay homage to Mahavirji. The temple of Shri Mahavirji combines in itself modern and ancient style of architecture. It is raised on a huge platform and is built mostly of white marble. However, the main *Chattries* visible from a distance, are built of red sandstone. The walls of the temple are illustrated with carvings of religious scenes. Just in front of the main temple is installed a *Man Stambh* (a tower) on the top of which is installed a statue of Jain *Tirthankar*. This tower is made of marbles. There is also erected a *Chattri* behind the *Katala* which has *Charan* (foot print) of Mahavir. Visitors pay special homage to this point, which is said to be the original site from where the idol of Mahavirji was unearthed.

1. Source : Office of the Digamber Jain Aatishaya Kshetra, Shri Mahavirji.

A big fair is held at Shri Mahavirji (Chandangaon village) from *Chaitra Sudi 11 to Vaishakha Badi 2* (March-April) every year.¹ This attracts a congregation of about a lakh of persons.² People of nearby places, specially Minas and Gujars and others including Jains, attend the fair. According to tradition when the Mina community visits the temple, the Gujars stay away beyond the Gambhir river and vice versa. Minas and Gujars worship Mahavir as the Lord Creator. Because of the inter-mixing of Minas, Gujars, Jains and others at the time of fair, a rare scene of caste harmony and equality is presented. The fair continues for five days and comes to an end with a colourful *Rath Yatra*.

The river Gambhir flows near adjoining village of Naurangabad and on its other bank a big Jain temple of Shantinath is under construction. This Jain temple is fast changing into a complex of religious shrines. Its main attraction is huge statue of Shantinath (a Jain *Tirthankar*) which measures about 32 feet in height and has a majestic appearance. This complex of Jain temples and shrines is known as Shanti Veer Nagar. There are also some more Jain temples in village Naurangabad. The more notable among them is of the one for Kamala Bai. Situated in the west of *Katala*, it is also constructed on a huge scale. The main hall of the temple is very big and the main idol of Shri Mahavir is seated on a lotus flower. In addition, the temples of Gopalji and Hanumanji, as also a mosque, attract visitors. An eye hospital at Shri Mahavirji is under construction by the temple management committee.

Tarhati (Tamangarh Fort)

Tarhati, better known in history as Tamangarh fort, is a small village in Karauli tahsil situated¹ at 26°42' north latitude and 77°14' east longitude. It was a famous fort of Northern India during the early mediaeval period. It was founded by Tamanpal, a Yadava ruler during the 11th century A.D. The place was also known as Tribhuvangiri and Islamabad. It remained a famous seat of Jainism and a centre of the Pashupati sect of the Saivas in the 12th century. But it could not withstand Muslim invasions and plunder and was devastated.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District*, p. x.

2. *ibid.*

1, Sources : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

The village which lies on the Karauli-Nasalpur Tantpur bus route, is approached by a tarred road. It is 13 km. (8 miles) from Karauli¹ and 68 km. from Hindaun. It occupies² an area of 1,933 acres and is inhabited by 640 persons (1971). The village has a primary school. The place is important for its old historic fort Tamangarh, which is at a distance of 12 km. south of Karauli town. It stands on a hill at a height of 1,309 feet above the sea level and has a difficult approach. The fort is now in ruins except for a solitary gate.³

Todabhim

Todabhim is the headquarters town of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is situated⁴ at 26°55' north latitude and 76°49' east longitude. It is 42 km. by a tarred road from Hindaun, the sub-divisional headquarters and 150 km. from the district headquarters. The nearest⁵ railway station is Mandawar or Mahwa Road (42 km.). Regular buses ply between Todabhim, Mandawar, and Hindaun. The town is well connected with Mahwa, Karauli and Shri Mahavirji by tarred roads.

The word Todabhim is composed of two different words, Toda and Bhim. Toda (in the local dialect) means a mountain and Bhim was the name of a former Jagirdar. Since the town lies at the foot of a hill and was ruled by a Jagirdar named Bhim, it is called Todabhim. It is a municipal town and occupies an area⁶ of 14.80 sq. km. According to the Census of 1971, the population⁷ of the town was 10,454 against 8,653 in 1961. The town is served by a Municipal Board, a police station, a higher secondary school, middle and primary schools, an Urdu Madarsa and a Chatshala. The town is electrified and has protected piped water supply. Other amenities available here are: a primary health centre, a veterinary dispensary and a Unani DawaKhana, branch offices of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Land Mortgage Bank, Post and Telegraph office and a

1. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. ix.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. 48.

3. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. xi.

4. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

5. Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur District, p. 3.

6. Ibid., p. 2.

7. Ibid.

telephone exchange. For the visitors, three *Dharamshalas* and an inspection room of the Irrigation Department used as a rest house are available, besides a few *Dhabas* and tea stalls. The town is known for its wheat mandi and is served by a Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti and a Vyapar Mandal. Some units of small scale industries are also here and manufacture steel trunks, boxes and cement lattices. An agro-industries centre is also functioning here.

Among the various offices located here may be mentioned the office of the Project Officer Minor Irrigation, Plant Protection Supervisor, Co-operative Extension Officer, Overseer Public Works Department, Supervisor Rajasthan State Electricity Board and an office of the Water Works Department. It is also the headquarters of a forester.

The town has 15 temples and 6 mosques. The temples of Hanumanji and Mahadevji draw a great number of devotees. Jama Masjid is frequently visited by the Muslim community. Among the picnic spots of the town are Balasagar and Ramghata. A cattle fair is arranged by the Municipal Board in the month of June. The town is known for its mangoes, pickles (*Lunji*) and a milk product (*Gunji*). A well known place in the vicinity is the Mehandipur-ka-Balaji, at a distance of 4 km. by road which is under construction.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Amavasya</i>	The last day of the dark half of a month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Asadha</i>	The fourth month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Ashram</i>	A hermitage; also a phase of life.
<i>Asoj</i>	The seventh month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Dispensary.
<i>Ayurveda</i>	The Indian medicinal system.
<i>Badi Budi</i>	The dark half of a lunar month.
<i>Besan</i>	Gram flour.
<i>Bhadon Bhadrapad</i>	The sixth month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Bhajan Kirtan</i>	Devotional songs; a session of such songs.
<i>Bhisti</i>	One who carries water in a leather bag.
<i>Bidi</i>	Tobacco rolled in leaves for smoking.
<i>Bigha</i>	A measurement of land.
<i>Chaitra</i>	The first month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Charas</i>	An intoxicant prepared from hemp flower.
<i>Chatsala</i>	An indigenous Hindu school imparting elementary education.
<i>Chauper</i>	Cross road.
<i>Chhatries</i>	Domes; cenotaphs.
<i>Choukidar</i>	Watchman.
<i>Dai</i>	Mid-wife.
<i>Dal</i>	Pulses.
<i>Dalal</i>	Middle man.
<i>Dalali</i>	Commission of middleman, also the profession of an agent.
<i>Darshan</i>	A glimpse; an audience.
<i>Dayakhana</i>	Dispensary.
<i>Dehati</i>	Rural.

<i>Deshi</i>	Indigenous.
<i>Dharamshala</i>	An inn; a charitable place for halting.
<i>Dharma</i>	Religion.
<i>Dhobi</i>	Washerman.
<i>Faqir</i>	A Muslim mendicant; a Muslim ascetic.
<i>Faujdar</i>	An officer in-charge of army/section of army.
<i>Ganda Tabeej</i>	Amulets.
<i>Ganja</i>	An intoxicant prepared from hemp plant.
<i>Gaushala</i>	Cow house.
<i>Ghani</i>	Indigenous oil mill usually worked by bullock.
<i>Ghee</i>	Butter oil.
<i>Ghoomar</i>	A dance.
<i>Girdawar</i>	A revenue official.
<i>Gosadan</i>	Cow house.
<i>Goshthi</i>	A discussion group.
<i>Gramdan</i>	Donation of a village, a movement started by Vinoba Bhave.
<i>Gramsabha</i>	Village council.
<i>Gram Sathi</i>	A village official under the Community Development Programme.
<i>Gur</i>	Jaggery.
<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	Raw sugar.
<i>Gurudwara</i>	A Sikh shrine.
<i>Haj</i>	Pilgrimage among Muslims.
<i>Harijan</i>	A sweeper; literally God's man.
<i>Jagat Seth</i>	A big banker.
<i>Jauhar</i>	A custom among the Rajputs during the mediaeval period according to which their ladies hurled themselves on a burning pyre to save their honour from the enemy, before the final sortie of the battle.
<i>Jhar</i>	Tree.
<i>Jyestha</i>	The third month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Jyotish</i>	Astrology.

<i>Kabaddi</i>	A game.
<i>Kartik</i>	The eighth month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Katar</i>	Knife.
<i>Kathputlis</i>	Puppets.
<i>Khadi</i>	Hand spun and hand woven cloth.
<i>Khalsa</i>	Crown land; land directly managed by the State.
<i>Kho-kho</i>	A game.
<i>Kisan</i>	A farmer; a cultivator.
<i>Kotwali</i>	Police station.
<i>Krishna Paksh</i>	The dark half of a lunar month.
<i>Kshetra-vistar</i>	Area development.
<i>Madarsa</i>	A Muslim school.
<i>Magh/Mah</i>	The eleventh month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Mahajan</i>	Trader; money lender.
<i>Mandi</i>	A mart, now especially a regulated market for agricultural produce.
<i>Mansabdar</i>	One who held a <i>mansab</i> or a rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration.
<i>Mantra</i>	Incantation; a <i>Vedic</i> text or a hymn.
<i>Masala</i>	Condiments.
<i>Med Bundi</i>	Field ridging.
<i>Mehtar</i>	Sweeper.
<i>Methi</i>	A leafy vegetable.
<i>Mohalla</i>	A locality.
<i>Moharrir</i>	A municipal official.
<i>Muhr</i>	Gold coin.
<i>Muktubs</i>	A Muslim school.
<i>Nakedars</i>	Toll-tax man.
<i>Namkin</i>	Saltish preparation/dish.
<i>Nizamat</i>	An administrative division during princely regime.
<i>Nazim</i>	A Government officer incharge of an administrative division known as <i>Nizamat</i> .
<i>Patwar-Halka</i>	Jurisdiction of a <i>Patwari</i> .

<i>Patwarghar</i>	Office of the <i>Patwari</i> (the village revenue official).
<i>Patwari</i>	A village revenue official.
<i>Phalgun</i>	The last month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Posh</i>	The tenth month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Pradhan</i>	Head of the Panchayat Samiti; principal functionary of an organisation.
<i>Pujari</i>	Hindu priest.
<i>Purdah</i>	Veil; a tradition requiring women to cover their faces in public or in the presence of elderly males.
<i>Puri</i>	A small unleavened fried bread.
<i>Qiledar</i>	The officer in-charge of a fort or fortress.
<i>Rabdi</i>	A sweet preparation from concentrated milk.
<i>Rath Yatra</i>	Chariot procession.
<i>Sabha mandap</i>	Canopy over the Assembly Hall.
<i>Sadar Kanungo</i>	A supervising revenue official.
<i>Safaiwala</i>	Sweeper.
<i>Sakarkand</i>	Sweet potato.
<i>Samvat</i>	The Hindu calendar.
<i>Shravana</i>	The fifth month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Shukla paksha/sudi</i>	The bright half of a lunar month.
<i>Sowar</i>	Horse rider.
<i>Taccavi</i>	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purpose.
<i>Talab</i>	A pond.
<i>Tantra</i>	A religious treatise containing mystical formula for attainment of supernatural powers.
<i>Tat pattis</i>	Jut matting.
<i>Thanedor</i>	Inspector.

<i>Trirthankar</i>	An epithet applied to the prophets of Jainism.
<i>Vaishakh</i>	The second month of the Hindu calendar.
<i>Vikram Samvat</i>	The Hindu calendar.
<i>Vyakaran</i>	Grammar.
<i>Wakf</i>	Permanent dedication of property (in Muslims).

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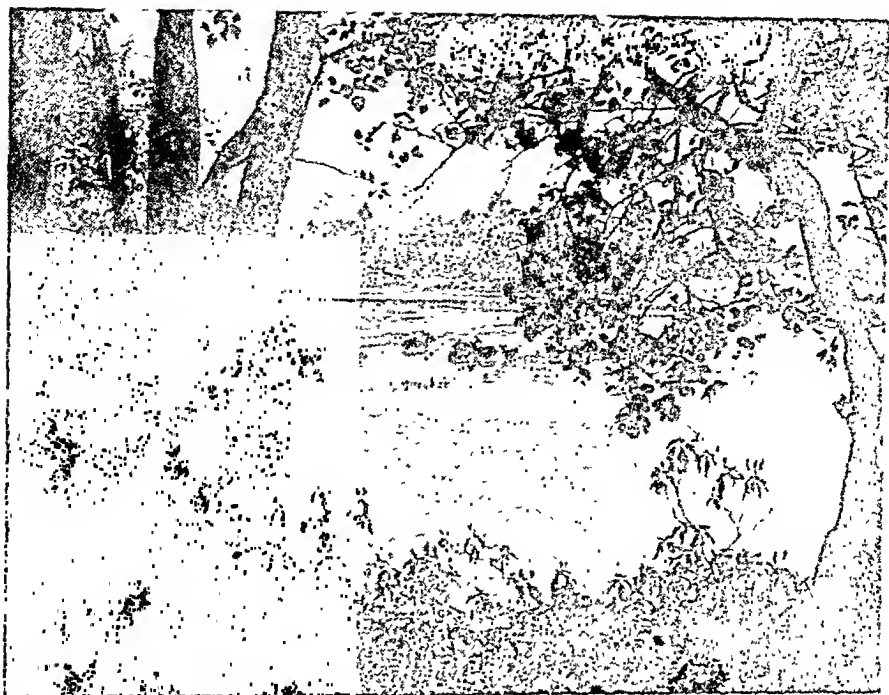
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22	Table Col. 8	12	31	3.1
29	2	5	district	district
29	2	last	surrender to	to surrender
46	Table Col. 3	3	163,955	1,63,935
47	Table	last	Total	Total
47	1	3	trend.	trend in 1961 census.
47	Footnote	1	opuation	Population
55	—	3	(28.25	(28.25)
57	3	6	interpretetion	interpretation
64	—	3	veriety	variety
64	1	1	inculudes	includes
118	Table Col. 2	4	1,059	1,052
122	Table Col. 2	8	Daalpur	Dafalpur
125	Table Col. 2	5	Lower Dahra	Lower Dabra
129	Table Col. 5	12	965	955
130	Table Col. 6	2	16,140	16,840
159	Appendix II	(Unit)	—	(in tonnes)
180	Footnote 2	—	Credit	Credit Survey
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213	Table Col. 3	13	55	25
221	Table 2 Col. 3	1	47,70,213	46,70,213
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267	Table Col. 8	3	2.059	2,959
271	Table Col. 6	4	976.79	76.79
286	Table Col. 3	4	3.137	3,137
286	Table Col. 3	5	7.096	7,096
290	1	8	date	date ¹
291	—	2	Tahsil ²	Tah. il ¹
307	3	11	Lean	Land
311	Table Col. 1	4	1659	1959
342	2	1	intergation	integration
362	3	2	right	rigid
370	Footnote	2	ibid.	ibid., 1971-73, p. 523.
384	Footnote	1	387	523.
421	Table Col. 10	1	4490	4480
450	Table Col. 1	last	Mazirpur	Wazirpur
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474	Table Col. 2	2	2.208	2,208
477	Table Col. 3	—	Sapotra	Todabhim
488	S.No. 84	3	1971-72	1970-71
523	Table Col. 1	3	(2)	(1)
530	3	4	Offler	Officer
534	4	4	famale	female
542	1	1-2	residence	resistance
543	1	5	santuary	sanctuary

A



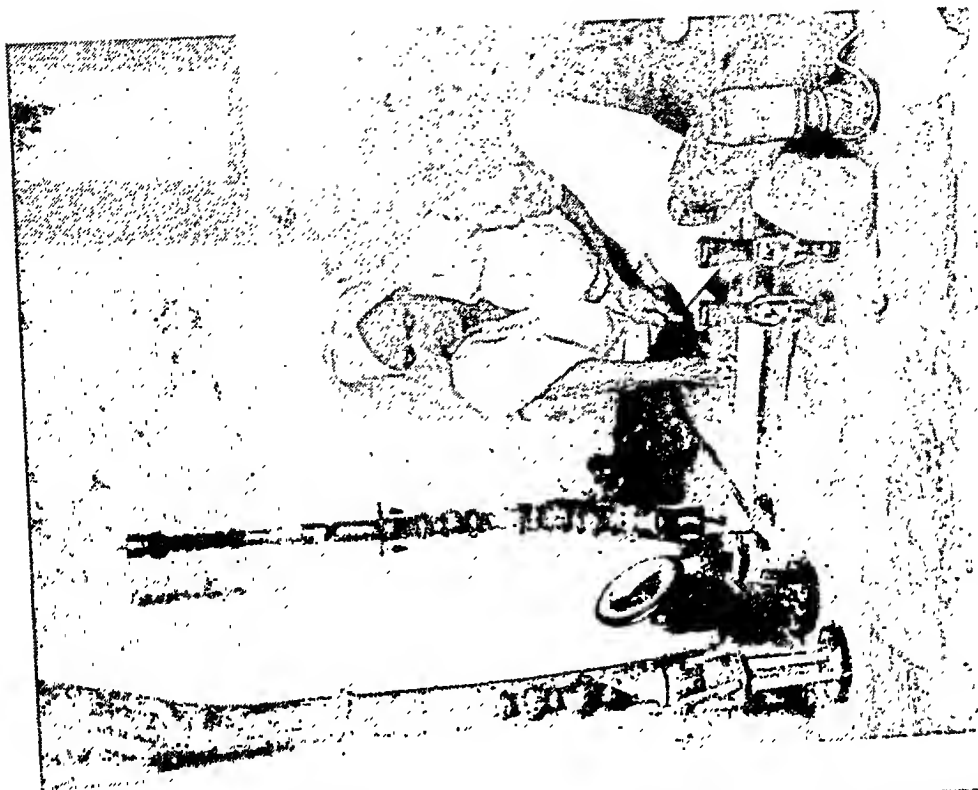
Ranthambhor Wild Life Sanctuary

B



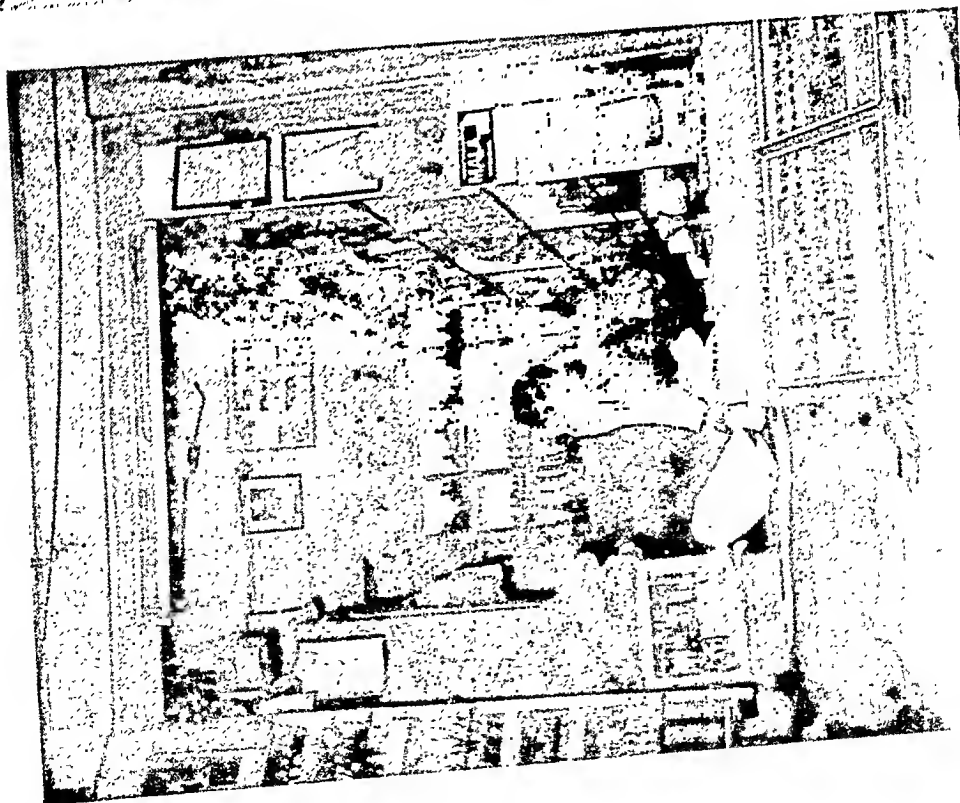
Tiger family, Ranthambhor Wild Life Sanctuary

A

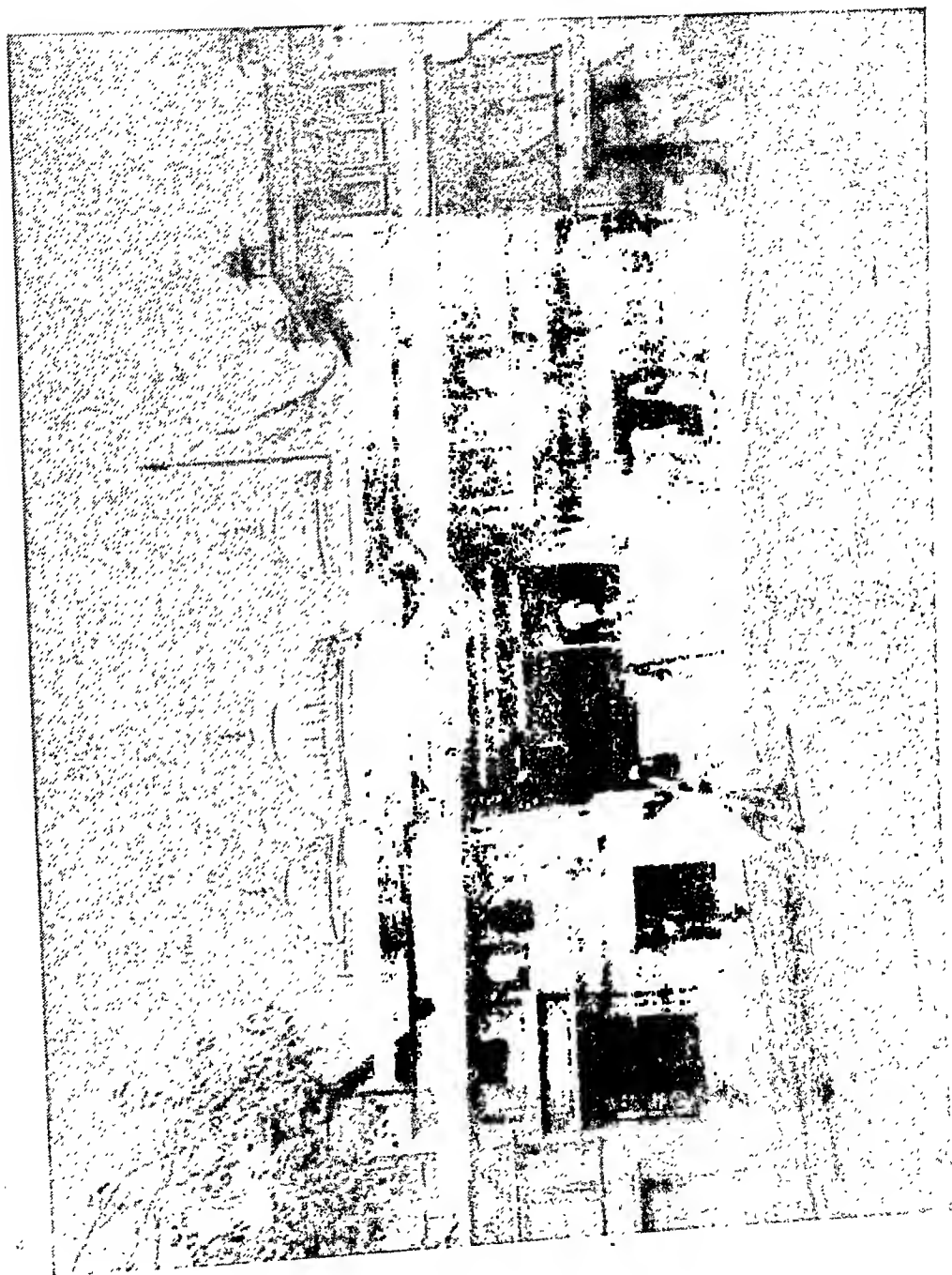


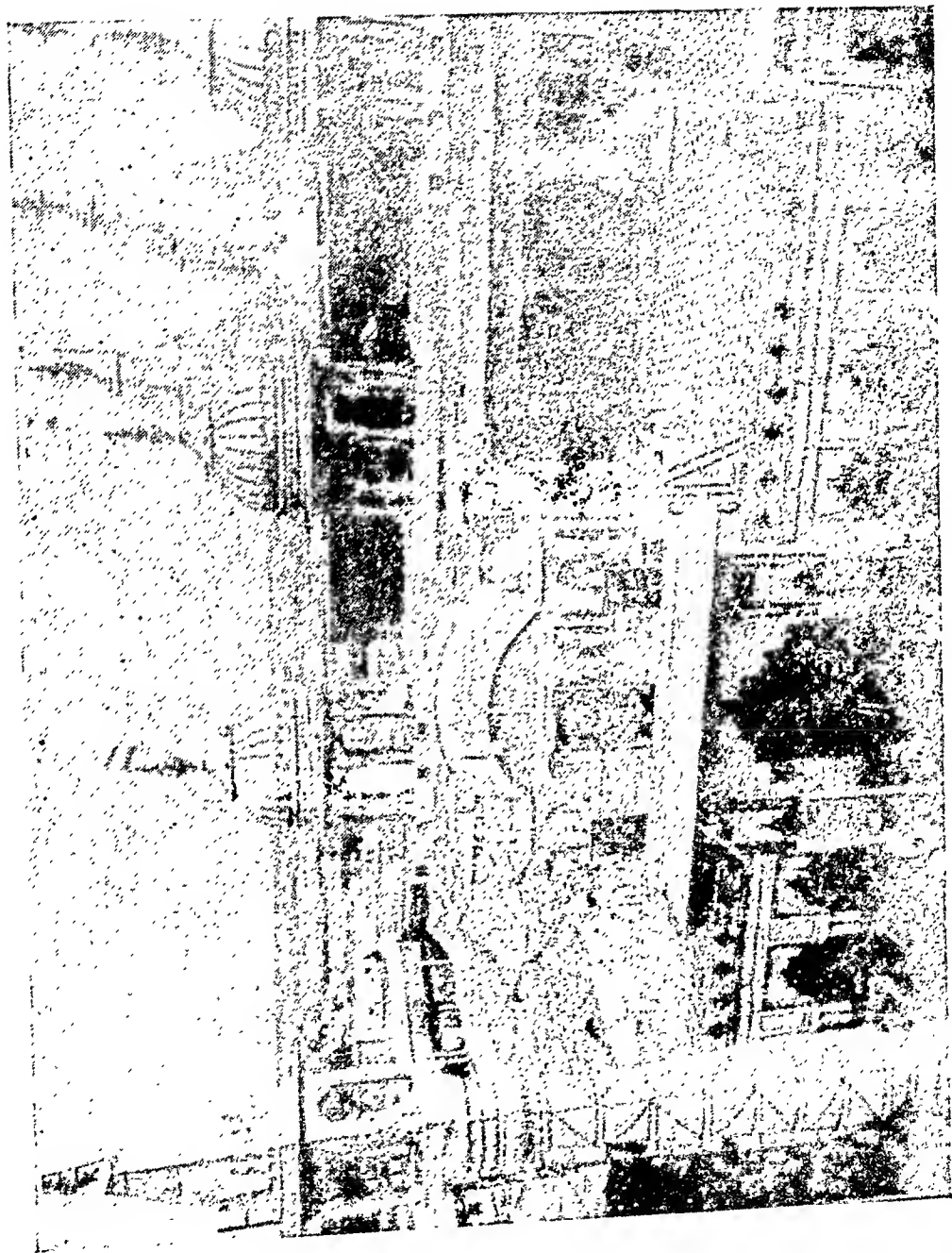
Wood Craftsman at Work at
Sawai Madhopur

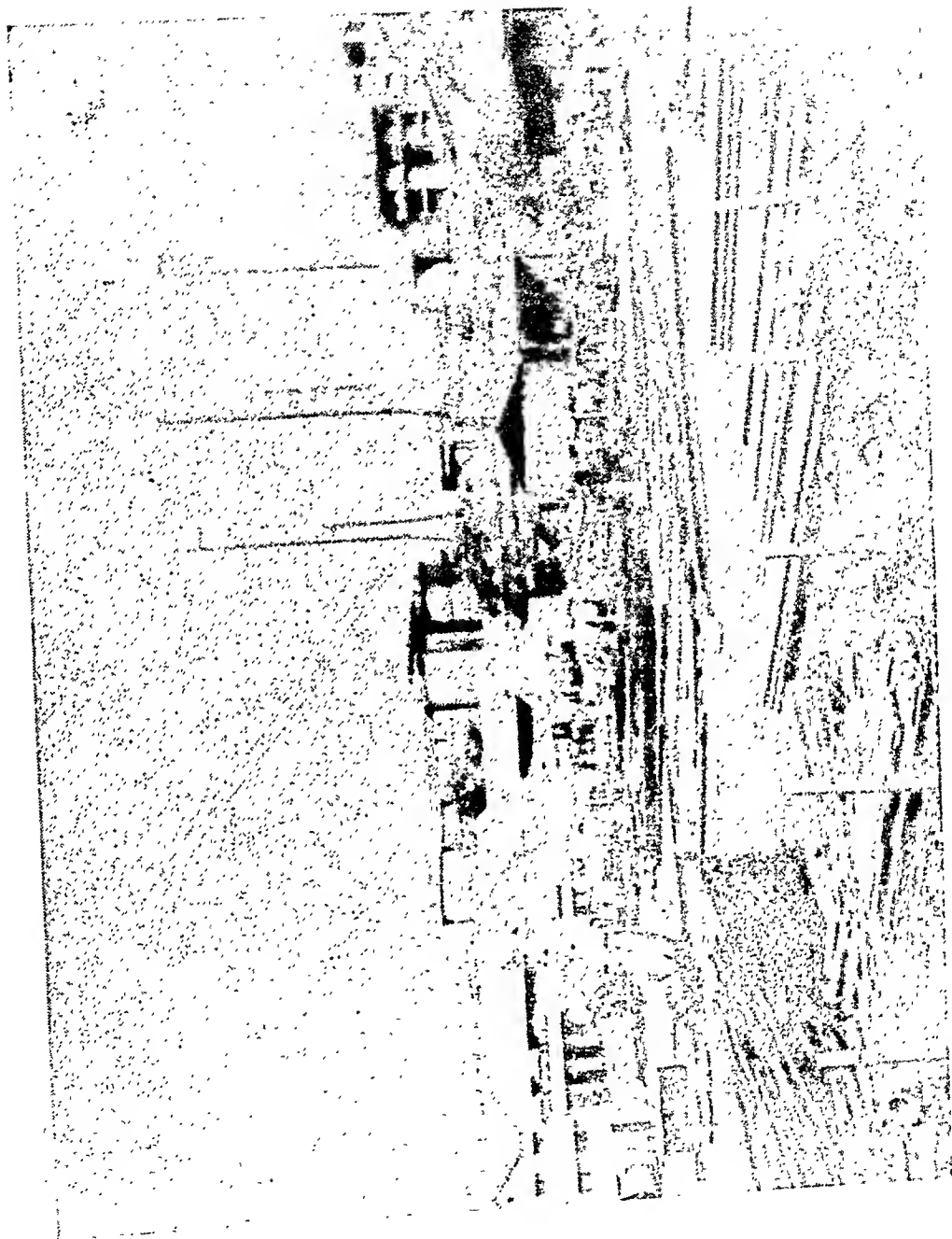
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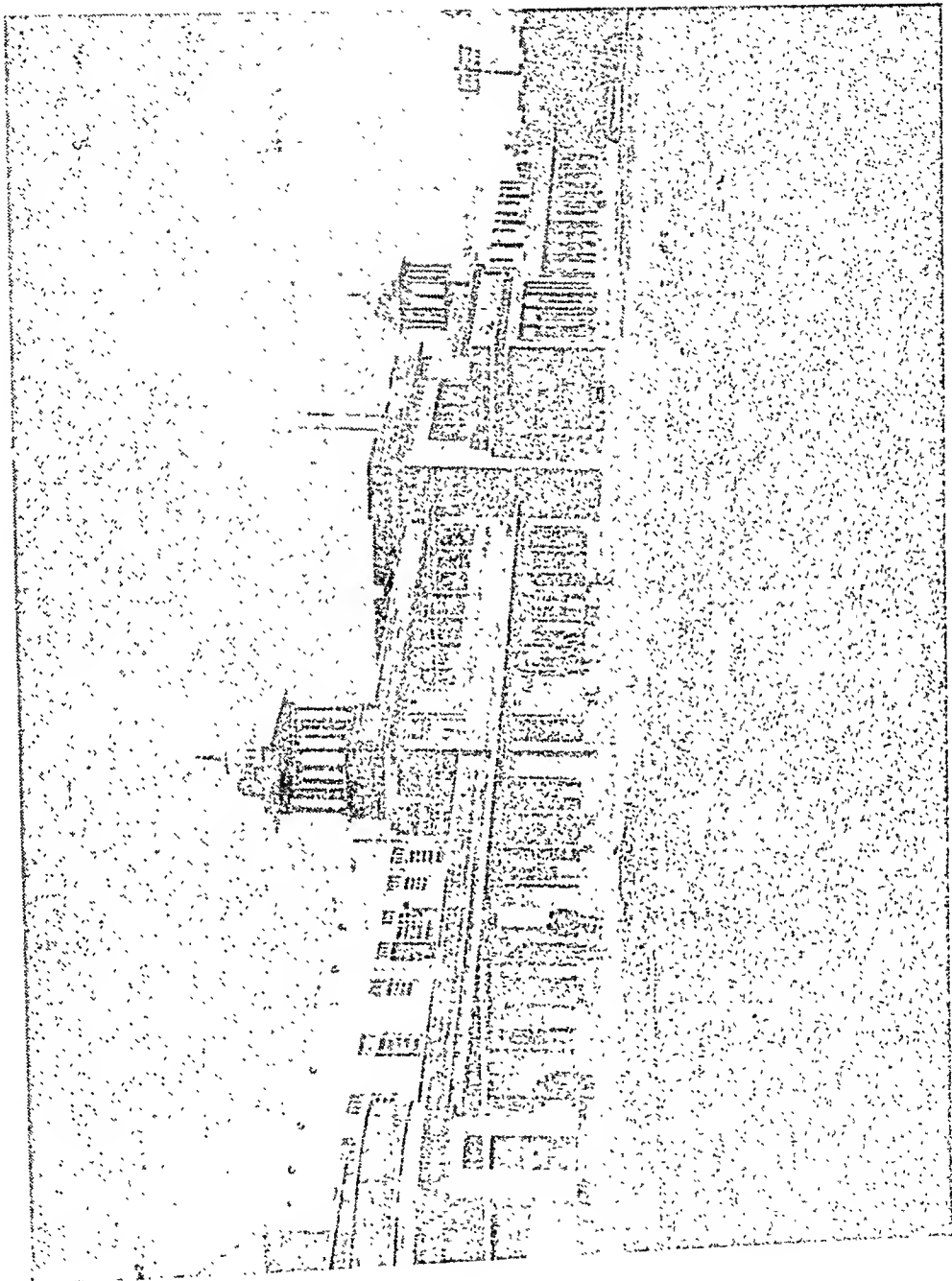


Shop selling *Khas* articles at
Sawai Madhopur





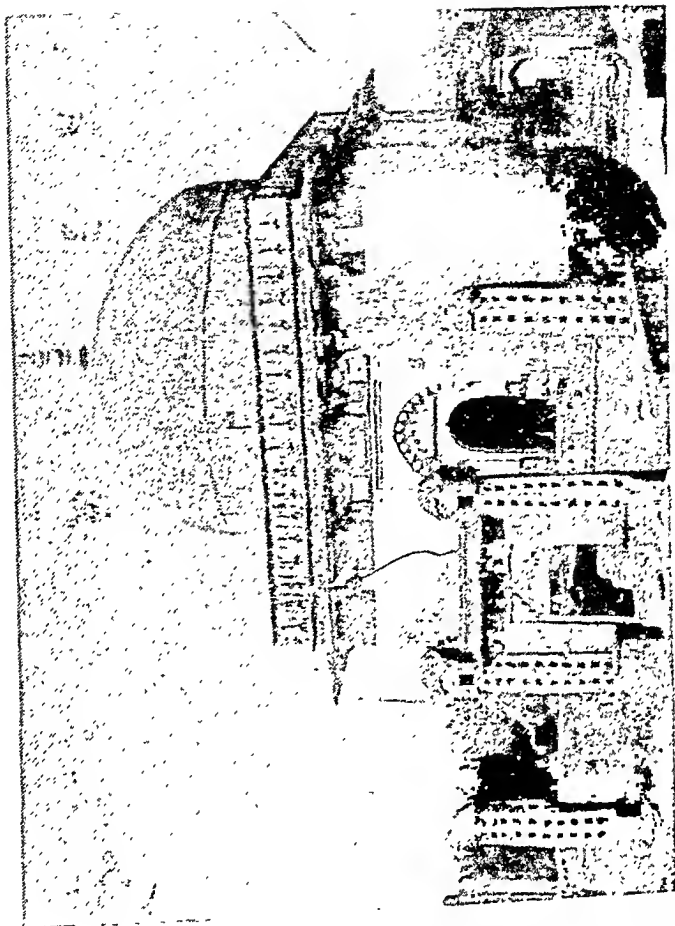






A scene of cattle fair

A



Dargah, Ranthambhor Fort

B

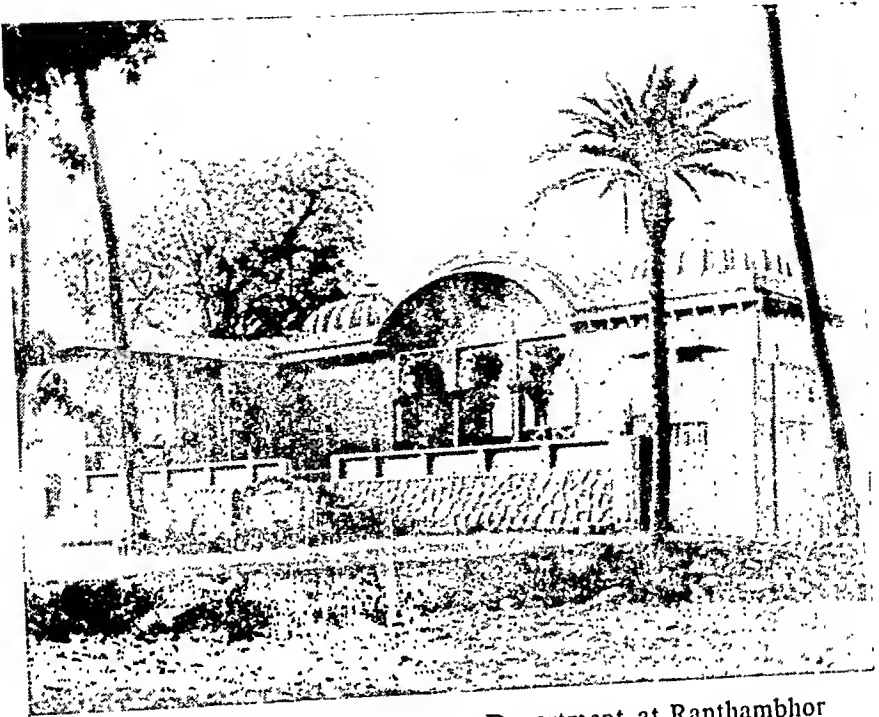


Ganesh Temple, Ranthambhor Fort



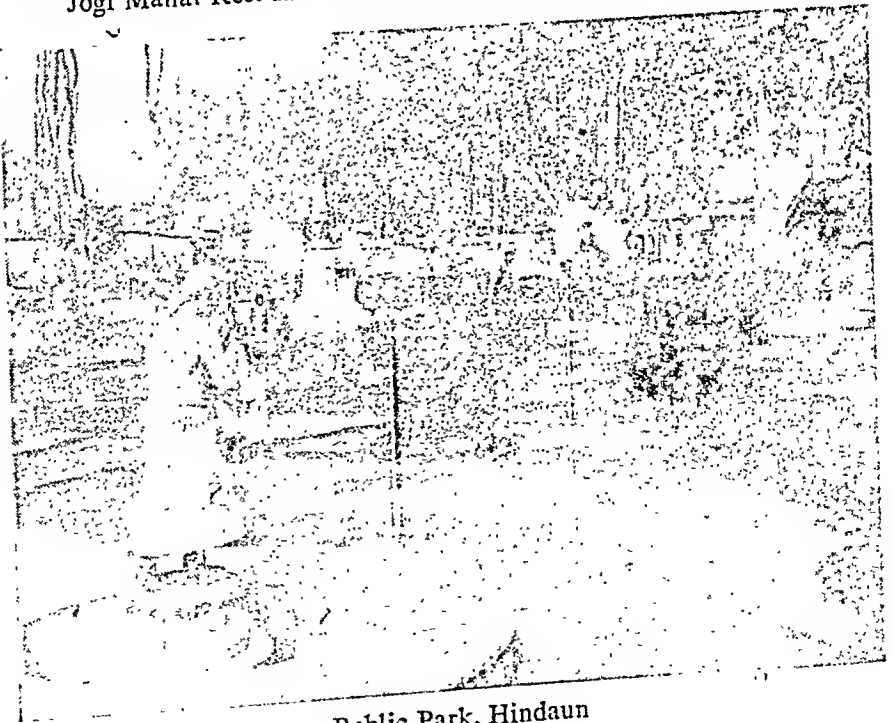
Fort at Khandar

A

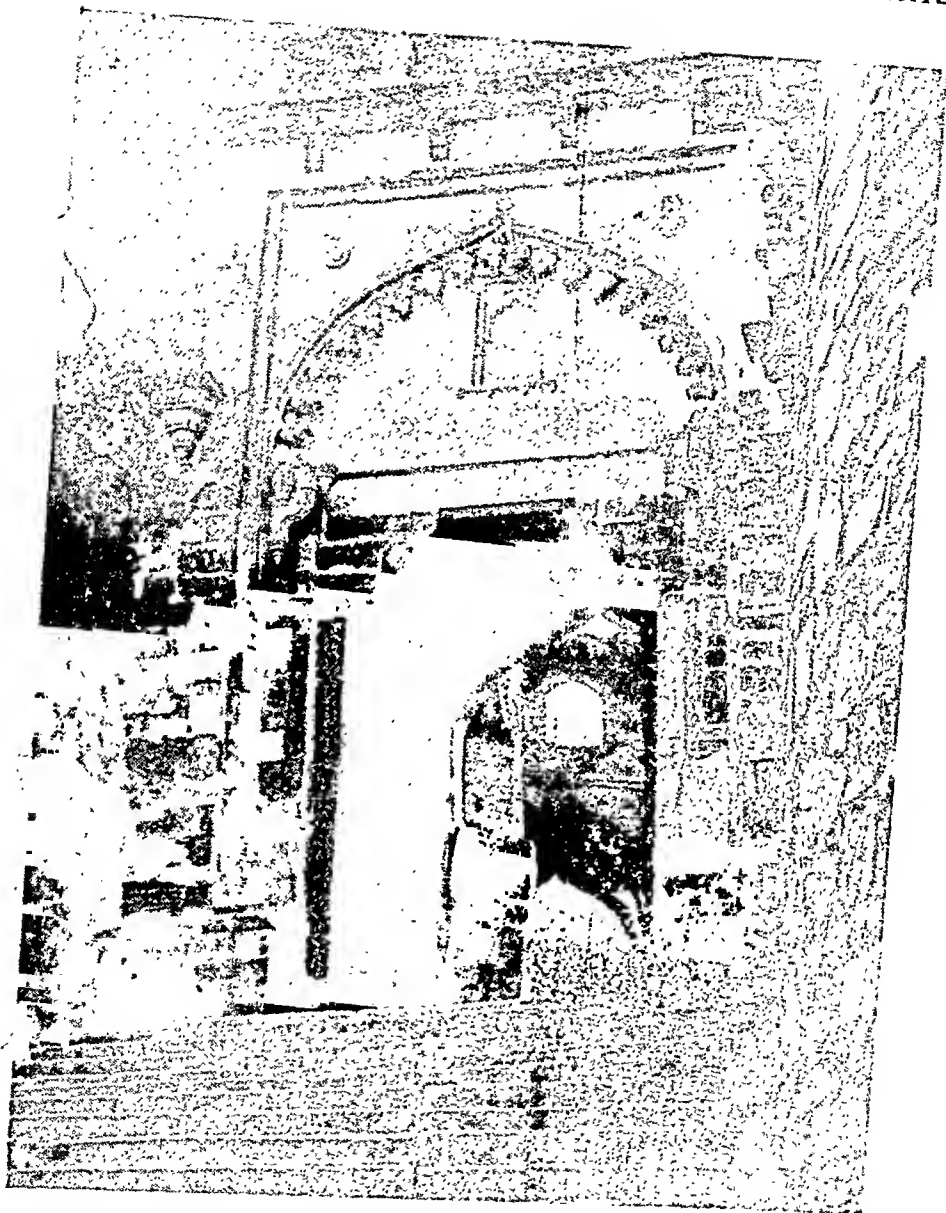


Jogi Mahal Rest House of Forest Department at Ranthambhor

B



Public Park, Hindaun



Gate-way to the historic fort of Ranthambhor
which has witnessed rise and fall
of many dynasties in
mediaeval period



The well-known Temple of Mehandipur Balaji
which attracts a large number of devotees
from far and wide